"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer to-day; increasingly cloudy, probably rain by night. Sunday; wind southwest.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,419. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

CURRENCY BILL PASSES SENATE

Owen Measure Adopted, 54 to 34, Six Republicans and One Progressive Supporting It.

TRIUMPH FOR PRESIDENT

Hitchcock's Substitute Measure, Offered as a Test of Strength, Beaten on Earlier Vote.

CONFERENCE MEETS TO-DAY

La Follette's Radical Amendment Barring Congressmen from Serving on Bank Boards Accepted.

FEATURES OF THE BILL.

As passed by the Senate, the Currency bill provides:

A Federal Reserve Board composed of the Secretary of the Treasury and six members, to designate not less than eight nor more than twelve reserve districts, each with a Federal reserve bank.

National banks must and other banks may subscribe to the stock of reserve banks. If the stock subscription is inadequate, stock may be offered to the public.

Of nine Directors of each reserve bank, three are to be designated by the Federal Board.

Stockholders are to receive dividends up to 6 per cent.

Reserve banks are to rediscount paper of other reserve banks.

Employes of the Federal Board are not to be protected by the civil service.

The Government is to make deposits in Federal reserve banks, which are empowered to discount notes, &c., arising from actual transactions.

Notes, &c., based on live stock and agricultural products and maturing in six months may be discounted.

Circulating notes are to be issued by Federal reserve banks and circulated by the member banks.

Every Federal reserve bank must maintain reserves in gold or lawful money of not less than 35 per cent.

The amount of gold in each Federal reserve bank, together with the amount deposited by it with the Treasury, shall equal 40 per cent. of the Federal reserve notes in actual circulation.

Federal reserve notes shall be secured by commercial paper of prescribed character and maturity.

Not less than 5 per cent. gold for redemption of Federal reserve notes must be maintained on deposit in the Treasury by each Federal reserve bank.

National banks not situated in reserve or Federal reserve cities may make loans on farm lands.

National banks may establish branches in foreign countries.

Members of Congress may not be officers or directors of member banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The second great item on President Wilson's heavy legislation programme entered upon its final stage of enactment to-night when the Senate passed the Owen-Glass Currency bill by the overwhelming vote of 54 to 34. Though the measure carried a radical amendment, sponsored by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, every Democrat present voted for it, and six Republicans—both regular and progressive—and one Progressive Party Senator joined them.

How Senators Voted.

The fifty-four Senators who voted for the Owen bill were:

DEMOCRATS.

Ashurst,	Owen,
Bacon,	Pittman,
Bankhead,	Pomerene,
Bryan,	Ransdell,
Chamberlain,	Reed,
Chilton,	Robinson,
Clarke,	Saulsbury,
Fletcher,	Shafroth,
Gore,	Sheppard,
Hitchcock,	Shields,
Hollis,	Shively,
Hughes,	Simmons,
James,	Smith of Arizona,
Johnson,	Smith of Georgia,
Kern,	Smith of Maryland,
Lane,	Smith of So. Carolina,
Lea,	Swanson,
Lewis,	Thomas,
Martin,	Thompson,
Martine,	Tillman,
Myers,	Vardaman,
Newlands,	Walsh,
O'Gorman,	Williams.
Overman,	
Total—47.	

REPUBLICANS.

Crawford,	Norris,
Jones,	Sterling,
Perkins,	Weeks.
Total—6.	

PROGRESSIVE.

Poindexter.

The thirty-four who voted against the bill were:

REPUBLICANS.

Borah,	La Follette,
Bradley,	Lippitt,
Brady,	McCumber,
Brandegee,	McLean,
Bristow,	Nelson,
Burton,	Oliver,
Catron,	Page,
Clapp,	Penrose,
Colt,	Root,
Cummins,	Sherman,
Dillingham,	Smith of Michigan,
Du Pont,	Smoot,
Gallinger,	Stephenson,
Goff,	Sutherland,
Gronna,	Townsend,
Jackson,	Warren,
Kenyon,	Works.
Total—34.	

ABSENT AND PAIRED.

Burleigh,	Lodge,
Clark of Wyoming,	Stone,
Culberson,	Thornton.
Fall,	

While the final vote was a striking triumph for President Wilson, the real test of strength came a few hours earlier, when Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, the one Democrat on the committee to stand out against the President's insistence for a substantially unamended House bill, offered as a substitute the measure he and the Republicans of the committee had drafted. The Hitchcock bill was defeated only by the narrow margin of 43 to 41.

The triumph for the President was

Continued on Page 2.

MARSHALL'S LECTURE PLANS

Four Weeks' Tour After Congress Adjourns—Can't See Any Objections

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—A local lyceum bureau announced to-day that Vice President Thomas R. Marshall had signed a contract to lecture at least four weeks after the close of the present session of Congress. The Vice President will receive $300 a lecture, according to the announcement. His tour will cover cities in the Middle West.

Mr. Marshall, it is stated, has examined all the records and precedents and can find no valid objections to his taking engagements on the lecture platform.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Vice President Marshall to-night confirmed the announcement that he had signed a contract to deliver a series of lectures, but said it was stipulated that his appearance on the platform should depend entirely on the demands of public business upon his time.

"I shall not discuss the subject of the propriety of public officials appearing on the lecture platform," said Mr. Marshall, "nor shall I say anything about why I am doing it."

When it first became known that the Vice President planned to lecture he announced that he would be billed as "Thomas R. Marshall," and that no reference to the Vice President of the United States should appear in the advance notices.

SANTA CLAUS UNITED THEM.

But Levenes Went Back to Law After Making Small Son Happy.

The mere fact that they were principals in an action for separation didn't hinder Mr. and Mrs. Louis Levene from going on a Christmas shopping trip yesterday with their six-year-old son, Sydney. Mrs. Levene is suing her husband, an automobile salesman, in the Supreme Court for a separation on charges that he was cruel to her and left her on four different occasions.

When recess was called at 1 o'clock Mrs. Levene left the courtroom with the boy. He found his father in the hall and grasping his arm, childishly remarked, "Lots of boys are going to see Santa Claus this year, but I guess I won't."

The parents looked at each other and after a moment of silence took the boy from the building. They found a toyshop in Broadway and bought Sydney a train of cars and a big, red ball, besides lots of other things dear to his heart.

They then went back to court and the trial was resumed.

ONE HUNTER KILLS ANOTHER

Stumbles and Charge from His Gun Hits Fireman Bourke.

Fireman Charles Bourke of Hose Company 3, in Jamaica, L. I., used the afternoon of his day off yesterday to go hunting with three old friends down along the Three-Mile Road to the south of Jamaica. Bourke was in pursuit of a rabbit he had wounded when one of his companions, running toward him, stumbled and fell. As he fell his gun was discharged and it blew the top of Bourke's head off.

The man who stumbled was Philip Morgenstern of Glendale, and he is under arrest, although the evidence that the killing was an accident will be given by the other two hunters, both policemen of the Glendale Station. All four were hunting within the city limits.

Bourke had intended to spend his day off tinkering with some toys he was making for his children's Christmas, and he was at this work in the fire house when the hunt was proposed. He put the half-finished toys in his locker and went off for the afternoon's sport. The policemen of the party were Patrolmen Noon and Rempe.

BRINGS IN 16 PRIZE CATS.

C. B. Harmon Returns on Lusitania with Valuable Animals.

Clifford B. Harmon returned yesterday from Europe on the Lusitania with sixteen prize cats of various breeds and sizes, ranging from tailless Manx animals to a native colored cat with hazel eyes from Formosa, which he said he had brought as a Christmas present for his wife. The cats were carried ashore in wicker baskets by stewards walking in Indian file, while the felines mewed plaintively in their different dialects. Some of the cats were nearly as large as leopards, the ship's butcher insisted.

While they were being inspected by the customs officials a Persian cat namde Hafiz, with marlinspike whiskers, escaped and went off at full speed down the pier, apparenaly to get warm, as nearly every one there was shivering with the cold.

After a smart chase Hafiz was captured by one of the porters, who pursued the cat on one of Capt. Roberts's thirty-knot electric baggage trolleys and brought it back to the basket. This appeared to make Hafiz cross, and his spitting and growling disturbed his comrades in the other baskets. Mr. Harmon said that his cat collection was a valuable one.

GEN. WOOD TO COME HERE

To Command Eastern Department—Wotherspoon as Chief of Staff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Secretary Garrison announced to-day that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the army, would be assigned to command the Eastern Military Department to succeed Major Gen. Barry, who has been ordered to take command of the Philippine Department on March 5. Gen. Wood had desired to enjoy his accumulated leave in a long tour through Europe and Asia, starting in April, but in view of the unsettled condition of affairs in Mexico, he will assume the duties of his new command in April and postpone the foreign tour.

Secretary Garrison explained in connection with the reassignment of a large number of general officers of the army that Gen. Barry and Gen. Carter were selected for foreign commands because they had not had as much service out of the country as others. As Gen. Carter will retire in two years, Gen. Barry is expected to remain in the Philippines for the full tour of three years.

Secretary Garrison said Major Gen. Murray would remain in command of the Western military department, with headquarters at San Francisco, until after the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Army officers on duty in Washington have settled down to the conclusion that the next Chief of Staff probably will be Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon for six months after Gen. Wood retires, and that he will be succeeded by Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Scott.

WINCARNIS, The Wine of Life.
A standard Restorative and Vitaliser. No drugs in it. Leading dealers.—Adv.

SECRET COMPACT AGAINST OUR FAIR

Anglo-German Agreement Made Months Ago on England's Initiative.

CANAL TOLLS A FACTOR?

Implication Is That British Government's Refusal Is in Retaliation for Action of Congress.

PRESS WARNS ASQUITH

London Times Urges Abrogation of the Agreement as Prejudicial to Britain's Interests.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 20.—The Cabinet's refusal to modify its decision that Great Britain shall not be represented at San Francisco was officially announced yesterday in a communication from Premier Asquith to the British committee formed in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Replying to a request that he receive an influential deputation to speak in favor of Government participation in the fair, Mr. Asquith through his secretary, says that the question has again been discussed by the Cabinet and careful consideration has been given to the various points put forward by the British committee, but regrets that the Cabinet has been unable to modify the decision announced to Parliament at the last session.

Mr. Asquith offers no information regarding the grounds on which the Government maintains its veto. The only official reason yet given is the money consideration, the Ministers asserting that the benefits obtainable from participation would be incommensurate with the expenses involved; but the $1,250,000 originally suggested has since been whittled down to $500,000 and nobody believes that such a comparatively small sum is a determining factor, and other reasons must be sought.

"The maintenance of friendly relations between the United States and ourselves," says The Daily Mail, "is a matter of such importance that we should be loth to think that the Cabinet's refusal can be based on a mere monetary consideration."

England's Retaliatory Action.

The fact is that money has really nothing to do with the matter. What has happened is that the British and German Governments have adhered to the compact they made when the American invitation first received their consideration, namely, that neither country should be officially represented. The initiative came from England, and following, as it did, upon the controversy over the Panama Canal tolls, it will be difficult to convince Americans that it was not intended as a retaliation for what the Government regarded as unfair treatment in that connection.

There are grounds for stating that when the Kaiser and his Chancellor found the weight of so much powerful influence put in the scales in favor of Germany's participation they recognized their error and would have retreated but for the pledge already given to Great Britain. That Germany was not influenced by financial considerations is evident from the statement made by Dr. Bassermann, the National Liberal leader, during the recent debate in the Reichstag on this subject.

Dr. Bassermann said the Government had made confidential statements to the Budget Committee giving reasons of foreign policy against participating and had said that Germany would not be injured politically if she were not represented. The committee, he continued, was informed that Germany was bound by moral though not by treaty obligations to England which prevented her from being officially represented at the fair, and the Government informed the committee that the initiative in this agreement came not from Germany, but from England.

Britain Yoked with Germany.

The Times in an editorial this morning says:

"We are fully aware that there are other than financial reasons for the non-representation of Great Britain at San Francisco. For reasons which we find difficult to appreciate the action, or rather the inaction, of our Government seems to be linked in some strange manner to the inaction of Germany. We refrain from discussing the misconceptions to which this negative arrangement may give rise in the United States; but we are at a loss to understand how our Government came to be yoked with the German Government in regard to a matter which concerns Great Britain and her oversea dominions much more nearly than it can possibly con-

Continued on Page 4.

HARRISBURG SPECIAL LEAVES EARLIER.
New Jersey Central's Harrisburg Special, on and after Dec. 22, 1913, now leaving New York, West 23d St., 8:50; Liberty St., 9:00 A. M., and Allentown Local, now leaving West 23d St. 7:05, Liberty St. 7:15 A. M., will leave each station 15 minutes earlier. See new time tables in effect Dec. 21 for general change of time affecting many trains.—Adv.

Features in To-morrow's Sunday Times

Admiral Fletcher—the man of the hour in Mexico.
Harrison mourns its "Good Boss."
When Amato was starving in Milan.
The American college has a special place in the world.
British land reform forced big Covent Garden Sale.
Also
MR. DOOLEY ON CURRENT POLITICS.

JACK JOHNSON CLOSE TO DEFEAT

Negro Champion Barely Saved in Paris from a Knockout by "Battling" Jim Johnson.

HIS LEFT ARM BROKEN

Hissed and Jeered as His Opponent, Three Shades Blacker, Batters Him—Decision, a Draw.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, France, Dec. 19.—The heavyweight championship of the world still belongs to a Johnson but the question arises among followers of the sport whether the owner of the title is Jack Johnson or "Battling" Jim Johnson. At the Premierland Francais to-night Jack Johnson, figuring in his second engagement as a champion since his victory over Jeffries, received the biggest surprise of his life when his namesake battered him all around the ring. If the bout had gone much further there is little doubt but that the conqueror of Jeffries would have taken the count.

The bout, a ten-round affair, was a disappointment to the crowd in attendance, and Jack Johnson left the ring amid a storm of jeers and hisses from the angry assemblage. There was a demand that the admission money be refunded as soon as the referee declared the contest a draw, this ruling also meeting with great disfavor.

Jack Johnson was plainly groggy when the bell put an end to the bout. Tottering to the ropes, he announced that he had broken his arm. An examination by the club physician was then ordered, and the report bore out the contention of the champion, though it failed to satisfy the crowd. The doctor announced that Johnson had broken the radius bone in his left forearm.

"When does he say he broke it?" shouted some one in the crowd, and the reply was sent back that the injury was sustained in the third round. This announcement was followed by more jeering and hissing, as the spectators had failed to notice any sign of an injured arm at that stage or later. Johnson feinted with his left continually, and showed much of his old-time skill in this part of his boxing. It was science alone that saved him from being knocked out within ten rounds. It was the general impression among the spectators that the injury had been sustained in the last minute of the fight, when Jim Johnson rushed Jack to the ropes and the two went to the floor with Jack's arms closed about Jim's waist.

Both men jumped up quickly but Jack was plainly exhausted and he fell against the ropes as the gong sounded. Then he tottered to his corner, holding his left arm and declaring it was broken.

At the start the crowd was decidedly in favor of Jack Johnson. It was his first appearance in Paris and also his reappearance in the ring after a lay-off of eighteen months. Jim Johnson failed to interest the crowd in any way, the sole desire being to see the champion in action.

Jack Johnson can hardly blame his poor showing upon lack of condition. If he was overweight at all it was only a question of a few pounds. He had been training for some time to condition himself for his bout with Frank Moran, the American heavyweight, on Jan. 19, and had also been promised a match with the winner of the coming bout between Sam Langford and Joe Jeannette. He regarded Jim Johnson merely as a tryout for his coming bouts. It was the general impression among the spectators that if Moran had been in the ring tonight he would now be the heavyweight champion of the world.

Jack Johnson landed a couple of smashing body blows with his left hand in the second round, but they caused his opponent no concern. He tried to use the same blow several times in the later rounds, but the efforts were all blocked. Jim Johnson, crouching after the style of Jeffries, but lower than the former champion, forced the fighting all the way, making his attack on Jack's stomach. In the seventh round he broke down the champion's guard three times, and each time he followed with terrific uppercuts which grazed Jack's jaw. Only the champion's cleverness in defense saved him from a knockout.

Jack showed plenty of confidence at the start, but his smile soon wore off when the going became hard. At one time he called over the ringside to Frank Moran and asked the latter if he did not wish to come into the ring and help Jim.

The result of the fight is a big disappointment to the backers of the coming bout between Moran and Jack Johnson, as the latter to-night lost most of his power as a drawing card.

POLAND WATER, FAMOUS FOR half a century. A trial demonstrates value.—Adv.

FILM SHOW RAIDED AT PARK THEATRE

Warrants for Samuel H. London, the Producer, and Others Are Not Served.

RESERVES SCATTER CROWD

Deputy Commissioner Newburger Says the "White Slave" Pictures Are Vicious.

Sergt. Edward J. Quinn and a half dozen Central Office detectives from Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger's staff made a raid upon the Park Theatre, at Columbus Circle, last night, closed the house, and ordered the discontinuance of the moving picture exhibition which has been taking place there for the past two weeks. The detectives had a warrant for the arrest of Samuel H. London, the former special investigator for the United States Government, by whom the films were manufactured, and under whose direction they have been produced. No arrests were made.

The films are entitled "The Inside of the White Slave Traffic," and, according to the programme, they are the product of the "Social Research Film Corporation." Large placards in the lobby of the theatre proclam that "this is the only moving picture dealing with the white slave topic indorsed by the Sociological Fund of The Medical Review of Reviews."

Since the night of the first public exhibition of the films, the question as to their fitness for public display has excited much controversy. Police Inspector Dwyer and Detective Hague visited the theatre last Monday and sat through the five-reel show. As the result of their investigations a summons was served later upon Alfred P. Hamburg, manager of the theatre, by Detective Hague, who charged that the pictures were of a character likely to impair the morals of young girls. The announcement of this action on the part of the police caused the intervention of a number of persons who defended the pictures as educational.

With Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Dr. William J. Robinson, Miss Beuel, associate editor of Harper's Magazine, and Dr. Ira S. Wile of the Board of Education and editor of The Medical Review of Reviews, Magistrate Ten Eyck, then sitting in the West Side Police Court, attended an afternoon exhibition of the pictures last Tuesday. He dismissed the summons against the manager after a hearing at which most of the abovenamed men and women, with the exception of Mrs. Belmont, who did not take the stand, testified to the moral and educational value of the performance.

Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger thereupon determined to personally investigate the complaints which continued to flow into Police Headquarters against the pictures. As the result of his investigation he laid a number of affidavits and communications before Magistrate Murphy yesterday afternoon at Mr. Murphy's home, Forty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, with the result that a warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. London on the charge of violating Section 1,140A of the Penal Code. This section relates to the production of an indecent public exhibition. It is understood that Magistrate Murphy also issued other warrants for the arrest of the managers of the theatre and those in charge of the production.

Sergeant Quinn and the detectives visited the theatre last night just as the second nightly exhibition of the films was ended, about 9:30 o'clock. They ordered further sale of tickets at the box office discontinued and dispersed the crowd in the lobby. They had to call on policemen outside for help. Still the crowd kept coming until 500 persons were clamoring for seats or waved small green tickets previously purchased for the 9:30 performance.

News of what was taking place had spread along Broadway north and south for blocks, and soon a large but orderly crowd of several thousand persons gathered in front of the theatre. The West Forty-seventh Street reserves were sent for, and the crowd gradually melted away.

The films which caused the trouble deal with the story of the activities of "White Slavers," their plots against immigrant girls and the manner in which they seek out their victims in large cities. The films purport to prove that there exists an underworld organization of international scope for the purpose of carrying on a traffic in women. Automobile abductions, drugged drinks, and other sensational features figure in the production. The story which runs through the films is portrayed by professional moving picture actors, but many of the scenes are staged from life.

Deputy Commissioner Newburger said yesterday afternoon:

"The pictures are vicious and are intended to cater to morbid imaginations. I think that in the previous case Magistrate Ten Eyck may have been a little overawed by Mrs. Belmont and her friends. This time we have acted after careful investigation and I am prepared to put an end to this production and others of its kind in this city."

Frederick H. Robinson of the Sociological Fund of the Medical Review of Reviews said late last night that he understood that Samuel H. London, the producer of the films, would surrender himself this morning to Magistrate Murphy at the hearing on his case, which is set for 10 o'clock in Chief Magistrate McAdoo's office, at 300 Mulberry Street.

Abraham Gruber has been retained by Mr. London, and will represent him in the court proceedings this morning. One of the managers of the Park Theatre announced that William Travers Jerome has been retained to represent the management.

For smart holiday gifts visit the J. P. Regan Importation Company, 140 West 42d Street, adjoining the Hotel Knickerbocker. Extraordinary wines and cigars, vintages.—Adv.

TELEPHONE TRUST TO DISSOLVE, GIVING UP WESTERN UNION CONTROL

Wilson Gratified by Company's Course; Will Help to Build Up Country's Business

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Attorney General:—

Thank you for letting me see the letter from the American Telegraph and Telephone Company. It is very gratifying that the company should thus volunteer to adjust its business to the conditions of competition.

I gain the impression more and more from week to week that the business men of the country are sincerely desirous of conforming with the law, and it is very gratifying, indeed, to have occasion, as in this instance, to deal with them in complete frankness and to be able to show them that all we desire is an opportunity to co-operate with them. So long as we are dealt with in this spirit, we can help to build up the business of the country upon sound and permanent lines.

Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. James C. McReynolds,
The Attorney General.

Government Accepts an Offer of Complete Separation.

VICTORY WITHOUT SUIT

Pleases Wilson, Who Sees in It a Step Toward Building Up Business on Sound Basis.

TO THROW OPEN TRUNK LINES

Telephone Independents Will Have a Chance to Compete for Business.

VAIL EXPLAINS THE ACTION

Declares Western Union Will Be Turned Back in Better Condition Than It Was Taken.

FEDERAL OWNERSHIP PLANS

Congressman Lewis Announces That Campaign to Take Over the Lines Will Not Be Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, better know as the Bell system, or the Telephone Trust, has agreed to drop its control over the Western Union Telegraph Company and to reorganize immediately under the terms of the Sherman law at the suggestion of the Department of Justice. It has voluntarily agreed to adjust its business to the conditions of competition, an important feature of which will be to throw open its toll lines to independent companies.

Attorney General McReynolds, with the assent of President Wilson, has accepted the reorganization plan, and will not proceed with the contemplated suit against the company as a combination in restrain of trade under the Anti-trust act.

Formal announcement of the action of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was made by the Attorney General to-night. He gave out a letter written to-day by N. C. Kingsbury, Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, volunteering to "set its house in order." At the same time Mr. McReynolds made public a letter written to-day accepting the plan of dissolution, and also one from President Wilson expressing gratification over the action taken by the company.

These developments were announced on the heels of the publication of the annual report of Postmaster General Burleson suggesting that the Government should own the telegraph and telephone systems of the country and on the eve of the speech to be delivered to-morrow in the House of Representatives by Representative David J. Lewis of Maryland, who is leading a fight for the acquisition of the telephone facilities of the country by the Government.

Terms of Reorganization.

The agreement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the adjustment of its business to conditions of competition contemplates:

First—The American Telephone and Telegraph Company will dispose of its entire holdings of stock in the Western Union Telegraph Company in such way that the control and management of the latter will be entirely independent of the former and of any other company in the Bell system.

Second—Neither the American Telephone and Telegraph Company nor any other company in the Bell system will hereafter acquire control over any other competitive line of exchange.

Third—Arrangements will be made by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company by which all other telephone companies, including all independents, may obtain for their subscribers toll service over the lines of the Bell system.

Pleases President Wilson.

President Wilson's letter expressing gratification over the voluntary action of the company is a significant Administration utterance. In it the President asserts his belief that the business men of the country are manifesting a sincere desire to conform to the law. Here is President Wilson's letter:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Thank you for letting me see the letter from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. It is very gratifying that that company should thus volunteer to adjust its business to the conditions of competition.

I gain the impression more and more from week to week that the business men of the country are sincerely desirous of conforming with the law, and it is very gratifying, indeed, to have occasion as in this instance to deal with them in complete frankness, and to be able to show them that all that we desire is an opportunity to co-operate with them. So long as we are dealt with in this spirit we can help to build up the business of the country upon sound and permanent lines.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. James C. McReynolds, the Attorney General.

The acceptance of the offer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to dispose of its control over the Western Union also emphasizes the fact that it is the desire and purpose of Attorney General McReynolds, with the approval of the Administration, to reach violations under the Sherman law by agreement wherever possible instead of resort to prosecutions under the Sherman law. While he has been in negotiation with the officers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Mr. McReynolds also has been conducting similar negotiations with Howard Elliott,

MRS. EMERY BUYS A $400,000 TITIAN

Cincinnati Woman Purchases Famous Philip II. Study from Sir Hugh Lane of London.

FOR PRIVATE COLLECTION

Sale Arranged by Miss Mary Newport of New York—Painting Now in America.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 19.—Mrs. Thomas J. Emery has purchased Titian's original study of Philip II. of Spain from Sir Hugh Percy Lane of London. The famous painting has been in the Cincinnati Art Museum for several days, awaiting unpacking for exhibition.

Mrs. Emery refused to-night to say what price she had paid for the canvas, but it is reported that it was nearly $400,000. When the sum of $400,000 was mentioned to her she said it was not so much as that. The purchase was effected through Miss Mary Morgan Newport of New York.

Mrs. Emery, who is the widow of the Chicago financier, said she had bought the Titan to add to her private collection, in which there are already many rare paintings and valuable art objects. In addition to her art collection Mrs. Emery devotes much time to charity, and has made two notable public gifts amounting to $750,000.

On Oct. 16, 1908, she presented to the Ohio Mechanics' Institute in Cincinnati a fund of $500,000 for a building to be known as the Emery Auditorium, a memorial to her husband. In the gift Mrs. Emery stipulated that while the structure was primarily for an addition to the work of the institute, it should be dedicated also to public use, particularly to the music-loving people of Cincinnati.

The second benefaction of Mrs. Emery was made on Nov. 9, 1910, when she donated $250,000 for a building for the Naval Y. M. C. A. at Newport, R. I., the cornerstone of which was laid on that date, and the building dedicated a year later by President Taft. For some time Mrs. Emery had taken a personal interest in the welfare of the men of the army and navy. Mrs. Emery is socially well known in Chicago, New York, and Newport.

The enterprise of an American woman, Miss Mary Morgan Newport of this city, in channels other than those through which such purchases are usually negotiated, made possible Mrs. Thomas J. Emery's purchase of Titian's original study of Philip II.

Miss Newport, when seen by a TIMES reporter at the Hotel Seville yesterday, told how she came to arrange for the buying of the masterpiece, but declined absolutely to give the price paid.

Miss Newport is well known in New York society, a member of an old American family, and daughter of Reese M. Newport, a Brigadier General in the civil war and associate of Jay Cook in the development of the Northern Pacific Railroad system. The daughter became one of the vice Presidents of the American Federation of Art when it was formed a few years ago, and is a member of the State Art Commission of Minnesota.

"I was seeing the collection of Sir Hugh Percy Lane at his house in London," said Miss Newport, "when my attention was attracted by this beautiful Titian. It is life size, showing three-quarters of the Prince's figure seated and with a full face. The color tones of the picture are very beautiful, with greenish browns and suggestions of yellow. The head and face were completed by the painter in great detail. The lower part of the painting, especially the hands, suggest an unfinished sketch.

"I asked Sir Hugh if the painting could be bought. He replied in the affirmative. I then asked if he had any objections if I should find a purchaser for it in America. He agreed to this suggestion. I sailed for this country at once, and the arrangement for the transfer was speedily made. The painting arrived in this city several weeks ago on the French liner La France. It has been in the Cincinnati Art Museum for several days, awaiting unpacking for exhibition."

News that the painting had already reached this country came as a surprise to art dealers and connoisseurs here. The portrait is well known, with an authentic pedigree, and attracted attention when it was recently acquired by Agnew & Sons, London art dealers. One art expert said yesterday that the painting was of extreme importance, being a preliminary study of Titian's great painting of Philip II. in the Prado. The acquisition of the portrait, however, was regarded as suggestive of another significant development in American art. Heretofore, it was pointed out, such of the great paintings of the world as had been acquired for American galleries had been purchased by a comparatively small coterie of American collectors through well-defined channels.

Since the loss to American art by death of J. Pierpont Morgan and Benjamin Altman, it is regarded as important that there should be divulged other

Continued on Page 9.

WILSON TO VISIT GULF.

President May Spend Part of Vacation at Pass Christian, Miss.

GULFPORT, Miss., Dec. 19.—That President Wilson intends to spend a part of his Winter vacation at Pass Christian, Miss., is indicated in a telegram received by Judge W. H. Hardy of this city to-day from Senator Vardaman in Washington, requesting the jurist to find a furnished cottage at Pass Christian, suitable for occupancy by the President.

The telegram further stated that the President intended to spend his vacation on the Gulf Coast, and urged that no attempt be made to ask him to make any addresses, as he was much in need of rest.

HELD AS A BLACK HANDER.

Detectives Arrest Youth as Messenger Gives Him Decoy Package.

A man who said he was Frank Nuck, 19 years old, a tailor of 155 West Ninety-eighth Street station charged with extortion. Detectives set a trap to capture the writer of a letter addressed to Joseph N. Courtade the President of Joseph N. Courtade & Son, manufacturers of piano boxes at 516 West Twenty-fourth Street, demanding $10,000 from Mr. Courtade under threat to kill him and his two sons.

The letter demanded that the money should be given to a messenger who would go to Mr. Courtade's house at 526 East Eighty-seventh Street last night. Nuck was arrested when the messenger who received a bundle of clipped paper with a few marked bills on the outside was trailed.

At First Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street a man stepped up to the messenger and took the package from him. The detectives were close behind him, and they jumped from the automobile and seized the messenger and the man.

2 SAVED ON BLAZING YACHT.

New Yorkers Rescued by Other New Yorkers Near Savannah.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 19.—The timely arrival of the yacht of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Penny of New York off Daufuskie Island, near Tybee, saved the lives of Charles Meyers of New York and his machinist, J. Edward Lawrence, who were in grave peril on Meyers's yacht, the Avalon, which burned to the water's edge shortly after they had been rescued.

The rescue boat ran alongside and picked up the two men when the fire, which had started from the engine, was near the gasolene tank.

MRS. H. C. SCHWAB SUES.

Nelson Morris's Daughter Seeks Divorce from Chicago Merchant.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Mrs. Maud Morris Schwab, daughter of the late Nelson Morris, filed an action for divorce today from Henry C. Schwab, Vice President of one of the large department stores in Chicago. Mrs. Schwab charges desertion and asks for the custody of their ten-year-old son.

Mrs. Schwab has spent much of her time in London until last Summer. In the bill of complaint Mrs. Schwab said she possessed ample means and did not wish any settlement from her husband.

WALKED 4,000 MILES.

Los Angeles Pilgrims Offer Consumption Remedy to President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A woman and two men who had walked 4,000 miles, from Los Angeles, Cal., to Washington, delivered at the White House to-day a letter to President Wilson asking him to have the Government investigate a tuberculosis remedy which, they affirmed, cured them of the disease.

In their letter they said the discoverer, Charles F. Aycock of Los Angeles, would surrender his secret formula to the Federal Government if the Government medical officers would treat free of charge tuberculosis patients too poor to pay.

The three pilgrims are Alfred A. Berger, J. T. Price and Carrie T. Van Gaasbeek. They had certificates from Los Angeles physicians and the Health Department of that city that they had been cured of tuberculosis. Their visit to Washington, they explained, was intended as an expression of their gratitude and they walked to show the condition they were in.

VERMONT NEARS NORFOLK.

Passes Cape Henry, Convoyed by Delaware and Sonoma.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 19.—The battleship Vermont, recently disabled by the breaking of a shaft while returning from the European cruise of American war vessels, passed Cape Henry at 12:30 P. M. to-day on her way to the Norfolk Navy Yard for repairs.

The disabled ship was convoyed by the battleship Delaware and the Tug Sonoma.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Ivernia, at Queenstown, Dec. 19.

SWEET MISS ALLTOGETHER RUBBER
Gladly stepping, fresh-arrayed,
Paused beside a subway digger,
Gaunt and muscled, at his trade:—
She—"Good comrade, you put vim in
What you do—get votes for women!"
He—"Miss, you must be obeyed.
Shall my lady push this spade?"
Was he wise, or did he snub her,
Sweet Miss Alltogether Rubber?
Pouch holds pipe and tobacco. At Schulte's.—Adv.

President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, in the hope that the railroad system may be dissolved in conformity with the anti-trust law without actually invoking the terms of the act.

The Company's Proposal.

The offer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was contained in the following communication to Attorney General McReynolds from Vice President Kingsbury:

15 Dey Street, New York,
Dec. 19, 1913.

Sir:

Wishing to put their affairs beyond fair criticism, and in compliance with your suggestions formulated as a result of a number of interviews between us during the last sixty days, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the other companies in what is known as the Bell System, have determined upon the following course of action:

First—The American Telephone and Telegraph Company will dispose promptly of its entire holdings of stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company in such way that the control and management of the latter will be entirely independent of the former and of any other company in the Bell System.

Second—Neither the American Telephone and Telegraph Company nor any other company in the Bell System will hereafter acquire, directly or indirectly, through purchase of its physical property or of its securities, or otherwise, dominion or control over any other telephone company owning, controlling, or operating any exchange or line which is or may be operated in competition with any exchange or line constitutes or may constitute a link or portion of any system so operated or which may be so operated in competition with any exchange or line included in the Bell System.

Seeks Department's Advice.

Provided, however, that where control of the properties or securities of any other telephone company heretofore has been acquired and is now held by or in the interest of any company in the Bell System, and no physical union or consolidation has been effected, or where binding obligations for the acquisition of the properties or securities or any other telephone company heretofore have been entered into by or in the interest of any company in the Bell System, and no physical union or consolidation has been effected, the question as to the course to be pursued in such cases will be submitted to your department and to the Interstate Commerce Commission for such advice and directions, if any, as either may think proper to give, due regard being had to public convenience and to the rulings of the local tribunals.

Arrangements will be made promptly under which all other telephone companies may secure for their subscribers tolls service over the lines of the companies in the Bell System in the ways and under the conditions following:

First—Where an independent company desires connection with the toll lines of the Bell System it may secure such connection by supplying standard trunk lines between its exchanges and the toll board of the nearest exchange of the Bell operating company.

Second—When the physical connection has been made by means of standard trunk lines, the employes of the Bell system will make the toll line connections desired, but in order to render efficient service it will be necessary that the entire toll circuit involved in establishing the connections should be operated by and under the control of the employes of the Bell system.

Open to All Independents.

Third—Under the conditions outlined above, any subscriber or any independent company will be given connection with any subscriber of any company in the Bell system, or with any subscriber of any independent company with which the Bell system is connected, who is served by an exchange which is more than fifty miles distant from the exchange in which the call originates.

Fourth—The subscribers of the independent company having toll connections described above shall pay for such connections the regular toll charge of the Bell Company, and in addition thereto, except as hereinafter provided, a connection charge of 10 cents for each message which originates on its lines and is carried, in whole or in part, over the lines of the Bell system.

The charges incident to such service shall be made by the Bell Company against the independent company whose subscriber makes the call, and such charges shall be accepted by the independent company as legal and just claims.

Fifth—Under this arrangement the lines of the Bell system should be used for the entire distance between the two exchanges thus connected, provided the Bell system has lines connecting the two exchanges. Where the Bell system has no such lines, arrangements can be made for connecting the lines of the Bell system with the lines of some independent company in order to make up the circuit, but such connections will not be made where the Bell system has a through circuit through the two exchanges.

Sixth—Any business of the kind commonly known and described as "long lines" business offered for transmission over the lines of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, shall be accepted for any distance, that is, on such "long lines" business calls shall be accepted where the point of destination is less than fifty miles from the exchange where the call originates, as well as where the point of destination is greater than fifty miles therefrom.

Seventh—Any business of the kind commonly known and described as "long lines" business offered for transmission over the lines of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company shall be accepted at the regular toll rate, and no connecting charge shall be required. But such calls shall be handled under the same operating rules and conditions as apply to calls over the local toll lines.

Very respectfully yours,
AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO., By N. C. Kingsbury, Vice President.
To the Attorney General, Washington, D. C.

McReynolds's Acceptance.

It was announced at the Department of Justice to-night that this offer was accepted by and satisfactory to the department. Mr. McReynolds to-day sent the following response to Mr. Kingsbury:

Office of the Attorney General,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.

Mr. N. C. Kingsbury, Vice President, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, 15 Dey Street, New York:

Dear Sir—Permit me to acknowledge, with expressions of appreciation, your letter of Dec. 19, outlining the course of action which the telephone companies comprising the Bell system obligate themselves to follow in the future.

Your frank negotiations in respect to these matters compel the belief that what you propose will be carried out in good faith, and it seems to me clear that such action on your part will establish conditions under which there will be full opportunity throughout the country for competition in the transmission of intelligence by wire.

May I take this occasion to say that the Administration earnestly desires to co-operate with and to promote all business conducted in harmony with law and that, without abating the insistance that the statutes must be obeyed, it will always welcome opportunity to aid in bringing about whatever adjustments are necessary for the re-establishment of lawful conditions without litigation. Very truly yours, J. C. McREYNOLDS,
Attorney General.

Lewis to Continue Fight.

When he heard of the action of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company Representative Lewis said it would not alter his decision to continue his fight for Government ownership of interstate telephone facilities.

"My fight will go on just the same," said he. "I am not in any position to speak for the Administration or for Postmaster General Burleson. As I see it, the agreement which the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has reached with the Department of Justice merely puts an end to contemplated litigation. It involves mainly a change in a technical situation of control and ownership. It does not affect rates, and I have yet to be convinced that it will lower rates, which is the real objective.

"Local Bell Telephone rates are two or more times higher than Postal telephone rates abroad, and Bell interurban rates are from four to six times the Postal telephone rates for long distance service abroad. The action of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company reminds me of the expression that when the devil is sick the devil a saint would be, but when the devil is well the devil a saint is he."

Notwithstanding Mr. Lewis's attitude, the impression to-night in Washington after the Department of Justice gave its announcement was that the agreement with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company would result in no legislation during this session on the telegraph or telephone situation.

Postmaster General Burleson and Chairman Moon of the House Committee on Post Offices, conferred to-day on the question of Government ownership of telegraph or telephone lines. This, however, took place before announcement of the agreement. They decided to defer going any further in the matter until Congress reconvened after the holiday recess.

The agreement will not affect the suit entered several months ago to dissolve the connection of the Bell Company with the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Coast branch. This action will be pressed by the department to determine how far the Sherman Act applies to telephone companies.

Under Scrutiny for Years.

The affairs of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company have been under investigation for several years by the Department of Justice.

Mr. Wickersham, Mr. McReynolds's predecessor, after a careful investigation, decided at that time no necessity existed for instituting a prosecution and referred the whole question of the transmission of intelligence by telephone and telegraph to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Many demands for the prosecution of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company have been made upon the Department of Justice during the last two years. One of these was presented on Jan. 28, 1912, by George Lambert, a Justice of the Peace of Pelham, N. Y., through his attorney, Charles D. Ushkind of New York City.

VAIL'S VIEW OF IT.

Western Union Goes Back Improved, Says A. T. and T. President.

LYNDONVILLE, Vt., Dec. 19.—Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, gave out the following statement to-night on the proposed reorganization of his company and its separation from the Western Union Telegraph Company:

"The correspondence published was the result of a protracted and exhaustive discussion between the Attorney General and our company, and it speaks for itself. We are complying with the wishes of the Government because we desire that our operations shall continue to be as we have always believed them to be, in strict conformity to the law, and for that reason we are now adjusting them to the law as understood and interpreted by the Attorney General.

"We are confident that under the proposed changes neither the Bell system nor the Western Union will suffer, and that both will continue to give the same and increasing efficient service to the public.

"Some economies and some services which were contemplated under the complementary operation of the two companies cannot now be realized, but it is hoped that all now in operation will after thorough consideration be found to be within the law.

"In relinquishing the Western Union, while we do so with great regret, we have the satisfaction of knowing that it is in better physical and financial condition than it was when we took it over, and that the shareholders will soon be benefited in some measure by what has been done.

"We can only speak in the highest terms of the consideration with which we were treated by the Attorney General throughout the whole negotiations."

END OF LONG WARFARE.

Government Action Often Urged by Rivals and Congressmen.

The telegraph and telephone combination has been under almost continuous attack since it was effected in 1909 through the purchase of the large Gould, Sage, and Morosini holdings of Western Union stock by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in which the various Bell Telephone interests had been consolidated.

Ever since that time the telephone combination has been under investigation by the Department of Justice. It has been constantly assailed by Clarence H. Mackay because of the disadvantage the Postal Telegraph Cable Company was placed in through its lack of the telephone facilities of its rival, the Western Union.

Independent telephone interests, finding it arduous to compete with local Bell companies because the trunk lines of the combination were closed to them, complained bitterly. Members of Congress from time to time have proposed investigations, or urged the Department of Justice to act on general principles.

Finally, in the last few weeks began the first formidable movement for Government ownership of telephone and telegraph lines. Representative Lewis of Maryland, who initiated this move, which was indorsed by Postmaster General Burleson in his annual report just published, recognized the strategic importance of the through lines and proposed that they be acquired by the Government and thrown open to traffic from all local sources, rather than that the Government should attempt to take over and operate the entire network of wires throughout the country.

Assailed by Mackay.

The combination also has been vigorously attacked by the Mackay interests because of its acquisition of the Anglo-American and other cable lines.

In the course of the fight carried on by the Postal Company and the independent telephone companies there have been numerous lawsuits, and complaints to public service commissions, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Department of Justice. A suit under the Sherman law charging discrimination against the independents on the Pacific Coast is now in the Federal courts, and hearings in connection with it have recently been held in this city.

The long warfare waged by the Postal interests was quite out of line with the apparent situation at the time the merger was formed. When the stock of the Gould party in the Western Union was bought by the Bell interests, the largest stockholder in the American Telephone & Telegraph Company was the Postal Telegraph Cable Company. The conclusion was immediately jumped to that the move portended a gigantic monopoly, including the telephone combination and both of the rival telegraph systems. Denials by Mr. Mackay were received with skepticism, but within a few months the Postal company sold its big interest in the telephone company and there soon were plenty of evidences of real fighting.

The Department of Justice began its inquiries as far back as June, 1908, following a resolution adopted by the Senate on May 29. This was before the Western Union merger and the allegations had to do with stifling of independent companies, followed in many cases by absorption. In June, 1909, there were rumors of the consolidation with the Western Union, which put up the stock of the Telephone Company two points, but which were denied by the officers of the Gould regime.

Purchase of New York Company.

The next move, which was a forerunner of the combination and aroused surmises that something of the kind was impending, was the purchase of $16,000,000 of stock in the New York Telephone Company, which was owned by the Western Union, by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

On Nov. 17, 1909, came the announcement that the American had bought "control of a substantial minority interest" in the Western Union through the purchase of the Gould holdings and some smaller blocks.

The Western Union had about $100,000,000 stock outstanding, of which about $29,000,000 was taken over. As there were no other large concentrated holdings, this was sufficient to insure practical control.

George Gould, in announcing the sale of stock, said it would benefit the public and the Western Union stockholders, because the business of both companies could be handled in a way to form a complement to one another, thus giving to the fullest extent prompt and satisfactory service to their customers.

The leading officers of the Bell company insisted that the step was one of economy. Lines had been paralleled, they said, and there had been an immense amount of duplication. They estimated that the merger would save $75,000,000 to the company in new construction, at the same time making possible the utilization of wires for telegraphing and telephoning concurrently. It also was estimated that the annual reduction in expenses of the two companies would be from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000 and that this would result in a reduction of telegraph tolls.

Goulds Got $20,000,000.

The Goulds were said to have received 85 for their stock, making the amount paid to them about $20,000,000. The same price was said to have been paid for the other $3,000,000 of stock acquired from the Sage and Morosini estates. The Western Union had been paying 8 per cent. a year since 1908, before which it had paid 5 per cent.

The total assets of the two companies at the time of the merger were placed at $942,361,064 and their miles of wire at 9,481,188. For many years there had been a suit pending between the two growing out of a contract between the old American Bell Telephone Company and the Western Union. It was made in 1879 and provided for co-operation and that the telegraph company would keep out of the telephone business, in return for which it was to receive certain royalties. Claiming non fulfillment of its terms, the Western Union brought suit for $10,000,000 and in August, 1909, it got judgment for $4,500,000. The settlement of this suit was one of the factors in the deal by which the American took over the Western Union's stock in the New York Telephone Company.

No sooner had the consolidation been announced than there was renewed activity on the part of the Department of Justice, and two Assistants to the Attorney General were designated to investigate it.

Vail Succeeds Clowry.

On Feb. 16, 1910, Clarence H. Mackay announced that his company would sell all of its stock in the American Telephone & Telegraph Company "in deference to public opinion, which views with suspicion this large holding of stock in a company which has recently purchased control of the Western Union Telegraph Company." He reiterated at that time that the Postal would continue to be free and independent, prepared to maintain the competition it had furnished for twenty-five years.

In November, 1910, Theodore N. Vail, who had said there was to be no merger and only co-operation between the companies, was made President of the Western Union as well as of the telephone company, displacing Robert C. Clowry in the former capacity.

The first legal test of the merger was started in the following June in an action brought by the Postal Company at Silver City, N. M., for an injunction to prevent a subsidiary Bell company, which had bought up an independent concern, from cutting off relations with the Postal company. The Postal complained that the combination was preventing it from reaching the points between Silver City and El Paso.

A few months later negotiations were in progress for the acquisition of the Anglo-American cable line by the combination, and George Clapperton, Vice President of the Postal, publicly denounced the move as a scheme to establish a cable monopoly as well as a telegraph and telephone monopoly. About a year later the Postal made complaint to the up-State Public Service Commission that in the case of messages transferred from its system to the Western Union it was being charged for the state line and address. The Public Service Commission ordered this stopped in this State, but subsequently the same complaint as to other States was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The next complaint the Postal was that when it attempted to call up its office in this city to send a telegram he was connected with the Western Union instead of the Postal.

At the annual meeting last year Mr. Mackay commented on all these difficulties under which the Postal was laboring and on the complaint of some stockholders that his warfare on the combination was expensive, he said that it would be kept up, and that when the company had lost one stockholder it had gained three by its fight for competition.

The pending suit against the combination is for the dissolution of its connection with the Northwestern Long Distance Telephone Company and other independents with which it has been affiliated within the last few years. It was brought by the Government against the combination and thirty-nine other defendants, including the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company, all described as Bell companies. It charged a monopoly of the telephone business in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. Attorney General McReynolds said this suit was to correct an exceptional condition and would not in any way interfere with the broad investigation of telephone conditions throughout the entire country undertaken by the Interstate Commerce Commission upon the suggestion of former Attorney General Wickersham.

Old Long-Distance Company.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which is the parent company of the Bell system, was incorporated in 1885 as the Long-Distance Telephone Company. It still operates the Long-Distance lines, while its subsidiaries do the exchange and toll business under licenses from the parent company.

The long-distance lines extend from nearly all the important cities on the Atlantic seaboard throughout the country as far west as St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, Little Rock, and New Orleans, forming main lines over which telephonic communications between practically all of the exchange stations within this territory may be established.

Aside from these long-distance lines the company owns securities of many local telephone companies in the United States and Canada.

Four years ago the American Telephone and Telegraph Company purchased the $17,784,500 capital stock of the New York Telephone Company, most of it from the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Growth of Bell System.

The growth of the Bell system is shown in the following table:

	Wire Sherman	No. of Employes
1895	675,415	14,517
1900	1,961,801	37,067
1905	5,779,918	89,861
1906	7,463,908	104,048
1907	8,610,562	100,884
1908	9,830,718	98,538
1909	10,490,026	104,956
1910	11,642,212	120,311
1911	12,902,615	128,498
1912	14,610,813	140,789

The dividends paid and surplus earned by the entire Bell system have increased as follows:

	Dividends.	Surplus.
1885	$3,107,200	$1,774,400
1890	4,101,300	2,784,600
1895	5,056,900	2,986,400
1900	7,893,500	5,470,100
1905	15,817,500	9,636,900
1907	18,714,100	12,697,400
1908	21,838,100	13,601,400
1909	23,910,603	14,235,522
1910	25,160,736	14,276,736
1911	25,965,875	12,988,561
1912	29,463,215	13,221,110

The authorized capital stock of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is $500,000,000, of which $324,805,700 was outstanding on Jan. 1, 1913. The total funded debt outstanding was $105,002,000.

The Western Union Telegraph Company also has grown by absorption, the chief competitors acquired by it being the American Union Telegraph Company and the Atlantic and Pacific, both in 1881, and the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company in 1887. It has also extensive cable lines. On Dec. 15, 1909, a contract was made with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company providing for the joint occupancy and use of existing plant facilities. It controls the American District Telegraph Company of New Jersey and that of New York, operating messenger service.

Its miles of wire grew from 82,987, in 1879, to 217,472, in 1912. In the same time its receipts increased from $10,000,000 to $41,000,000. Its outstanding capital stock is $30,817,100 and its funded debt is $32,892,000. Theodore W. Vail is President of the company, as well as the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Major Cassius E. Gillette
will talk on
MEXICO
in the Auditorium of the
Engineering Societies Building
29 West 39th Street
This Evening at 8:30
No Admission Charged. No Card Necessary. Of interest to both men and women.

EVERY-DAY EXPERIENCE.
To help competent men and women find appreciative employers is a daily experience for THE NEW YORK TIMES. Next to last page. —Adv.

PLAN OF DISSOLUTION.

Mere Distribution of Western Union Stock Not Likely.

The announcement from Washington throws no light on the means by which the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is to divest itself of its $30,000,000 of Western Union stock. It is a cardinal principle of Attorney General McReynold's administration, however, to permit no dissolutions on the plan of the Standard Oil and Tobacco disintegrations by which the stock of the severed companies was distributed proportionately among the stockholders of the trust, leaving the control of all in the hands of the same individuals. So it may be assumed that the Western Union stock will not be distributed among the shareholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to be hereafter held by them.

The Union Pacific-Southern Pacific dissolution is not only the last word in these matters, but has been pointed to by Mr. McReynolds as embodying his ideas of what a dissolution should be and it may, therefore, be regarded as a model from which he is likely to work in this case. If so the stockholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company would be permitted to subscribe for the Western Union stock proportionately, but would not be permitted to take possession of it unless they first sold their American telephone stock.

The Western Union stock would be deposited with some trustee, who would issue certificates of the shares of it. These certificates would represent merely a property interest, and would carry no voting rights. The dividends also would be accumulated in the hands of the trustee until the final disposition of the stock. The American Telephone stockholder could then take his choice between selling his certificate and selling his American Telephone stock.

The purchaser of a certificate could take up the Western Union stock upon a satisfactory showing that he was not a stockholder of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. Similarly the original stockholder, by selling his telephone stock, would put himself in a position to take up the Western Union stock with its accumulated dividends.

POSTAL OFFICIALS SILENT.

Mackay Absent, Other Directors Decline to Discuss the A. T. and T.

Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, who for years has assailed the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, alleging unfair treatment, could not be reached last night. None of the other Directors or officers of the Postal could say where Mr. Mackay was.

W. W. Cook, counsel for the Postal Company, refused to discuss the announcement of the Department of Justice.

Joseph O. Stevens, Secretary of the Postal Company, said that it was a great victory for his company, but refused to make any further comment. Vice President George Gray Ward and Director Charles P. Bruch of the Postal declined to make statements.

DE FOREST TAKES STAND.

Tells of His Early Struggles in the Wireless Field.

Lee De Forest, the inventor, took the stand yesterday in his own defense in the trial before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court in which he and James Dunlop Smith, Samuel E. Darby and Elmer E. Burlingame are accused of having used the mails to defraud in connection with the Radio Telephone Company. Most of the day was taken by Mr. De Forest in recount of his early struggles with poverty, and at the beginning of the session Judge Hunt suggested that the jury should have the benefit of a demonstration of the wireless telephone's capabilities.

De Forest told how he borrowed $50 after being graduated at Yale to go to Chicago and there entered the employ of an electrical firm. In 1901 he became associate editor of the Western Electrician at $10 a week, but gave up so much time to experimenting in wireless work that his salary was cut to $5, and he had to teach to make up the difference. His friend, Edwin Smythe, he said, "grub-staked" him. They patented an electrical apparatus together. It had been charged he had stolen the invention from Smythe, De Forest admitted.

"Really," he said, "we stole one-half from each other."

Then De Forest dwelt on his difficulties in finding capital for his wireless telegraph, which was launched as a company in 1902 with $2,000,000 capital.

"I wore out my shoes in visiting the capitalists," the inventor explained. "Then I had no regular salary. When I wanted a ten spot I would go to one of my associates and get it. Plenty of money was coming in, but none to pay debts or salaries and so I broke away from the company."

"How much did you get from the company in all?"

"Not more than $5,000 or $6,000 on the outside."

Then Mr. De Forest told how the wireless company was formed and the difficulties he encountered in Ohio during his period of experiments. He was so poor, he said, he had to sell 50 shares of his stock and borrow $5 or $10 wherever he could.

The trial will be resumed on Monday.

TAKE 12 IN DRUG RAIDS.

One the Police Call West Sid. Distributor of Cocaine.

Police activity against the purveyors of drugs resulted yesterday in the arraignment of men and women in various courts of the city. The detectives of Inspector Gillen's staff seemed most pleased with the capture of Albert Verlaide, a swagger dresser, whose fingers shone with diamonds when he was found early yesterday morning in the basement of an Eighth Avenue house. The police believe they have in him one of the chief agents for the disposition of cocaine throughout the west side. Seventy-five "decks" of cocaine were found in his pockets, and he had a book containing more than 100 names, which seemed to be the record of sub-agencies. Verlaide's diamonds made the police open their eyes. The stones in his rings alone were worth more than $2,000, and they say he promptly offered them one of the rings and $50 in cash if they would let him go. He will be arraigned on Sunday.

Four women and three men, caught in the raid on Thursday night in West Forty-third Street, will be examined in the West Side Court on Monday. Two men and two women were taken in another opium raid early yesterday morning in Chrystie Street. They will be examined in Essex Market Court.

RECEIVER FOR RAILROAD.

New Orleans, Mobile, and Chicago Defaulted on Bond Interest.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 19.—The New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railroad, controlled jointly by the St. Louis and San Francisco and the Louisville & Nashville Railroads, was thrown into a receivership by order of the Federal District Court here to-day. The petitioner was the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, holder of $12,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds issued by the railroad company last July, and on which it failed to meet interest payments.

Col. W. F. Owen, President of the railroad, was appointed receiver and will direct the operation of the road as heretofore, he said, subject to the Federal court's approval. Joseph C. Rich of New Orleans, the road's general counsel, said that the receivership is "preliminary to a readjustment of the company's finances on a better basis."

The Frisco's insolvency is said to have embarrassed the Mobile line, though it had done a good freight business in the current year.

CURRENCY BILL PASSES SENATE

Continued from Page 1.

emphasized by a statement from Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts, the practical banker of the Republican side of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Mr. Weeks and Mr. Perkins of California were the two regular Republicans to vote for the bill, Mr. Sterling of South Dakota, Mr. Jones of Washington, and Mr. Norris of Nebraska, the progressive Republicans, and Mr. Poindexter, the Progressive.

"It is necessary for me," said Mr. Weeks, "to part company with many Senators with whom I have been associated in the preparation of this bill, particularly to part with Senators on this side of the chamber. But from the first I have contended that this bill should be taken up as a business measure totally devoid of any partisan flavor. I should not be deflected from that course because of pressure from the Executive and the partisan course adopted by Senators on the other side. If other Democratic Senators had been as open-minded and as non-partisan as the Senator from Nebraska we would now have had a better bill. There are half a dozen things in this bill that have made me hesitate to support it. But there is so much more of good in it than of bad—75 per cent. of good, I should say, to 25 per cent. of bad—that I am going to vote for it. We have made a distinct advance over the House bill, and I believe the good of this measure will show itself as soon as the law is put in operation."

Fundamentals of the Bill.

A complete reform of the vast and complicated machinery of finance, banking, and currency will be accomplished by the bill. Its fundamentals provide:

The issue of currency, guaranteed by the Government, based upon notes and bills representing commercial transactions and backed by a gold reserve. The new currency is expected to contract and expand to meet the varied demands of trade.

The concentration of the bank reserves of the country in regional institutions capitalized by the banks of the country and controlled by directors elected by the banks.

The creation of a market for the negotiable commercial paper which forms the bulk of the assets of the banks, where, in times of stress, those assets may be easily and without loss transformed into cash.

The establishment of from eight to twelve great regional banks throughout the country, which will issue currency, rediscounts paper, and centralize and mobilize the reserves of the local banks.

The creation of a federal reserve board of seven members appointed by the President, with final powers of control and supervision over the entire system.

The Final Scenes.

There was a distiguished gathering for the final scenes of the Senate's long consideration of the bill. But the prominence with which the measure has been held before the public since it passed the House late in August dulled the interest of the ordinary spectators, and the galleries were only fairly filled. Secretary McAdoo was on the floor for a time chatting with Mr. Owen of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, and with other Senators. Later he joined Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret, Secretary, and Miss Margaret Wilson with a party of friends in the gallery. Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, was also there, and the wives and daughters of many prominent men. Most of the onlookers, however, went home to dinner before the final vote was taken at 7:42 o'clock.

The last moment of the bill's consideration were made dramatic by the unexpected presentation of two radical amendments by Mr. La Follette. The Senator from Wisconsin would monopolize the floor during the closing hours of debate made it impossible to fix any definite hour for a vote, and the limitation of speeches to fifteen minutes were particularly aimed at Mr. La Follette. His motion was in limitation, however, by offering two amendments at once, thereby gaining additional time for them. His proposal forbidding interlocking directorates, either with bank or insurance companies was rejected by a non-partisan vote of 30 to 51.

Bars Congressmen from Banks.

But what was considered an equally radical amendment was accepted without a roll call almost as soon as Mr. La Follette presented it. This forbade members of Congress from becoming members of the Federal reserve bank, directors of regional reserve banks, or officers or Directors of member banks. The constitution and the bill as drafted covered the first two cases, but the prohibition against member banks if finally enacted, would affect many Congressmen. Senators Owen and Weeks, both of whom are officers of banks, would at once have to resign either their seats on the Senate or their banking connections.

Loans on Farm Mortgages.

Only two other amendments were adopted during the day. The more important of them which Mr. Crawford proposed and Mr. Nelson perfected, permits all member banks to make loans not exceeding 25 per cent. of their capital and surplus on five-year farm mortgages. The amendment provides, however, that loans of this character shall not be made in excess of 50 per cent. of the face value of the mortgages held as security, and not in excess of one-third of the lending bank's time deposits.

The other amendment was the result of the livellest tilt of the day. Several Republican Senators offered amendments striking out bodily the sub-section authorizing the Federal Reserve Board to appoint attorneys and assistants without regard to Civil Service requirements. Finally Mr. Jones, who is a Republican, suggested that after the experts, attorneys and assistants were appointed, nothing should prevent the President from including them in the classified service. The Democrats, seeing their chance to perpetuate the tenure of Democratic appointees, accepted the proposal, and passed it with a shout of laughter, while only nineteen Republicans caught the significance of the amendment in time to vote against it.

The Democratic conferees are Senator Owen of Oklahoma, O'Gorman of New York, Reed of Missouri, Pomerene of Ohio, Shafroth of Colorado, and Hollis of New Hampshire. The Republican conferees are Senators Nelson of Minnesota, Bristow of Kansas, and Crawford of South Dakota.

The Republicans are furious at the Vice President's selection of Mr. Crawford as a minority conferee, as he voted with the Democrats on the final passage of the bill, but as Republicans will be excluded from the working sessions of the conference, the appointment will make no real difference.

Doubt Conferees Action To-day.

There will be only three House conferees—Mr. Glass of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency; Mr. Korbly of Indiana—both Democrats, and Mr. Hayes of California, a Republican. The feeling on the House side is that the appointment of nine Senate conferees will block rapid action and that an agreement in conference to-morrow is impossible. But the outlook will be more definite following an expected conference to-morrow morning between the President, Secretary McAdoo, and Mr. Glass.

Unless the Republican leader of the House, Mr. Mann, offers the preferential motion to accept the Senate amendments, the first motion will be to disagree, accept the Senate's invitation to a conference, and appoint House managers. The report that a conference report has already been written is entirely untrue, and there have been no conferences between Mr. Owen and Mr. Glass. The President is known to favor the Senate draft of the bill in most particulars, and unless he induces Mr. Glass to accept most of the Senate amendments the whole bill will have to be taken up in conference.

Such a course would mean material delay. The Senate has rewritten the House bill almost from the beginning to the end. Aside from the insertion of important amendments, over 60 per cent. of the language of the House bill has been changed, and the mere technical work of going over the changes would ordinarily be the work of several days. It is believed, however, that a way will be found to abbreviate this phase of the labor of the conference committee.

The more important of the Senate amendments are those providing a gradual instead of an abrupt transfer of the required reserves, the insurance of deposits in the member banks, compulsory rediscount of the paper of member banks by the regional reserve institutions, the extension to 180 days of the maturity of certain paper available for rediscount in rural communities, permission to member banks to make farm mortgage loans for five years in limited amounts, an increase in the gold reserve behind the proposed currency from 33 1-3 per cent. to 40 per cent., a tax on depletion of gold reserves below the 40 per cent. line, a possible reduction of the number of regional reserve banks from twelve to eight, and Mr. La Follette's amendment prohibiting connections with member banks by members of Congress.

Any one of these amendments would ordinarily be a fruitful source of discussion in a conference committee. It is understood that the House particularly objects to the increase of the gold reserves and the insurance of bank deposits. While the House members have not had time to inform themselves on the subject, it is understood that the La Follette amendment will be dropped in conference without much difficulty.

Batch of Amendments Defeated.

A long list of amendments proposed by various Republicans were steadily voted down in the course of the day, though often by narrow margins. Mr. Cummins's proposal to permit regional banks to make loans direct to individuals to an amount not exceeding 10 per cent. of their capital was rejected by a vote of 33 to 47. Mr. Weeks's amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to devote all of the Government's share of the surplus profits of their regional banks to liquidating the public debt went the same way by a vote of 30 to 44.

Mr. Burton's attempt to eliminate the authority given the Federal Reserve Board to permit a bank to make half of its initial transfer of reserves in eligible paper instead of in money was defeated by a vote of 35 to 44.

Senator Burton also proposed to strike out the provision allowing the Federal Reserve Board to authorize the use of the new currency or the present national currency as bank reserves.

Senator Root supported the Burton amendment, contending that the new notes and the present banknotes were simply promises to pay, and were, therefore, an absurdity as reserves.

"This is the most preposterous thing I have heard of," he said, "since Mr. Micawber paid his personal obligations by giving his note of hand. It provides simply for the use of debts as a security for debts."

Amendment Was Defeated 40 to 37.

Mr. Nelson's amendment heavily increasing the tax on depletions of a regional bank's gold reserve was lost by a vote of 41 to 44.

Mr. Burton's attempt to strike out the authority for the Federal Reserve Board to make appointments and to disregard the civil service rules was defeated 40 to 43.

Mr. Brandegee's amendment on the same subject, striking out simply the provision exempting the board's appointments from civil service requirements was defeated only by a tie vote.

Mr. Lane of Oregon joined Mr. Hitchcock in support of the amendment, although the tie vote in itself killed it. Vice President Marshall cast his vote against the amendment, while the Republicans applauded the narrowness of the margin.

Senator Bristow proposed that the board be prohibited from suspending the requirements as to the gold reserve against circulating notes. Senator Root said that without the amendment the board has the nullity the provision written into the bill last night to check depletion of the gold reserve. On a roll call the amendment was defeated, 41 to 37.

Hitchcock's Test of Strength.

After several other amendments had been defeated by viva voce votes, Mr. Hitchcock brought on the test of strength by offering his bill as a substitute for the Owen draft, his proposal being rejected by a vote of 41 to 43. Mr. Hitchcock was the only Democrat to vote for his bill, while all the Republicans and Mr. Poindexter, the only Progressive, sided with him. Mr. Hitchcock then announced that he would vote for the Owen draft as finally amended.

"I have never for a moment had any other purpose," said Mr. Hitchcock. "My whole fight has been to strengthen the bill and to prevent hasty and blundering legislation. To attain any measure of success I found it necessary to go to extreme lengths and to make some sacrifices. I feel fully justified by the result."

Mr. Hitchcock referred to the changes in the bill made by the Senate.

"All these improvements," he said, "have been contended for by the section of the Banking and Currency Committee of which I am a member. I am glad the struggle is over. It has been long, and it has resulted in a greatly improved bill. I have my misgivings, of course, and others have. The prospect in the United States is not altogether bright. There are clouds in the sky. There may be danger ahead. I join others, however, in hoping the clouds may be dissipated and the dangers passed, and that this legislation may contribute to that result."

FEATURES OF SENATE BILL.

Powers and Constitution of Federal Board and Requirements of Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The most important features of the Currency bill as passed by the Senate are these:

A Federal Reserve Board is created and three members of it, including the Secretary of the Treasury, are to designate not less than eight nor more than twelve reserve districts, in each of which a Federal reserve bank is to be established.

National banks must subscribe to the capital stock of the reserve banks. If they fail to comply with all the provisions of the act after one year they will forfeit their charters. Other banks may subscribe to stock of the reserve banks. If the stock subscription of banks is inadequate, stock may be offered to the public.

Reserve banks must have a capital of not less than $3,000,000.

Each reserve bank is to have nine Directors, holding office for three years each, three to be chosen by the stockholding banks, three by banks actively engaged in some industrial pursuit, and three by the Federal Reserve Board.

Stockholders will receive a 6 per cent. dividend. Earnings are to be paid into a surplus fund until it amounts to 40 per cent. of the paid-up capital. Of the remaining half of the excess, 50 per cent. is to be paid to the Government as a franchise tax, and the other 50 per cent. to the Government trustee for the benefit of depositors in failed banks. All net earnings of the Government from this source may be used to supplement the gold reserve against outstanding United States notes or in the reduction of the outstanding bonded debt.

The Federal Reserve Board is to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury and six other members to be appointed by the President, with salaries of $12,000 a year, and for terms of six years. No Senator or Representative can be an officer or Director of any Federal reserve bank or any member bank.

The Federal Reserve Board can require reserve banks to rediscount the discounted paper of other Federal reserve banks, to authorize member banks to use Federal reserve notes or bank notes based on United States bonds as reserves, and to suspend any reserve requirement specified in the act.

Attorneys and other employes of the Federal Board are to be appointed without regard to civil service regulations. A Federal advisory council is provided for, to consist of one member from each regional reserve district.

Federal reserve banks can receive deposits from the United States and from member banks and are empowered to rediscount notes, drafts, &c., arising out of actual commercial transactions.

Notes, drafts, and bills based on live stock and maturing in six months may be discounted at percentages fixed by the Federal Reserve Board.

Acceptances based on imports or exports or domestic shipment of goods, having a maturity of not more than three months, and indorsed by at least one member bank, may be discounted by reserve banks under certain restrictions.

Reserve banks may engage in open market operations and buy and sell at home and abroad and maintain banking accounts in foreign countries.

Money in the general fund of the Treasury, with certain exceptions, may be deposited in Federal reserve banks.

Federal reserve notes to make advances to reserve banks, but for no other purpose, are authorized. They are to be obligations of the Government and shall be receivable by all banks in the new system, and for all taxes, customs and other public dues. The Treasury Department must redeem them in gold in Washington or in gold or lawful money at any Federal reserve bank.

Reserves in gold or lawful money of not less than 35 per cent. must be maintained by every Federal reserve bank against its deposits and its Federal reserve notes in actual circulation, but the amount of gold in a Federal reserve bank, together with the amount deposited by it with the Treasury, shall be equal, at least, to 40 per cent. of the Federal reserve notes issued by the bank and in actual circulation, and not offset by gold or lawful money deposited with the Federal reserve agent.

The collateral security required from banks for the Federal reserve notes shall be commercial paper of a prescribed character acceptable for r

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BANKERS RELIEVED BY CURRENCY ACTION

Though Non-Committal in Their Attitude on Bill, Many Welcome End of Uncertainty.

HOPES FOR ITS SUCCESS

Unqualified Approval by Some Is Offset by Pessimistic Views of Others.

Bankers throughout the country are disposed to be noncommittal in their attitude on the Currency bill, though relieved that it has been passed. Some express approval of its purpose and are sanguine of its success. A contrary view is held by other financiers, who see no good in the measure. Replies to inquiries by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondents show the following result:

Expects More Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 19.—William A. Gaston, President of the National Shawmut Bank, who returned this morning from Washington, where he has been in conference with members of the House and Senate Currency Committees, said with regard to the Currency bill which passed the Senate to-day:

"I am of the opinion that the prospective conference changes will make the bill more workable for the banks and sounder from every point of view. From my conference with men of both parties I was impressed with the earnest desire of every one to perfect a sound currency system.

Bill Sound, Says Chicago Banker.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 19.—The news of the passage of the Currency bill was received by the Chicago bankers to-night with comparatively little interest, as the action had been expected. Previous to its passage many expressed the belief that all that could be done had been done to adapt the bill to conditions. They were indisposed to add to this view.

James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank, refused to comment upon the bill or the action of the Senate until he had carefully read the Senate changes.

Edmund D Hulbert, Vice President of the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, who is among the few Democratic bankers in Chicago, said:

"Of course, from the viewpoint of the bankers, the measure contains many objectionable features, but on the whole it is a sound bill and will do much toward putting banking and currency on a firm footing."

Gratification in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—St. Louis bankers welcomed the news of the Currency bill's passage.

Thomas H. West, Chairman of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, said:

"I have faith in the measure, and while it may not be perfect it can readily be changed to conform to unforeseen conditions after the reorganization."

F. O. Watts, President of the Third National Bank, said:

"I believe the changes in the Senate have served to make the bill very superior to the form in which it passed the House. I think it is a workable bill, and contains all the essentials of a good banking and currency measure."

Atlanta Bankers Welcome Passage.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 19.—Atlanta bankers are not inclined to discuss the Currency bill, which passed the Senate this evening, because they are not fully informed as to the changes made in the measure. All agreed, however, that it is a good thing for the country that the measure has been passed, as it will relieve uncertainty and the banks will be able to know just where they stand.

Robert F. Maddon, President of the American National Bank, and a member of the Currency Commission of the Bankers' Association, said:

"I think the bill has been greatly improved. The measure as it passed the House was absolutely unworkable. I hope the Senate amendments have made it workable and that it will accomplish what its advocates have claimed for it. The purpose of the bill to mobilize the currency is good. The only question is whether the measure will accomplish that.

Col. Robert J. Lowry, President of the Lowry National Bank, said:

"I am sure the banks of the country will give the measure an honest trial and will loyally attempt to carry out its provisions. As a loyal citizen I hope the bill will prove a success."

Favored by Richmond Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 19.—Richmond financiers view with favor the passage of the Currency bill. W. M. Habliston, Chairman of the board of the First National Bank, President of the Broad Street Bank and the Old Dominion Trust Company, said:

"The bill is a great improvement over the one which has been in effect for several years. It will result in an elastic currency which will avert panics. The success of the measure depends upon the Federal Reserve Board, and I feel that the men to be appointed by the President will be capable and in hearty accord with the policy of the Administration."

Oliver J. Sands, President of the American National Bank, said:

"The passage of the currency measure will have a beneficial effect upon the country at large, and its operation will help business. It seems to me the beginning of an era of general prosperity, so far as the financial operations of the people are concerned. I am optimistic as to the effect the bill will have."

Pittsburgh View Pessimistic.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSGURGH, Penn., Dec. 19.—Bankers and business men of the Pittsburgh district were extremely reticent to-night concerning the passage of the Democratic Currency bill. Those who would speak at all were for the most part afraid to be quoted. The general sentiment here was pessimistic. The passage of the bill was deplored.

Charles McKnight, President of the National Bank of Western Pennsylvania, said:

"I do not think the bill should have been passed. It will do the country no good. In fact, the new law will, I believe, work decided harm to the banking system, both in this district and throughout the country."

Colds Cause Headache and Grip.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE tablets remove cause. There is only One "BROMO QUININE." E. W. Grove on box. 25c.—Adv.

TAFT MAKES LIGHT OF CARABAO GIBES

Hopes the Administration Will See the Affair in Proper Proportions, He Says.

MUST HOLD THE PHILIPPINES

With Ex-Gov. Forbes, He Warns Against Independence for the Islands.

Ex-President William H. Taft, speaking at a dinner in honor of W. Cameron Forbes, ex-Governor General of the Philippines, at the Hotel Plaza last night, said that the work the United States was doing in the Philippines was of the highest and noblest type, and that it was his earnest hope that the Wilson Administration would not disregard the lessons of the post. If these lessons were ignored, he said, a serious and dangerous situation might be the result.

The ex-President, who presided at the dinner, which was a testimonial to Mr. Forbes by the Philippine Society and the Harmony Club of America, never spoke with greater earnestness and vigor, and when he said that he cared not who solved the Philippine problem so long as that problem was solved in the best interests of the Philippine peoples and to the honor and the credit of the United States, the 500 men and women present rose from their chairs and gave him an ovation that was enthusiastic and sincere as it was prolonged.

Not only did Mr. Taft express an earnest wish for the success of the Wilson policies in our Far Eastern possessions, but he also—and this time he spoke in a vein half-humorous, half-serious—regretted that the President had seen fit to take official notice of what he termed "the pleasantries of a recent dinner in Washington," his reference, of course, being to the Carabao dinner, in the course of which the peace policies of Secretary of State Bryan were burlesqued and a song was rendered that did not sound pleasant to Administration ears.

Mr. Taft had begun his remarks with a tribute to Mr. Forbes. He switched to the dinner of the Carabao's in Washington, and told some of the secrets of those songs that recently displeased high administrative circles. Mr. Taft said he had attended no less than three Carabao dinners and he had survived all of them. He said he had enjoyed them, too, despite the fact that they had sung at least one song in which he himself figured.

His Sympathy for Army.

"The attitude of the army on this Philippine question," said Mr. Taft, "has awakened considerable interest recently. When the Army first went to the Philippines the duty was not what I would call the pleasantest in the world. I can understand when after an 'amigo' had waited upon them, all smiles and attention, and then that night the same 'amigo' hid in the bushes and fired a shot into the house, hoping it would reach that same officer, why, the army officers did not have any great desire to form new acquaintances among them. As for those songs, written at that time, there was one I remember in which I myself was mentioned, and the last lines went something like this:

'He may be a brother of William H. Taft,
But he ain't no brother of mine.'

"The army of the United States had a task to perform in those islands that no other army in the world could have accomplished. They did it well with honor to themselves and to their country. But the character of that service did not create in the men of the army a too great delight to mix with the Filipinos. I am saying this to help the present Administration in Washington to look at the pleasantries that marked the recent Carabao dinner with a proper sense of proportion. The Carabao dinner, I think I have attended two or three, and it is quite possible that some of the songs were not quite of the kind that soothe, but they are sung now in about the same way that a court sometimes makes an entry—a nunc pro tunc.

"The songs of the Carabaos are not to be taken as an indication of the present attitude of the army toward the Filipinos.

"Now, as to the attitude of the present Administration toward the Philippine Islands, I am very hopeful that those who go to the Philippines will learn and that they will reach the same conclusions that all men reach who go there in the proper spirit, and that is, that we are engaged in the highest work a nation can engage in—that with us it is not to be a question of give up, but one of go on, and make effective the good work that we have begun. All that we wish to do is to help and to point out the pitfalls they may meet if they disregard the experiences of men who have been ten and twelve and fourteen years in the Philippines. I care not who does this work, so long as it is done in the interests of the people of those islands and to the credit of the United States."

The dinner to Mr. Forbes drew a most representative assemblage of men and women, among whom were three former Cabinet officers of the Taft administration, the future Commander-in-Chief of the army in the Philippines, high ranking staff officers from Governors Island, and many others well known in other walks of life. The former Cabinet officials were Jacob M. Dickinson, Henry L. Stimson and George W. Wickersham. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, designated on Thursday as the next Commander-in-Chief of the Philippine Division of the Army, represented the army.

The mother of ex-Gov. Forbes was also present.

Mr. Forbes's speech was no whit less positive than that of the ex-President as to the nation's duty in the Philippines. He made a carefully prepared speech, and you could have heard a pin drop when in a moment of great solemnity he asked if we were to support "these oppressors against the objections of an outraged people, or are we to let the masses rise and drench the land with blood."

Dean C. Worcester, ex-Secretary of the Interior for the Islands, also spoke.

Ex-President Taft's Address.

Mr. Taft began his prepared speech by saying that with the exception of the preservation of our own constitutional form of government and the maintenance of an independent judiciary there was no question in which he was more intensely interested than the problem of the Philippines.

"We have," he said, "a concrete problem as to the welfare of a people before us, in respect to which we have actually assumed responsibility and only partially discharged it.

"When I was Governor," Mr. Taft continued, "a petition was presented to me by a committee of what has now become the Independista Party, in which the argument in favor of immediate independence and the fitness of the people for self-government was that a count of the educated people in the islands showed that they were twice as numerous as the offices to be filled in the central provincial and municipal government, and they, therefore, afforded two shifts to fill them, so that when one set became unsatisfactory the other might take its place.

"One of those who advocated independence before the Congressional committee advocated that another class be admitted to the islands, under proper restrictions, to wit, the Chinese. This was Dominidor Gomez, a great popular leader and orator. He said: 'We, here in the Philippines, do not desire the Chinaman as a mechanic or as a teacher; we desire him, and this I will say, though it may be an offensive phrase to them—we desire the Chinese merely and purely as work animals for the cultivation of our fields.'

"It seems to me that what I have said throws a light on the real political sentiment of the educated and well-to-do political Filipinos and the sincerity of their love of civil liberty and democratic government. Think of it! A small directing or governing class—a large class or mass that has learned to obey—and a Chinese animal class that has learned to work.

"This small educated class needs quite as much training in popular government in order to exercise power moderately, justly, wisely, and effectively as the common people need of education to make them realize what their rights are under a popular government."

These conditions, Mr. Taft pointed out, explained why slavery and peonage continued in many parts of the Philippines.

Duty to Poor and Ignorant.

"We are not," said the ex-President, "the guardians of the small portions of the educated and the wealthy in the Philippines. We are guardians, especially of the poor, the ignorant, and the weak, and we cannot discharge our duty as such guardians unless we remain there long enough to give to the poor, the weak, and the humble a consciousness of their rights and a certainty that they will be preserved under any Government to which we may transfer sovereign power. It is altogether irrelevant to the question of our responsibility in this regard to point out that under the influence of this oligarchy and this caciquism, the poor and the ignorant and the humble are opposed to our continuance in the islands. To these people the educated politicians now seeking control, speak in their own language, and mislead them by false representations of the motives and action of our Government. By the ties of race they exert a selfish and unhealthful influence over them. It is the inability of the common people to understand what is their own interest that justifies our remaining there, and to say that they would prefer the independence of the islands under the present conditions is only to demonstrate their lack of capacity to receive it. So much for the condition of the people, for whose good we went into the Philippines. By going in and doing the good we have done, we are pledged to stay there until that good shall become not only substantial but permanent."

The educational problem next engaged the attention of Mr. Taft, and he told of the slow, hard process of making English the language of the Philippines, and as an indication of the success of this work he cited the fact that to-day there was more English than Spanish spoken. Mr. Taft told of the institution of better judicial systems, of the improvement of health conditions, and of the splendid trade increase that had followed the letting down of the tariff bar between this country and the islands.

"If we are to be criticised," said Mr. Taft in conclusion, "for what has been done in the islands down to 1913, it is that we went a little too rapidly in extending the political power of the native Filipinos, but we were anxious to give them as much power as could be trusted to them as a means of educating them to the responsibility of a self-governing people.

"The Philippines have been visited in recent times by many students of government, and their verdict has generally been one of highest praise for the work that has been done during the past decade. As I was there not quite four years, and only had personally to do with the initiation of the Government, I think I can speak without a lack of modesty and say that the colonial work of the American Government in the Philippines is quite as remarkable as that of Lord Cromer in Egypt, when the conditions under which we were working were considered.

Moros Will Attack Filipinos.

"Now what are we to do? Are we to let these islands go and turn them over to an oligarchy of eloquent and attractive orators who really believe in aristocracy, and who have no real conception of civil and individual liberty and certainly no capacity by training and education for successful popular government? The minute that the strong background of a powerful Government is withdrawn, the difference between the Filipinos and the Moros, who are mutinous and have no sympathy with the Filipinos, and have a racial hatred for them, will at once develop. The Moros have notified us that they will not stand Filipino government, and the Filipinos say they cannot take over the islands unless they take over all of them. It is true that the Christian Filipinos have a homogeneity greater than might be expected from a difference in dialect in the sixteen or seventeen different dialects that they speak, and their separation into different islands by the sea, but they are very different in their sympathies and in their suspicions of each other. They all have capacity for political intrigue and for the institution and maintenance of insurrection and contention for power.

"For us to leave the islands and to guarantee to the nations of the world, in exchange for the treaties of neutrality with respect to the islands, that law and order will be preserved and that there will be no civil commotion in which law and order cannot be maintained, would be an evidence of lack of sanity that I cannot think the American people would ever display. If they should, it would not be a year before we would have to go back into the islands in order to maintain the peace that we had guaranteed to the world. As one prominent Filipino expressed it to me, 'Your vessels carrying away your Government would hardly get through the passage between Marravales and Corregidor, in sight of Manila, but the throat cutting would begin.'"

Forbes Praises Predecessors.

Mr. Forbes prefaced his remarks with a series of tributes to the men who, during the last fifteen years, have borne the burden of the Philippine administration. He referred to Mr. Worcester as a man who probably knew more about the people of the Philippine Islands than any living man; to Mr. Taft as the man whose personal devotion to the interests of the Philippines culminated in free trade between the islands and the United States, the establishment of which, he added, has been the prime factor in the "marvelous strides toward economic independence and prosperity which we have seen the people of the islands take in the last decade."

Mr. Forbes, after paying a glowing tribute to ex-Secretary of War Luke E. Wright, his predecessor as Governor General in Manila, told of his own work at Manila.

"Personally," said Mr. Forbes, "I followed these greater lights. I came out to the islands after Mr. Taft had left and only had the good fortune to serve a little over a year under Mr. Wright. Their work, however, did not stop upon leaving the islands, and for that matter it has not ceased yet, nor has mine, for it may be that the time of greatest need for the friends of the islands to bestir themselves is coming and we shall hold ourselves ready to turn to and fight their battles whenever the emergency may arise and the need become apparent."

When at the end of five years in a subordinate capacity Mr. Forbes was made Governor General by President Taft, Mr. Forbes said that he concentrated his mind on that part of the Philippine work that had shown the least progress, namely, the material development of the natives of the islands.

"The arguments for this course are so simple that a child, even a Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, could understand them," he said. "Economic independence is a condition prerequisite to political independence, and the people of the Philippine Islands need expect nothing that their condition of wealth and revenues will not enable them to maintain. Whatever difference of opinion, therefore, there may be in regard to political eventualities there can be none as to the desirability of increasing the earning capacity of the people, their wealth, their producing power, and their trade.

"I have never tried to discourage the very natural and proper desire for independence which is almost universal among these people. It shows they have soul and ambition, and are worth working for.

Independence Popular.

"It has been found in the nature of things that talk of independence and of the high capacity of the people was popular, and talk of continued tutelage with its admitted incapacity of the people was unpopular. No people could be expected to vote themselves incompetent. No orator who chose the incompetence of his own people as a theme could be expected to make much of a hit with his audience, and it was natural when the elections came about that those orators who said, 'We are the people,' most emphatically got the greatest applause and the greatest number of votes."

Freedom of the press, Mr. Forbes pointed out, was a brand new thing so far as the Philippines were concerned, and the result was that the granting of freedom to it by the Americans caused the papers in the island to rush from liberty to license and to fill their pages with abuse of the Government.

"In my opinion," added Mr. Forbes, "these unwise editors have greatly delayed the advent of that time when the people shall have been trained up to accept democratic institutions."

Mr Forbes then outlined the many things accomplished by the Philippine Government since the Americans took control, and expressed deep regret that many of the men who had a part in the accomplishment had been transferred to other duties or had given up their positions by resignation or otherwise.

"I made up my mind," Mr. Forbes continued, "when I first began to study the Philippine situation, and every minute of my stay has served to confirm my conviction that there is only one sane and safe way to handle the situation, only one policy that can be adopted that is not fraught with danger to him who gives and him who receives—the United States and the Philippines—and that is that our development must be by evolution. The service should be filled with capable young Filipinos, under the wise guidance of experienced minds, selected by reason of their peculiar fitness for the work. The degree of supervision can be constantly lessened as the Filipinos show capacity. These young men should be promoted through the service until, after the course of time, the Government service will be practically all Filipino.

"The political development should follow the economic one, further increase in the participation being taken tentatively and gradually so that there should be no sudden jerks or jolts, and the movement should go along with an even, true sweep and sway, until ultimately, many generations hence, I fear, the matter of the future political relations between the Philippine Islands and the United States will be determined by the representatives of both peoples satisfactorily to both. I, personally, am not a believer in the United States permanently holding an alien people in subjection against their will.

Must See the Work Through.

"Neither am I a believer in the United States abandoning a job which it has once undertaken, turning its back upon its manifest duty, taking the hand from the plow; and for reasons of selfish nature, either because of expense or trouble or because of apparent inconsistency with our institutions, should we desert those Filipinos who have been loyal to us, abandon those American citizens who have cast their lot in the Philippine Islands or fail to fulfill our promise to the world—that we mean to assure the permanence of democratic institutions in those islands.

"There is much confusion as to the cost of the islands to the United States, and it does not yet seem to be generally known that the islands are self-supporting. The only cost of the Philippine Islands to the United States is the cost of maintaining the small army of Philippine scouts and of transporting a certain portion of our army to and from the Philippine Islands, fortifying a few points on the islands and certain expenses in connection with the navy, all these expenses, it will be seen, being military in their nature, and not civil.

"The kernel of the whole Philippine proposition to the people of the United States is whether Filipinos can and will maintain a stable government if left to themselves, and if not, what degree of control must we continue to exercise and how shall we exercise it? There is the whole proposition summed up in the fewest possible words. To answer this we must reach an agreement as to what constitutes a stable form of government and whether a temporarily stable government will answer the purposes, or must we establish a government that will be permanently stable? There are many municipal governments in these United States which might very well be classed as stable, and yet which in their workings out are so corrupt as to leave much to be desired. Many public services are neglected or badly done, much money is wasted and yet these abuses have not risen to such a point as either to menace public order or hold back the prosperity of the communities in which they occur.

Worcester Praises the Moros.

Dean Worcester's speech was confined to a discussion of the Moro problem. His talk was an account of those warlike people down to the present time. Mr. Worcester entertains a great admiration for the Moro people, and he has confidence in their future.

"It is my firm belief," he said, "that in the Moros we have excellent material on which to build. I have known one of these indomitable fighters, with both legs broken and his body pierced repeatedly by rifle bullets, to drag himself forward by his hands, holding his kreiss between his teeth, in the hope of getting near enough to the enemy to strike one more blow for the Prophet. We are accustomed, in speaking of backward peoples, to call such courage fanatical, and I feel that I myself have offended in this regard. If an American were to display such splendid valor in fighting for his country or his God we should call it indomitable. Ought we not to give the same high recognition to the splendid courage of the Moro?

"My own experience in dealing with primitive tribes has not been small, and I want to say to you that I would a thousand times rather undertake to better the condition of a race of determined fighters who take a hand in shaping their own destiny than seek to help the people of a broken-spirited, discouraged tribe who fold their hands and leave their fate to Divine Providence."

Among those at the dinner were R. G. Abercrombie, Dr. G. W. Allen, Sam Sloan Auchincloss, Elliot C. Bacon, ex-Ambassador Robert Bacon, William M. Baldwin, William Berri, Col. J. B. Bellinger, U. S. A.; George G. Bourne, the Rev. James M. Bruce, Commander F. S. Carter, U. S. N.; William M. Chadbourne, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Charles A. Conant, the Rev. Dr. G. L. Curtis, Paul D. Cravath, W. T. Crocker, Warren Delano, Dr. Haven Emerson, Bishop Samuel Fallows, Wilbur C. Fisk, Seth Barton French, Cass Gilbert, Col. W. H. Haan, Chief of Staff of the Eastern Division of the army; Charles D. Hilles, Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, Chancellor MacCracken, Forbes Morgan, Franklin Murphy, Condé Nast, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Regis H. Post, Dr. Edward Quintard, Ogden Mills Reid, Herman Ridder, Lindsay Russell, William D. Sargent, ex-Senator John C. Spooner, Luke D. Stapleton, ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Charles P. Taft, Col. Creighton Webb, ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, and W. Henry Worcester.

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The EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE of QUALITY
A Christmas gift that will reflect your good taste, a box of 50 or 100 Milos
Cork Tips *Plain Ends*

Saks' Overcoats at $25
offer you a maximum of satisfaction at a minimum of sacrifice!

¶ We wish you would ponder those headlines, for they cover the situation admirably and completely.

¶ The tailoring, the style, the serviceability, in these $25 overcoats, each is calculated to give you the maximum of satisfaction.

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MODELS
Single and double breasted, fly front and button through; shawl or notch collar, flat or soft roll. Raglans, Balmaccans, form fitting coats and loose ones.

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Friezes, chinchillas, fancy back coatings, Meltons, Kerseys and others; in black, blue, Oxford, brown, gray and blue mixtures. An incredible variety.

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200 Solid Gold Knives, set with full cut diamond, two sapphires or two rubies in Roman finish. Bail attached. Value $8.50. — $4.50

500 Waldamar & Coat Chains, 14 kt. solid gold filled, in eight different patterns. English or Roman finish. Also, gold and platinoid. Values $3 to $4.50. — $1.75

160 Sterling Silver Cigarette Cases, in small, medium or large size. Hand-engraved and etched or engine turned. Value $10.50 — $6.50

Men's Gray Mocha Gloves

Medium weight .....$1.50 & $2
Heavy weight .....$1.75 & $2
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Blue gray Mochas, the color of a dappled dawn. Rich in appearance, soft of finish, beautifully made, and correct for formal and semi-formal wear, morning, noon and night. Splendid values at these prices. Main floor

An extraordinary Sale today of Men's
Embroidered Knitted Neckwear
at half the customary prices.

$2 Silk Knit Scarfs at 95c
750 pure silk accordeon knit four-in-hands, with beautiful hand-embroidered figures. Exclusive, new, the very latest novelties in fashionable neckwear for men. And positively superb value.

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480 pure silk accordeon knit scarfs, with large open ends. Two and three tone colorings, hand-embroidered with handsome figures. The smartest designs yet shown in knit neckwear.

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Entirely separate from Fifth Avenue Store
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Young Men's Suits
SIZES, 32 TO 42 CHEST.
English Sack models of pencil striped or gray cassimere, blue serge or cheviot, Scotch tweed or English mixtures; coat soft front, rolling lapel and natural shoulder.
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FOR YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 42 CHEST.
Of imported fabrics, in English blue, brown or green colorings, Cambridge gray vicuna, tartan or club checks, also Scotch tweed, navy serge or cheviot, three or four button sack models, flap or patch pockets.
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Tuxedo Suits
FOR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST.
New Model of highest grade unfinished worsted
Coat, Vest and Trousers—Coat, silk galloon bound collar and cuffs, silk faced and Venetian lined new model Vest; Trousers with silk galloon band at sides.
19.50 Regular price $28.50

Chinchilla Overcoats
FOR YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 42 CHEST.
Single or Double-breasted Form-fitting Models
Of high-grade chinchilla, in navy, Oxford or brown, yoke and sleeves satin lined.
18.50 *Heretofore $24.50*

Useful Holiday Gifts
For Men and Young Men at Special Prices

Men's Silk Shirts
Of heavy tub silk, with satin stripe, in neat or novelty stripes. Regular price $6.00 — **3.85**

Mushroom Tucked Shirts
In solid colors or fancy stripes in blue, helio, pink, tan or gray; French cuffs. Regular price $3.00 — **1.85**

London Made Folded Squares
Men's arge shape folded four-in-hand scarfs, made from English squares in heavy brocaded silks in rich colorings. Regular price $3.50 — **2.00**

Evening Dress Mufflers
Pure thread silk, crochet or accordion knitted in all white, pearl or black. Regular price $7.50 — **4.50**

Men's Silk and Linen Pajamas
In solid helio, blue, tan or cream; also combination color stripes. Regular price $4.50 — **2.95**

Men's Sweater Coats
Of pure worsted, shawl collar or collarless; in navy, Oxford, maroon, green, tan or brown; also heather mixtures; 34 to 46 chest. Value $5.75 — **3.75**

Men's Mocha Gloves
Of genuine gray mocha, P XM sewn, broad cut hand and English cut thumbs. Regular price $2.00 — **1.35**

Silk Sox, Tie and Hand'k'f Sets
Pure thread silk sox, silk handkerchief and four-in-hand open end tie to match. Set in box — **1.50**

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TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

'HERO' OF ZABERN SENTENCED TO JAIL

Court-Martial Punishes Lieutenant Responsible for Rioting in Alsace.

STRUCK A LAME COBBLER

Forstner Pleaded That He Acted Under His Colonel's Orders and Feared to be Disgraced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Lieut. Baron von Forstner of the Ninety-ninth Infantry, the "hero" of the recent conflict between the military and civilian population of Alsace-Lorraine, was to-day found guilty by a Strassburg court-martial of assaulting the lame cobbler, Blank, in the street at Dettweiler, and was sentenced to forty-three days' imprisonment. The sentence, which is the minimum provided for such offenses, calls for the Lieutenant's detention in a jail instead of a fortress.

Although the verdict does not specifically order his dismissal from the army, officers who receive such punishments customarily leave the colors.

The charge on which Forstner was convicted was unjustifiable use of the sabre, with which he struck the cobbler over the head. The court-martial declared that the prisoner's allegation that he had drawn his weapon in self-defense was not proved and was untenable.

Even more interesting than the conviction of Forstner was the amazing testimony given by Col. von Reuter, late commander of the Zabern garrison, who himself will soon face a court-martial for his conduct during the recent upheaval in Alsace. He declared that he had given imperative orders to his officers to defend themselves in the most energetic manner possible when "attacked" or "insulted" by civilians. One version of the testimony is that he referred to the civilian population as "wild game which should be laid low."

The Colonel ordered Forstner and other officers always to carry revolvers and swords to repel assailants. He told them that "Prussian officers could not stand any nonsense"; they were expected to be "sharp," (schneidig.) He warned them that any who failed to live up to these injunctions would be haled before a court of honor.

Lieut. Forstner, a trim, clean-cut, intelligent-looking subaltern of 20, gave a detailed account of his encounter with the cobbler, who at one stage of the trial was asked to walk across the courtroom, to show that he was so wretchedly lame that nobody could mistake his crippled condition. The Lieutenant said that, Blank having stared at him as his company was marching through Dettweiler, he had ordered one of his subordinates to keep a close eye on the cobbler. Later the subordinate reported that the cobbler had said: "Just wait, youngster! You'll soon be slaughtered." Forstner then ordered the cobbler's arrest.

While he and another officer and several of his men were taking the man into custody he "tore himself loose" and made a motion as if to strike the Lieutenant, who then drew his sword and struck him over the head. Forstner insisted that he felt himself in imminent danger of assault, and, remembering the orders of his Colonel, thought he was justified in defending himself "sharply."

Lieut. von Forstner said he acted under the prevailing German assumption that an officer was irretrievably dishonored if he permitted himself to receive a blow. He said that the lame shoemaker might have got loose from the men and might have struck him before the soldiers could overpower him again; and then the Lieutenant would have been disgraced.

Forstner also testified that his understanding of his instructions was that officers had the right at any time to arrest civilians who insulted or attacked soldiers. He repeated that emphatic orders to this effect were issued not only by the Colonel but at headquarters in Strassburg.

The cobbler testified that he had done nothing whatever to justify either his arrest or the assault upon him, and that he had been attacked while he was peaceably on his way to work.

Lieut. von Forstner was the officer who brought about the recent troubles between the military and civilian population of Zabern by making insulting remarks in regard to the Alsatian citizens when he addressed the recruits of his company. When the townspeople became acquainted with the circumstances serious rioting and disorder broke out and lasted for several days, ending in the transfer of the Ninety-ninth Infantry to other parts of Alsace by direct order of the Emperor William.

The incidents caused a Government crisis in Germany, which was accompanied by rumors of the resignation of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

SECRET COMPACT AGAINST OUR FAIR

Continued from Page 1.

cern the Government or people of the German Empire.

Germany does not and can not stand in the same relationship to the United States as does this country. We and the Americans have our differences, despite the ties of blood and language. We are often woefully ignorant and sometimes prone to be suspicious of each other; but, when all is said and done, we stand as near each other as any two separate nations of the civilized world, and it is not right or desirable that our participation in each other's enterprises should be affected by any extraneous considerations.

"We do not for an instant suppose that any hard and fast arrangement exists between us and Germany in regard to non-participation in the exhibition. Whatever engagement we may have entered into probably consists of an informal exchange of views, containing at most the assurance that one country would not participate officially without informing the other. If this is so, the sooner the German Government is informed that we have thought better of our reluctance to participate the better. Official aloofness will not prevent this country from being represented; the only question is whether the representation shall be duly and officially sanctioned and encouraged.

"Notwithstanding the careful consideration which Mr. Asquith states the Cabinet has given to the arguments of the British committee, we maintain that the only course for the Government to adopt is once more to consider not only those arguments but its own position, both at home and in relation to the United States. We are not without hope that after such further consideration Mr. Asquith will yield to public opinion and modify an attitude which it is very difficult to defend."

To Carry the Fight to Parliament.

Those who have worked so hard—hitherto unsuccessfully—to induce the Cabinet to change its mind, have no intention of abandoning their efforts. Several members of the British San Francisco Committee have already suggested that a parliamentary section be formed immediately to deal with the matter as soon as Parliament reassembles in February. Influential members of all political parties have already volunteered to support such action, and it is probable that a large proportion of the Irish members, in view of the close ties uniting the Irish party to the United States, will favor a revision of the Government's decision.

The British committee was recently strengthened by the support of the British Science Guild, which resolved to co-operate in the movement favoring official participation. The President of the guild is Sir William Mather, who succeeded Lord Haldane, and among the Vice Presidents are Sir Norman Lockyer, Sir David Gill, Lord Sydenham, Sir Philip Watts, Sir Edward Brabrook, Sir William Ramsay, the Hon. Sir John Cockburn, Prof. R. Meldola, F. R. S., Sir Francis Laking, Charles Bathurst, M. P., and Sir Boverton Redwood.

It is understood that an influential committee of leading British artists will soon be formed on similar lines.

An interesting proposal has been made that all the British exhibits at San Francisco, instead of being returned directly to this country, be shown at the Winnipeg and Toronto exhibitions in 1916. It is stated that this proposal could probably be carried out free of all expense to the British Government and the individual British exhibitor, and would cause great gratification throughout Canada.

Leading firms from all parts of the United Kingdom continue to urge a reconsideration of the Government's refusal, even at the last moment, and reiterate their determination to exhibit, despite the possible handicap of having no representation on the national jury and no British headquarters.

WASHINGTON STILL HOPES.

Looks to Friendly Governments to Persuade Both Nations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Officials of the Government have understood for some time that there was an understanding between Great Britain and Germany that neither would participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. This understanding was said to have been initiated by Great Britan on account of resentment against the United States on account of the Canal tolls question. Germany, while not sharing this resentment to any mrked extent, was willing to join with Great Britain in a refusal, but it is asserted that her main reason was that she had grown tired of participating in world's fairs which had not brought any corresponding benefit for the amount of money expended.

A movement in Germany to have German manufacturers participate in the exposition was furthered to some extent by United States Consuls in the German Empire, but their activities were curtailed by a hint from the German Government that their course was distasteful, in view of the decision of the Government. Recently, however, a bill was introduced in the Reichstag providing for Imperial participation. Consideration of this measure was postponed until Jan. 13, but advices to this Government have indicated tha tit had no chance of passage on account of Ministerial opposition.

Some hopes are still entertained here that, if friendly foreign Governments which have accepted the invitation of the United States to take part in the San Francisco Exposition will exercise their good offices, both Great Britain and Germany may decide to participate.

YUAN PLANS TO END CHINA'S PARLIAMENT

Approves Round Robin Advising Him to Take Drastic Action.

HIS COUNCIL TO DECIDE

National Legislature Held One Meeting and Never Afterward Had a Quorum.

PEKING, Dec. 19.—A mandate issued by President Yuan Shih-kai to-day expresses full approval of a proposition purporting to emanate from Gen. Li Yuen-heng, Vice President of the Chinese Republic, and the military and civil Governors of all the Chinese provinces, suggesting the definite termination of the Chinese Parliament, which met for the first time on April 8 this year, but was never afterward able to bring together a quorum of its members. The round robin advising the President to adopt this course says in part:

"The Chinese Parliament enacted no important law in the seven months of its existence, and will not do so if it be permitted to continue for a hundred years.

"Vice President Li Yuen-heng and other prominent citizens of the republic cannot continue to remain silent while the country goes to destruction.

"The Administrative Council now convened in Peking is similar to the convention formed by the thirteen States which assisted George Washington in the revision of the American Constitution.

"We and the whole of the Chinese people disapprove of the conduct of the bad Parliamentary members. Foreigners likewise disapprove of it. Therefore, the President of the republic need not hesitate."

President Yuan Shih-kai has submitted the vital question to the Administrative Council formed on Nov. 11 by the President. It consists of seventy-one members, some of them Cabinet officers and others appointed by the President and the provincial Governors, and holds its meetings within the palace where Vice President Li Yuen-heng now resides with President Yuan Shih-kai.

Well-informed persons say that President Yuan Shih-kai's design in obtaining the round robin was to strengthen his hands for the autocratic measures now being instituted.

As the result of pressure large sums of money are coming in from the salt tax. Money is also being received from other taxes, and remittances are coming from the provinces to the central Government. Since the anti-Manchu rebellion the provincial authorities and even individuals have been appropriating the revenues, while the central Government has depended upon foreign loans. The foreign bankers recently gave President Yuan Shih-kai to understand that bankruptcy was ahead of the Chinese Republic unless conditions were immediately altered.

The Government's drastic measures began about three months ago, and included the disbanding of regiments of soldiers, the retirement of army commanders without pay, and the dismissal of provincial Governors, while several rebellious Colonels and many other disaffected persons were decapitated.

Vice President Li Yuen-heng assured an American missionary who interviewed him recently that Confucianism was not to be made the State religion of China, in spite of reports which have been in circulation.

NEW CHINESE MINISTER.

Shia-Kia-Fou, Formerly Consul Here, Is Appointed.

PEKING, Dec. 19.—Shia-Kia-Fou, who was Chinese Consul at New York from 1904 to 1908, was appointed to-day Chinese Minister at Washington in succession to Chang Yin-tang.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—State Department records show that Shia-Kia-Fou, the newly appointed Chinese Minister to Washington, has played a part of some importance in the development of the new China since the days of the Boxer uprising.

On his return to China from New York, where he had been stationed as Consul, the new Minister filled the post of Associate Counsellor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking. Then he was made Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in the Province of Yunan, and more recently he has been acting as Customs Taotai at Nieu-Chwang.

The business of the Chinese Legation in this city has been conducted by Chargé Chang-Kang-Jen since last June, when Chang Yin-tang retired as Minister and returned to China.

WRIGHT MOTOR TO A MUSEUM

Le Mans, France, Gets the First the Aviator Used.

LE MANS, France, Dec. 19.—The first motor used by the late Wilbur Wright, of aviation fame, has been left to the museum at Le Mans by Léon Bollée, a French automobile and aeroplane constructor, who recently died.

M. Bollée also left to the museum important documents and models relating to the early history of the automobile and the aeroplane.

ZELAYA TO RETURN TO SPAIN

Sails Monday So That Prosecution by Nicaragua May Be Dropped.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Counsel for ex-President Zelaya of Nicaragua, who was arrested in New York at the instance of the Nicaraguan Government, has informed the State Department that Zelaya will said from New York for Europe on the steamship Lorraine next Monday.

The departure of Nicaragua's former President will be in compliance with an agreement he entered into with the Nicaraguan Government, under which the criminal proceedings against him were to be dropped if he returned to Spain and did not enter into any plot against the well-being of the Central American republic.

Decision on Gunmen Next Month.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 19.—With the hearing of a few minor cases this afternoon, the Court of Appeals closed the term. It will reconvene in January. Several important decisions, including those of the Becker and four gunmen cases, probably will be handed down early in the new term.

FIGHTS TO SEE QUEEN MARY.

Woman Arrested at Buckingham Palace No Suffragette, She Says.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—An exciting incident occurred in the courtyard of Buckingham Palace this afternoon while the delegates to the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea were assembled to be received by the King and Queen.

A woman of foreign nationality, believed to be French, entered the courtyard and was proceeding to the entrance of the quadrangle which leads to the grand entrance to the palace when a constable intercepted her. She said she wanted to see Queen Mary, but the officer, finding she had no appointment, asked her to return to the road.

She persisted in her efforts to reach the palace with the result that she was removed to the police office in another part of the palace, struggling and protesting that she was not a suffragette. She was released after a short detention.

The King in receiving the delegates to the Safety Conference, extended a most cordial greeting and emphasized his personal interest as a sailor in the success of the conference.

McCREERY WINS AGAIN.

American "Incompetent" Restrains Brother from Selling His Car.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The McCreery case was again before the High Court of Justice to-day. The proceedings concern the disposition of huge estates in America, the property of the McCreery family in San Francisco, to the value of several millions of dollars.

The chief party is Walter McCreery, who is the beneficiary under the will of his father, A. B. McCreery, who died in San Francisco several months ago.

According to the story unfolded in court to-day on application to Mr. Justice Sargeant, Walter McCreery, the plaintiff in the action, is a man of considerable wealth in America. Mr. Romer, K. C., in asking for an injunction to restrain a certain Mr. Johnson from parting with an automobile, said that since 1899 various attempts had been made by certain members of McCreery's family in America to deprive him of his personal liberty on the ground that he was of unsound mind. In 1899 his relatives went so far as to put him in an English sanitarium; but two independent doctors who were called in declined to certify him as of unsound mind, and he was released. Affidavits were produced in court from leading specialists, among them Sir Thomas Barlow, to the effect that McCreery was quite capable of managing his own affairs.

He is now taking proceedings to recover the property which has been disposed of on instructions from an American lawyer, H. H. McPike, whom the San Francisco court appointed as McCreery's guardian while the latter was under restraint in America.

The Judge asked if McPike had been appointed McCreery's guardian in this country, and counsel replied that he had not and had no jurisdiction here.

The automobile which is the subject of the present action was placed with Johnson for sale by Richard McCreery, the brother of the plaintiff, who said he was acting for the trustees of his brother's estate. Johnson claimed no interest in the machine, but desired to be protected.

The court eventually granted the injunction asked for.

DUKE OF ORLEANS INJURED.

French Pretender Breaks His Arm While Skating in Brussels.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The Duke of Orleans has broken his right arm at a skating rink in Brussels.

He was skating as one of a "chain" of friends, most of them belonging to the old French nobility, when another skater, traveling at high speed, dashed into them. In trying to avoid him the Duke lost his balance and fell. His condition is not serious.

Old Masters at Auction in London.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—At a sale of pictures by old masters at Christie's to-day "A View of the Grand Canal, Venice," by A. Canaletto, was sold for $2,730; a portrait of John Weyland of Woodeaton, by N. Dance, was knocked down for $2,310, and another portrait of the same person, by Samuel Lane, for $2,415.

GOETHALS PRAISES METCALFE'S WORK

Tells Him in Letter He Regrets Stories of Friction Current in United States.

HAS CO-OPERATED LOYALLY

Not Offended by Recommendation of Successor to Burke in Commissary Department.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Dec. 19.—A letter received by Richard L. Metcalfe, head of the Department of Civil Administration, from Col. Goethals, made public to-day, refutes absolutely the stories of friction between the two officials which have been current in the United States. Following is the text of the letter:

Your letter enclosing a clipping from The New York Herald of Dec. 11, received, and no one regrets more than I the attacks made upon you in the public press. That we held different views on the question of permanent organization in no wise affected the relations which existed between us, and the Congressional hearings will show that others entertained views similar to yours without prejudice to them.

You were the first to inform me that an employe of the Commissary Department was circulating information concerning the Commissary, alleging graft on the part of some of the officials connected with that department. You at the same time offered your services, and expressed a desire to protect the work against scandal, subsequently assisting me in the preliminary investigation, and in securing all information possible in connection with the matter.

There is no truth in the statement that I became offended because you recommended Mr. Thompson as the successor to Mr. Burke, and I recognized in this your desire to assist me by recommending a man you considered to possess the necessary qualifications.

The article in question misrepresents your attitude, and the relations existing between us. No friction has existed at any time. You have loyally co-operated with me, as you stated you would when you first came to the Isthmus, and I appreciate the services you have rendered.

You are authorized to use this in any way you see fit.

GEORGE W. GOETHALS.

"MONA LISA" GOES TO ROME.

Carabineers on Duty To-day at All Stations Along the Route.

FLORENCE, Dec. 19.—Dr. Ricci, Director General of Fine Arts, to-day personally supervised the packing of the painting "Mona Lisa," which will be forwarded to Rome to-morrow. The picture will be guarded by police and museum officials, and carabineers will be on duty at all stations along the railroad line. The school children, accompanied by their teachers, were allowed to view the painting to-day.

An unknown man visited Perugia's lawyer this afternoon and offered to advance $1,000 for Perugia's bail.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, Dec. 19.—Premier Dato to-day presented to King Alfonso for his signature a decree involving the principle of decentralization, extending the rights of local self-government to the Spanish provinces. The measure generally is commented upon favorably.

FLORENCE, Dec. 19.—The International Commission for the Delimitation of the Albanian Frontier to-day decided unanimously to abide by any decision which might be reached in London. The commission appointed to delimit the northern boundary of Albania has, it is understood, adjourned until April 2. The southern boundary has been decided upon provisionally from Cape Stylos to Koritza, but its precise course has not yet been laid down.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 19.—Statements made recently by the Belgian Premier, Charles de Broqueville, indicate that the Government intends to make every possible effort to end the labor crisis in the Congo colony, which greatly disturbs the plantation and mining societies. It is believed that the Government will make such modifications as will permit the immigration of Chinese.

K'ANG-HSI VASE BRINGS $320

Highest Price Paid at Sale of Chinese Art Objects.

A rare apple-green vase, cylindrical shape with vitreous specklings and crackles of the early K'ang-hsi period, six and three-fourths inches high, slightly repaired at the mouth, brought the highest price of the second day's sale of Chinese art objects at the Fifth Avenue auction rooms yesterday afternoon, going to F. Nelson for $320. A similar vase with the same apple-green glaze and of the same period, went to W. King for $220. A Fei-Tsui jade mountain carved from a solid piece, landscape with mountains, cascade, trees, deer, and figures, nine inches long and six high, went to Schait for $135. The same buyer paid $170 for a pearl white ornamental jade vase with original cover and handles in the form of a phoenix, ornamented with conventional designs of phoenix, dragon, peony, and bamboo carved in high relief and open work. There was a mottling of moss green on the white jade, Ch'ien-lung period, nine and a half inches high. Of the same period was an olive-green vase with original cover, carved dragon handles, design of plum trees in high relief, which went to Schait for $130.

A rock crystal vase with cover, flat shape, slender neck with ogre head and loose ring handles, the body of the plain polished crystal, went to George Kingman for $150. A Tibetan jade vase with cover, pilgrim bottle shape with curved handles, decorated with leafy scrolls and inlaid with designs of peonies in malachite, lapis lasuli, agate and green jade went to J. Phillips for $135, and the same buyer paid $95 for a white Tibetan jade vase with original cover, flattened body, oviform, handles in the forms, with conventional floral decorations of carved chrysanthemums with loose rings, Ch'ien-lung period. A white jade vase modeled in the form of Buddha's hand went to Phillips for $130.

A sang de boeuf vase, bottle shape, K'ang-hsi period, streaked and mottled with lighter and darker shades, went to Charles Webster for $65; a hard-porcelain gallipot with three annular handles on the shoulder, a crackle glaze of sea green, Ch'ien-lung period, went to Samuel Peters for $45; F. A. Lewin paid $45 for a large coral red flower vase, hard porcelain, with landscape panel decoration, Yung-cheng period; G. Dunn gave $50 for a coral red ovoid shaped vase of the same period, landscape decoration; B. Getz paid $70 for a powder blue temple jar, 18 inches high, with gold decoration and four panels of flower and bird designs; a massive temple jar of the Ch'ien-lung period, oviform body, 12 inches high, imperial yellow glaze, went to Robert Williams for $55.

A white Tibetan presentation bowl, the bottom carved in the form of a chrysanthemum, the body petal shaped, went to Schait for $55, and the same buyer paid $66 for a rock crystal vase in the form of a swan with a spray of flowers in its mouth. K. James paid $52.50 for a jade brush holder and water receptacle, dark green jade, carved in designs of bats, and pine and bamboo trees, and $50 for a globular rose quartz censer with carved head handles and loose rings and three loose rings on the dome-shaped cover. A Tibetan jade vase with dragon-head handles went to K. Kober for $45. J. King paid $77.50 for a large buff onyx water receptacle, and J. Achiles $45 for a rose quartz vase with Dog Foo cover.

The returns for the afternoon were $4,788, and, with the $2,472 for yesterday's sale, made a total of $7,260. The sale will be concluded this afternoon with Korean and Chinese potteries, large pottery ornaments for temple and garden, Chinese cloisonné and bronzes, embroideries and lacquered screens.

Millefiori Glass Bowl Sold for $370.

Phoenician, Sidonian, and onyx glass will be disposed of in the closing sale of the Azeez Khayal collection of ancient Graeco-Roman glass, potteries, &c., at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries this afternoon. A bowl of Millefiori glass of dark-green body, with tiny ruby and emerald rosettes, brought the highest price of the sale yesterday, going to Edward O'Reilly, on order for a New York collector, for $370. A beautiful two-handled blue glass Greek amphora, three and a half inches high, with rosy iridescence, went to A. R. Bosworth for $175, and C. & E. Canessa paid $110 for a Greek glass bottle in the form of a cluster of grapes, with a delicate moonlight sheen, and $102 was paid for a pear-shaped Phoenician bottle of heavy green glass found near Sidon, with a silvery iridescence, by T. E. H. Curtis, who made a number of other purchases. Other buyers were F. W. Ambrose, W. H. Wickam, C. D. Hoyt, W. M. Miles, W. Grinnell, and C. Daniels.

RAMPOLLA BURIED IN ROME.

Requiem Mass in St. Peter's Attended by Diplomatic Corps.

ROME, Dec. 19.—A most impressive ceremony accompanied the funeral service to-day for the late Cardinal Mariano Rampolla, who died suddenly on Dec. 16. The coffin bearing the dead Cardinal's insignia was transported in the midst of a procession from the little palace where he died to St. Peter's, where had already gathered the members of the Sacred College, the Diplomatic Corps, the Papal Court, the Roman aristocracy, and the Knights of Malta, besides a large number of clergy and laymen of all nationalities.

A requiem mass was celebrated by Mgr. Pietro Jorio, Vicar of St. Peter's, and then Cardinal Vincent Vannutelli imparted absolution.

The body was afterward conveyed to the cemetery in the chapel of the Vatican chapter, and later buried in the Church of St. Cecilia, of which Cardinal Rampolla was the protector, and which he had caused to be magnificently restored.

The Cardinal's will, dated 1889, makes provision for his sister to the amount of $60,000. Jewelry to a similar amount is bequeathed to the Church of St. Cecilia, and $600 to the Cardinal's valet. The reputed will of later date has not been traced.

Cardinal Martinelli Seriously Ill.

ROME, Dec. 19.—Cardinal Sebastian Martinelli, who was Papal Delegate to the United States from 1896 to 1902, is seriously ill. The Cardinal, who is 65 years of age, is Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Rites. He is suffering from nervous prostration, with mental symptoms. The attending physicians have ordered absolute rest.

Send Hospital Ship to Vera Cruz.

In response to orders received from Washington, the United States hospital ship Solace has left the Brooklyn Navy Yard and it is understood that she is bound for Mexican waters. While no one in authority at the yard would tell yesterday to what port the Solace had been ordered, it was believed that her destination was Vera Cruz and that she would be attached to the division under Rear Admiral Fletcher. The hospital ship is equipped to care for 1,000 sick or wounded. She left the yard on Thursday.

GIVE IT A SHOW

The best proposition ever tackled has got to "have a show."

That is, it has got to be so begun, so conducted, and so finished as to contribute to, rather than interfere with, the success predicted for it.

To employ us is to so begin it, to so conduct it, and so to finish it.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

SUES DR. AUSTIN FLINT.

Mrs. E. J. E. Smith Says Alienist's Opinion Slandered Her.

Elizabeth J. E. Smith of the Hotel Gotham brought suit yesterday in the Supreme Court against Dr. Austin Flint, the alienist, for $10,000 damages for alleged slander, saying that Dr. Flint, in the presence of another woman, asserted last March that she was of unsound mind.

In answer to the allegation Dr. Flint explained that last February Mrs. Smith tried to persuade John B. Stanchfield, the lawyer, to institute in her behalf a motion for slander against Reginald H. Sayre, a physician, because Sayre had expressed himself as believing Mrs. Smith of unsound mind. She consented that Dr. Flint make an examination, so that he might present his findings to Mr. Stanchfield.

Dr. Flint said that as a result of the examination made at the Hotel Gotham on Feb. 28 he told Mrs. Smith, in the presence of a woman unknown to him, that she had no case against Dr. Sayre, and that any court or jury would regard her testimony in support of any action as insane, a statement that Dr. Flint says he believed as true when he made it.

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Outfitters to Young Men, Boys, Misses & Children

Young Men's Suits—Special

(SIZES 32 TO 37 CHEST)

Exclusive De Pinna models created for the current season. A very attractive assortment of fabrics in black and white stripes and the newest shades of grays and browns.

The value $24—Special at..... $17.50

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Beautiful Fur Coats and Sets at Very Great Reductions

An excellent opportunity for seekers of practical gifts.

$95 to $500 Fur-trimmed Wraps—$48 to $265

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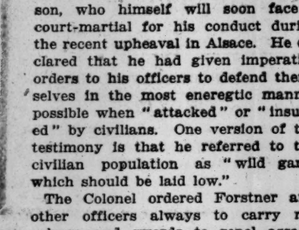

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John Jameson
Three ★★★ Stars
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The Whiskey of Quality

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The gifts men like—gloves, canes, umbrellas, silk hats, Austrian velour hats. Young quality in all.

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Broadway, at Houston St. Broadway, near 38th St. Only Brooklyn Store.
Broadway, near 14th St. Broadway, nr. Beaver St. 371 Fulton St., obs. City Hall

"The Trap to Catch the Sun"
by H. G. WELLS
is but one of the features of true Century quality that crowd the January number full of values.

William Allen White, of The Emporia Gazette, writing of the "new spirit of the Century," as shown in a recent issue, says: "That number marks the high-water mark of magazines in America. . . . It is a forward thinking magazine; it has gathered and garnered and translated into the highest use all that was good in the cheap magazines of the past decade, and held and improved all that the other magazines hold. It is the ripened fruit of all that has been thought and longed for among the best thinkers in American letters for a generation. It is indeed the substance of things hoped for; a propagandist of progress that is not sensational; a guide that shows only the established routes—but always the shortest and best; a beacon that is clear without flaring. This magazine is the product of a scholar who lives with men and aspires with the high gods."

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MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
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Cort Sales Co., 230 Sixth Ave.
Schultz Novelty Co., 118 Nassau St.
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BROOKLYN
Hardman Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
B. GG Warnes, 1233 Bedford Ave.
Alphonse Smith, Jr., 27 Flatbush Ave.
Chas. G. Maxwell, 45 Flatbush Ave.
Louis Chevalier, 128 Greenpoint Ave.
Geo. S. Usher, 117 Court St.
Guarantee Phonograph Co., 257 Wash. St.
T. H. Clancy, 264 Myrtle Ave.
A. Eckel, 1555 Third Ave.
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TRY NEW YORK'S MOST POPULAR SUMMER RESORT IN WINTER.

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BARNETT & BARSE CORP., Props.

GILMAN TO SUCCEED YOUNG.

Hills, Angry Over a Deal, Ousted Railroad President, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 19.—When President Farrell of the Oregon Washington Railroad & Navigation Company outgeneraled President Young of the North Bank & Oregon Trunk Railway in the settlement of terminal matters at Portland, both James J. Hill and Louis W. Hill were much displeased. That was why President Young was called to St. Paul and resigned.

It was officially announced to-day that L. C. Gilman, now assistant to the President of the Great Northern, would succeed Young as President of the Hill properties in Southern Washington and Oregon. Gilman was formerly law partner of Senator James Hamilton Lewis at Seattle.

For eight years the Harriman railroads controlling the Portland Terminal Company have kept the North Bank Railway out of the Portland Union Station. On the east side of the Willamette River the Hill railroads controlled certain strategic positions. For years negotiations have progressed without final settlement. Recently Presidents Farrell and Young concluded agreements covering the east side terminal properties. Farrell is said to have gained more advantages for the Union Pacific than he gave. Farrell was Hill's chief executive for years. He went over to Harriman in April, 1906.

BECKER'S MOTHER DEAD.

She Never Knew of Her Son's Conviction for Murder.

In happy ignorance of the fact that her youngest and favorite son was in the death house at Sing Sing prison, the aged mother of ex-Police Lieut. Charles Becker died peacefully early yesterday morning at her home, 78 Greenwich Avenue. Mrs. Becker was 90 years old and had been a bed-ridden invalid for several years.

Acquaintances of Becker have been wont to point to his devotion to his aged mother as one of his redeeming traits. During her long illness Charles Becker never failed to visit his mother's sickroom at least four times a week or oftener. When he was arrested for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, a year ago last August, his mother was very ill, and the sudden cessation of her son's visits caused her a great deal of anxiety. She was told that Becker had been sent out of town on police duty, and was later informed that he had quit the Police Department and gone into business on the Pacific Coast. Letters purporting to come from the convicted Police Lieutenant were read to her by his brother John, also a Lieutenant in the department, and by other members of the families, and dainties were brought to her daily which were represented to be from Charles. In the last few weeks she repeatedly begged that Becker be summoned to her bedside, and her chief anxiety was that "Charley was sick." Through kindly subterfuges the truth was kept from her until the very last. The fact that Mrs. Becker was almost blind and therefore unable to read the newspapers made the deception comparatively easy.

Becker has been kept informed of his mother's condition, and the news of her death was broken to him yesterday afternoon in the death house by his brother, who made the journey to Ossining for that purpose. The condemned man was much affected, but appeared to be comforted by the knowledge that his mother's faith in him had remained unbroken to the end.

The body of Mrs. Becker will be taken to Callcoon, N. Y., for interment on Dec. 21. Callcoon was the birthplace of Charles Becker and the town where he spent most of his boyhood.

DROP ABDUCTION CHARGE.

Miss Earnshaw Put on Probation and Doctor Released.

Mrs. Mary McCauley, a probation officer attached to the Harlem Police Court, proved to be the most important witness for the defense yesterday at the hearing of Dr. Geoffrey Westropp Macdougal upon a charge of abduction brought against him by Elmer E. Earnshaw, a drug company official, living at 374 Wadsworth Avenue.

It was said at the time of Dr. Macdougal's arrest that Mr. Earnshaw had put Burns detectives on the trail of his eighteen-year-old daughter, Marion T. Earnshaw, and had finally found the girl in a hotel with Dr. Macdougal, whose father was at one time Governor of Manitoba, Canada.

Dr. Macdougal was not able to help his case much when put upon the stand by Magistrate Krotel, and he was remanded to the Harlem prison without bail to await further examination. When Marion T. Earnshaw was arraigned upon a charge of incorrigibility brought by her father, Mrs. McCauley read a report of her investigation into the case which caused Magistrate Krotel to put Miss Earnshaw upon probation for six months and to reopen the case against Macdougal long enough to discharge him from custody. Mrs. McCauley scouted the idea of there being an abduction since she said that she had ascertained that Dr. Macdougal had visited Miss Earnshaw at her parents' home and had remained at the home for two weeks upon one occasion. Miss Earnshaw, according to the probation officer, had been incorrigible since her thirteenth year and had become addicted to smoking cigarettes and drinking highballs. Dr. Macdougal, upon being released, promised to return to relatives in Canada.

VISITS FLORENCE SCHENCK.

Father Wants to Take Runaway Daughter Back to Old Home.

In Miss Alston's Sanitarium in West Sixty-first Street yesterday morning, Dr. Powhattan Schenck saw his daughter, Florence, for the first time since she ran away several years ago with Charles Wilson, the Superintendent of the Alfred G. Vanderbilt stables. He hurried to the hospital immediately upon his arrival in this city, and went to his daughter's room. For ten minutes the doctors and nurses left them together.

In the afternoon Dr. Schenck saw his daughter again, and to the physicians broached his plan for having her removed to her home at Norfolk, Va. It was his hope, he said, that she should pass her remaining days there but he agreed with the New York physicians that her condition was critical and no decision was reached.

DUTTON'S
Christmas Cards
A full stock of beautiful and varied designs is shown at
EVERYMAN'S BOOK STORE
31 West 23d Street

ZAPATA THREATENS TO ATTACK CAPITAL

Says He Will Hang Huerta from Palace Balcony and Execute Officers of Federal Army.

HUERTA RECRUITING ARMY

Said to Purpose Raising a Large Force, Compelling Landowners and Merchants to Pay Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 19.—Emiliano Zapata, the rebel bandit, has called a council of war at Huautla, one of his most important strongholds, and the various Southern leaders have been summoned there. It is understood that this will be followed by a general campaign in Morelos and the Federal district, passibly resulting in considerable fighting in the suburbs of the capital.

Prominent merchants here have recently received copies of a letter from Zapata warning them of his probable attack on the capital in the near future. The letter says:

At a council of war it has been resolved to take Mexico City by fire and sword.

Drastic justice will be done to all enemies, those responsible for criminal offenses being executed by the military authorities. The property of those sentenced will be confiscated and applied to the support of the army.

All the officers and commanders of the so-called Federal army will be executed without a trial since they are the only ones sustaining the usurper. Should they surrender before they are captured and are not guilty of other crimes they will be pardoned.

The traitors, Huerta and Blanquet, will be degraded after a short trial and hanged from the balconies of the National Palace as a general warning. The remaining members of the Cabinet will be shot, following a summary trial.

The lives and interests of foreigners will be respected, if they are neutral. Only those who have taken part directly in the politics of the country will be punished after trial.

Five days will be given the inhabitants of Mexico City wishing to avoid the horrors of war, to withdraw from the city. All executions will be public in the Plaza de la Constitucion.

For better success in the assault on the capital, the day when the attack is to begin will not be announced.

EMILIANO ZAPATA.

The Federals recently sent an expedition through a district between Cuernavaca and the capital without finding any rebels. This, however, is not taken as any indication of the absence of rebels, but rather of the lack of proper search on the part of the Federals.

Reports received here say that fighting is going on at Conception del Oro and Zacatecas.

Zapatistas captured the town of Quiroga, which had no garrison, and are said to have assaulted women, commited depredations, and executed many of the inhabitants.

The Government evolved a plan today to stop the run on the Central Bank by sending a gang to recruit men for the army out of the line of persons waiting to enter the bank. This resulted in diminishing the number of these going to the bank to redeem bills.

President Huerta has ordered the Governors of the States to recruit the national guard to several hundred thousand men, forcing the land owners and merchants to pay the troops.

Refugees Complain of Fletcher.

Refugees who have arrived here from Tampico say there was much indignation among some Americans there on account of what they call the failure of Admiral Fletcher to give them such protection as they thought they deserved during the recent fighting there. These Americans admit that they were never really in danger, but they contrast the protection given to them with the action of the British and German naval officers, who gave refuge to all comers, while the Americans, they say, were inconvenienced by the delay of the American Admiral and his apparent lack of confidence as to how far he could go without the approval of Washington.

These refugees say that Fletcher was warned before any of the other foreigners of the coming attack by the rebels. An American named White was captured by the rebels, and traveled with them until Tuesday, when he was sent to Tampico with a message for the American Consul, Mr. Miller, warning him that an attack would begin the following day, and advising Fletcher to establish a neutral zone, notifying the rebel commander as to the location of this zone, which the rebels would respect.

Fletcher, accompanied by Mr. Miller, called on Gen. Morelos Zaragiza, the Federal commander, notified him that a neutral zone had been established along the water front, and asked if the Federals would respect this. The Federals refused to respect it, and, according to the story, also refused to allow Fletcher to send a man through the Federal lines with a message for the rebels.

Fletcher then notified the other foreigners, and the German and British warships took their nationals and the funds of foreign concerns aboard for protection.

The refugees say that Fletcher, however, ordered all the Americans to concentrate in the neutral zone, despite the refusal of the Federals to respect this, the Tacoma going alongside the wharf.

The Austrians, Norwegians, Spaniards, Chileans, Belgians, and a few Americans took refuge on the Hamburg-American liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which had on board 1,100 refugees.

The Americans were told to deposit their valuables in a bank within the neutral zone, where they would be safe.

On Friday night just before the firing finally ceased, the Americans were ordered aboard the Tacoma. This order greatly alarmed the Mexican women who had been abandoned by their husbands, and also the other foreigners. The Americans took their funds from the bank and were attempting to carry these aboard the Tacoma, but this, they say, was not allowed. They then asked Admiral Fletcher if their valuables would be protected if they were left in the bank. They were told that he could do nothing to protect these in case the rebels captured the town or in case mobs attacked the bank.

Kept From Tampico Four Days.

A few of the Americans then decided to stay and protect these valuables. The others, it is said, were transferred to the Wheeling, which was so small that they were forced to great inconvenience. Later they were transferred to battleships and then to the transport Sumner. They did not return to Tampico until Tuesday, four days after the rebels had finally retreated. Some of the Americans say they had difficulty in explaining their long absence to their employers.

The Americans praise the course of Consul Miller, who is said to have been very courteous and solicitous for their safety. Some of them suggest that Fletcher was hindered by his orders from Washington.

GUAYMAS GARRISON REVOLTS.

Ten Federal Officers and 500 Men Surrender to Rebels.

TORRES, Sonora, Dec. 19.—Ten officers and more than 500 troops of the Federal garrison at Guaymas have surrendered to the insurgents at Maytorena, it was reported here to-night.

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Mexico, Dec. 19.—A group of Federal officers with their troops appeared to-day at Maytorena, the insurgent base above Guaymas, and asked guarantees for their personal safety. A special train left here to bring them to Hermosillo.

This news followed the report that the entire Tenth Battalion of Infantry of the Federal Army had been disarmed by Gen. Ojeda, the Federal commander at Guaymas, who had discovered a plot of the men and officers to desert to the Constitutionalist side.

The names of the Federal officers and the number of their troops were not named in the report as received by Gen. Obregon, insurgent commander of the north military zone. It was stated that the capitulation of Guaymas was expected at any moment.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Dec. 19.—Gen. Francisco Villa said to-day he would be disposed to follow the suggestions of the United States as to the rights of foreigners in Mexico. In conformity with this plan, he named a committee to take an inventory of the property of the expelled Spaniards, and said he would indemnify such as had not actively supported the Huerta Government.

RUMOR OF AN UNDERSTANDING

Anglo-German-American Agreement Is Reported.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The Militaer und Politsche Correspondenz News Agency, which says it has its information from the German financial interests affected, will say to-morrow:

"The Mexican question in the past few days has assumed a much more amicable aspect, in consequence of negotiations now going on for an understanding between the United States, England, and Germany.

"The understanding is said to concern the oil fields and other mutual economic interests. Germany's hesitation to participate in the understanding hitherto has been removed by reports just received from a German oil expert who was sent to Mexico."

ALMOST CAUGHT ZAPATA.

Federal Troops Just Missed Capturing the Bandit Chief.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 19.—The Federal troops just missed capturing Emiliano Zapata, the rebel leader, yesterday at Nenapera Ranch, in the Federal district about fifteen miles south of Mexico City, where he had established his temporary headquarters.

The troops approached the ranch from several directions and skirmishing with Zapata's followers followed for an hour, resulting in the rout of the rebels. Some of the rebel prisoners told their captors that Zapata was in command and was one of the last to escape. He broke through the circle of Federal troops with a few companions, who used their machetes to cut their way out.

Persons coming from the State of Morelos confirm the report that the activity of Zapata is due to instructions received from Gen. Carranza, who was alleged recently to have sent several emissaries to confer with Zapata and other rebel leaders in the south. They are reported to have supplied Zapata with funds to renew his campaign against the Federals.

Woman Killed by Taxicab.

Mrs. Christina Ward, matron of Hook and Ladder 44, housed at 169th Street and Morris Avenue, the Bronx, became confused yesterday afternoon as she was crossing Second Avenue at Eightieth Street, and stepping in front of a taxicab she was struck and run down. She was killed instantly. Mrs. Ward was the widow of a fireman who died a year ago.

GIMBELS
Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 6

Observing Men will doubtless remember

These Fine London Overcoats

which but a short while ago we presented at $35, $50 and more. We were very proud to announce their recent arrival, **because they came from one of London's best coat makers.**

Now—because the season is a little ahead of the weather man the price of every one of these Coats remaining in stock has been changed to **$25.**

To-day is a good day for men to shop because they probably will be selecting Christmas gifts at GIMBELS—anyway.

There are London Box Coats, English Great Coats, Ulsters, light-weight Motor Coats and Overcoats, Raincoats, Raglans and Balmacaans in those splendid English and Scotch materials. Fourth Floor

A Remarkable Sale of Men's Imported House Coats and Dressing Gowns

If ever better news came just before Christmas for about 200 men, we'd like to know about it.

97 of the best House Coats that ever came from France, and 108 of the handsomest Dressing Gowns that ever left England, are involved.

Materials include vicunas, soft cheviots, worsteds, camel's-hair cloth, velvet and matelasse, superb in quality and rich in coloring. In style, making and comfort, the garments are, of course, above criticism. Here are the prices:

$15 and $16.50 Dressing Gowns at $12.50
$18 to $25 Dressing Gowns at $16.50
$30 to $45 Dressing Gowns at $26.50
$16.50 House Coats at $12.50
$18 to $22.50 House Coats at $15
$25 to $35 House Coats at $20

What a prize for the man who is down on your Christmas list to get either one or the other!

Fourth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY . NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Men's and Young Men's Chesterfield Overcoats

In 6 Grades at 6 Prices Each, Quality-for-Quality Lowest-in-the-City

Other styles of Overcoats come and go. They have their vogue for a season or longer, but the Chesterfield has been the conservative Overcoat for ALL OCCASIONS for many years, and will be, we venture to predict, for many years to come.

Our stocks are particularly strong in Chesterfield Coats in sizes and proportions for Men and Young Men of both average and exceptional physique.

THE FOLLOWING ARE ALL MADE IN TRUE CHESTERFIELD STYLE; ARE THREE QUARTER LENGTH, HAVE VELVET COLLAR AND ARE SEMI-FITTING.

Chesterfield Overcoats at $14.75

Black and Oxford Cheviot of strictly all wool and of fine finish. Good lining of Mohair serge, Satin sleeve lining. We have seen these Coats on sale elsewhere at $18.00, and we have known Coats to be sold for $18.00 in a number of instances that were not nearly so good as these Coats at $14.75.

Chesterfield Overcoats at $19.75

Black, Oxford and Cambridge unfinished worsted, silk lined throughout. The tailoring of these Coats is exceptionally excellent. They are the biggest value in high class Chesterfield Overcoats, at the price, that we know of in this City. A custom tailor of standing would scarcely attempt to make one of these Coats to order for less than $30.00. You would pay in some places $35.00.

Chesterfield Overcoats at $24.75

Black and Oxford Vicuna; the cloth is made by the well known Rock Manufacturing Company. It is exceptionally strong, well tailored and handsomely finished. Its wearing quality is far above the average. Silk lined throughout. These rank with what the custom tailors call their better custom Overcoats for which they ask from $35.00 to $45.00. Coats like these are obtainable in other stores in New York at from $30.00 to $32.50.

Chesterfield Overcoats at $29.75

In a very fine Black and Oxford Gray Hochanan Vicuna of extremely soft and pliable texture. Particularly handsome and dressy in appearance. Silk lined throughout.

Chesterfield Overcoats at $38.50

The finest grade of Black and Oxford Kersey; made with raw edge, seams double-stitched. Silk-lined throughout. For Coats like these custom tailors ask $60.00, and the few stores that carry Coats of equal quality, tailoring and finish ask $45.00 and $50.00.

Chesterfield Overcoats at $49.50

Superb Black Montagnacs; the edges piped with Velvet; silk-lined throughout. One of the finest Overcoats a man can wear. A Coat that will last many seasons and never grow shabby, though after two or three seasons wear, it may be necessary to replace the Velvet piping.

THE ABOVE ARE MERELY SUGGESTIONS of our Overcoat stock, giving brief detail only as to one particular line of goods—there is not an Overcoat style worthy of your consideration that may not be had at Macy's at LOWEST-IN-THE-CITY PRICES.

Fifth Floor.

London Made "Burberrys" Overcoats Winter Weight $24.75

Our Prices for These Were $42.75 and $49.75

These are the finest warmth without weight fabrics in Tan and Gray shades; some are made with a Raglan, and others with the regular shoulder. The price is actually less than the prices these Coats have been selling for in London. This is a small lot consisting of 13 Coats, so they will not last beyond to-day.

Fifth Floor.

Two Lots of London Made Ulster Coats for Motoring, Were $39.75, Now $23.75

Full Double-breasted Models with detachable fleece linings. Made of fine, fleecy gray fabric of a semi-basket weave. Coat with or without lining may be worn appropriately for the Street or elsewhere, with lining makes a very high class and comfortable snug motoring Coat.

Motoring Coats at $31.50

Were $48.75

The same Coats as above, except that the detachable lining is of leather. This lining runs through the sleeves and may be taken out and worn without the Ulster itself, or the Ulster may be worn for motoring or otherwise, without the lining.

Fifth Floor.

The **January Scribner**

Altogether a remarkable number. A typical Scribner number. A forecast of the very interesting year ahead.

By Robert Louis Stevenson, a "Student Song."—"The Tragic Ten Days of Madero," by Alice Day McLaren, gives a vivid idea of the days preceding his downfall.—In "Tunisian Days," by George Edward Woodberry, you will get a poet's prose impressions of this wonderfully picturesque city.—Madame Waddington's "My First Years as a Frenchwoman, 1876-77," introduces you to many of the famous men of the times, and into social and diplomatic circles.—There are articles on "The Old Man-of-War's Man," by W. J. Aylward, illustrated in colors; on "The Portraits of Burns," by J. Cuthbert Hadden, illustrated.—A very timely and entertaining paper on "Politicians and the Sense of Humor," by Henry S. Pritchett, with some new Lincoln stories.—*Stories:* "Maje: A Love Story," a short serial by Armistead C. Gordon.—"The Tortoise," by Katharine Fullerton Gerould, author of "Vain Oblations."—"The Geniuses of Lutton's Hill," by Philip Curtiss, the romances in the lives of a poet and an acrobat.—"Charity," by Mabel Wood Martin, the conquest of a flirt.—"With the Winter Mail," by George T. Marsh, how old Pierre and the Christmas mail went "tru for sure."

Send for a Prospectus. You will want Scribner's, beyond a doubt $3.00 a year; 25 cents a number

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK

Cammeyer Men's Shoes at $5.00

Look At This "Cammeyer" English Model—

It is the Beau Ideal of all English walking boots, having the typically European flat toe and the low, broad flange heel.

Tan Russia Calf Skin, Lace....$5.00
Black Gun Metal Calf Skin, Lace..$5.00
Patent Leather, Lace.....$5.00
Black Gun Metal Calf Skin, Button.....$5.00
Patent Leather, Button.....$5.00

OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK

THE "CAMMEYER" TAN AND BLACK LISLE HOSE FOR MEN IS THE HEIGHT OF GOOD SENSE IN HOSIERY.

Cammeyer
Stamped on a Shoe means
Standard of Merit
6th Ave & 20th St

B. Altman & Co.

have now ready a number of the latest fashionable models in Afternoon and Evening Gowns and Tailor-made Suits, from which orders are being taken for reproductions at moderate prices.

Dressmaking and Tailoring Department
Third Floor,

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York,

Out Today—GREAT CHRISTMAS NUMBER
Of That Great Theatrical Paper.
NEW YORK STAR
120 pages (several in color) for 10c.
Newsdealers everywhere; $4 yearly.

Go to your newsdealer at once and get a copy of the handsomest, most elaborate and most important theatrical publication of the year.

Special to Times readers: Send $1 and we will send The New York Star for 13 weeks and include the beautiful Christmas Number.

NEW YORK STAR COMPANY, 1493 Broadway, New York.

STAGE PICTORIAL Great January Number out today, 10c; trial sub., 3 months, 25c.

OSBORNE WANTS AID NOW OF WHITMAN

Seeks Statewide Power for District Attorney in the Graft Search.

GLYNN WILL DECIDE TO-DAY

Whitman Says He Is Willing to Accept an Appointment as a Deputy Attorney General.

James W. Osborne, Special Commissioner under the Moreland act, who was designated by Gov. Glynn to make a Statewide inquiry into John A. Hennessy's graft charges, has come out in favor of a plan to make District Attorney Whitman a special Deputy Attorney General with power to prosecute graft cases in any part of the State.

Mr. Osborne left here at noon yesterday for Albany. He had a short talk with Gov. Glynn in the afternoon, and the Governor, it is understood, will tell him this morning that he thinks about the matter.

Those who have followed Mr. Whitman in his uphill fight against the grafters believe that the authority of a Special Deputy Attorney General would insure success in his investigation. Mr. Osborne's suggestion came as a surprise to many persons. It was said on good authority last night that Mr. Osborne would welcome an opportunity to co-operate with District Attorney Whitman in "cleaning up the State." The suggestion, it was said, came only from Mr. Osborne. It was inferred that Gov. Glynn would not welcome it with great enthusiasm.

As for Mr. Whitman, it is understood that he would be pleased to accept a commission from Gov. Glynn to act as Special Deputy Attorney General.

"All that I can say about this matter," said Mr. Whitman yesterday, "is that I am willing at all times to aid the Governor in any way I can. My whole office is at his service."

Lawyers pointed out yesterday that District Attorney Whitman, as a Special Deputy Attorney General, would not have to resign as District Attorney of New York County.

There are now pending in this county three cases which have grown out of the Hennessy graft charges. Arthur A. McLean and James K. McGuire are under indictment for acts alleged to have been committed in this county. Everatt Fowler, however, was indicted for extortion for acts which it was alleged were committed in several counties. The question of jurisdiction has been brought up, Fowler's attorneys maintaining that the extortion, if there was extortion, was committed in Onondaga County.

If Mr. Whitman were appointed a Special Deputy Attorney General there is little doubt that Fowler's case would be tried by him in Onondaga County. Other cases, in which there have been no indictments, are pending in Monroe County. In addition, John A. Hennessy has obtained indictments in nearly a score of counties. It is believed that Mr. Whitman would have supervision over all of the graft cases if he received a commission from Gov. Glynn.

If Mr. Osborne's plan is adopted it is believed that he will sit as a Commissioner and that Mr. Whitman will be the prosecuting officer. Under such an arrangement hearings would be held here, Albany, and in Rochester.

"I strongly favor the appointment of Mr. Whitman as a Special Deputy Attorney General," said Mr. Osborne just before leaving for Albany. "It would simplify many confusing details and quicken the investigation in ways which cannot be overestimated. Mr. Whitman has a machine at his command—detectives, investigators, a complete force. Mr. Whitman has made a good start, and he could go right ahead and clean this thing up as it ought to be. We could co-operate in the best sense of the word."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—James W. Osborne and his assistant, Arthur T. Warner, called at the Executive Chamber late this afternoon. Gov. Glynn told Osborne that he could not talk at length with him until to-morrow morning.

Relative to the report that he was opposed to Osborne's plan, Gov. Glynn said that he did not know how he would decide the matter until he had talked with Osborne to-morrow.

Osborne has several witnesses under subpœna for to-morrow's session of the graft inquiry.

In answer to many requests Osborne late to-night made this formal statement:

"I have been appointed a Commissioner by the Governor of the State to inquire generally into every department of the State.

"I desire to announce publicly that I desire information from every citizen in the State of New York which will lead to the discovery of any waste, graft, or criminality of any kind, in any and every department of the State with great seriousness, and that any information before me will be treated with great seriousness and that any lead will be followed to its end, no matter where it reaches, and to this I pledge my word.

"I will regard also the source of my information as confidential."

TELL OF MORE SHAKEDOWNS.

Contractors Give $23,000, but Whitman Finds Record of $400 Only.

Six State highway contractors from Rochester testified yesterday in District Attorney Whitman's graft investigation that they had given $23,000 to the Democratic State Committee at the instance of Democratic bagmen in 1911 and 1912. Of this amount Mr. Whitman's investigators could find a record on the official campaign contribution lists filed with the Secretary of State of only $400.

The contractors who testified were Isaac O. Cole, Secretary of the Greece Construction Company, a corporation; Clarence Aikenhead, a member of Aikenhead, Bailey & Donaldson, Incorporated; Frank H. Falls of Falls Brothers & Fletcher, a corporation; John Julian of Brooks & Julian; Julius Friederich of the Julius Friederich Company, Incorporated, and George W. Chambers of Chambers & Barnes.

Testimony was given which, it is expected, will strengthen the case against Arthur A. McLean, Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee. McLean is now under indictment on two charges of having received campaign contributions from corporations in violation of Section 44 of the corporations laws. The testimony of yesterday showed that a check for $250, dated Oct. 18, 1912, made payable to McLean and signed by the corporation of Aikenhead, Bailey & Donaldson, Incorporated, Rochester, was acknowledged by McLean. The check, it appears, passed through the Fourth National Bank of this city with a rubber stamp indorsement, but the receipt, it was said, was in McLean's handwriting. Both the check and the receipt were put in evidence. The $250 contribution was not recorded.

According to the testimony, McLean accepted a campaign contribution of $100 from Frank H. Falls, and then reported it to the Secretary of State under the name of Falls Brothers & Fletcher, a corporation. The check for $100 also was dated Oct. 18, 1912.

Everett Fowler of Kingston was mentioned in the testimony of all except one of the contractors. Fowler is under indictment on two counts for soliciting contributions from corporations. One of the contractors said that he went to meet Fowler in the office of William H. Kelley, Democratic boss of Syracuse. Fowler, he said, had left the office and Kelley asked for the contribution. This was the first time that Kelley had been mentioned as a bagman.

It appeared from the testimony that the office of James P. Morrissey, Division Engineer of the State Highways Department, with headquarters in Rochester, was a convenient place for State road contractors to visit for a financial chat with Everett Fowler. One of the contractor testified yesterday that Morrissey was present when Fowler asked him for a contribution.

District Attorney Whitman, as the result of one contractor's testimony, is searching for a man named Rosenblum. Rosenblum, it is said, lives in Rochester and at one time was employed in the State Controller's office. According to the testimony of Julius Friederich, Rosenblum served as a dummy in the handling of a $500 campaign contribution from the Julius Friederich Company, Inc. The dummy was employed to avoid the technicalities of the corporation law. Rosenblum, according to the testimony, was instructed to give the $500 in cash to one of the Tammany bagmen. Mr. Whitman wants to ascertain who received the money.

Contractor Cole, the first witness called, said that he was a Republican and that he formerly was an employe of the State in the Highway Division, Engineer's office, in Rochester. He had contributed to the campaign funds of both of the big political parties since 1908.

"You mean to say that you made political contributions to both the Democratic and the Republican parties while you were a State employe?" asked Mr. Whitman.

"Yes," explained the witness without concern. "I contributed irrespective of party. When the Republicans were in power I aided them, and when the Democrats were in power I aided them. I understood that all the State employes did it. It was a custom."

Julius Friederich, a Democrat, said that his corporation had contracts for nearly $900,000 in 1911 and 1912. He gave to the Democrats and another member of the firm, Charles Bostwick, a lawyer, attended to the Republicans.

According to Friederichs, Fowler approached him for a contribution, and, finding him unwilling to give, suggested that the Directors of the corporation hold a consultation. Fowler was present at an informal meeting of some of the Directors.

"Fowler," Friederichs testified, "said that he didn't want to take any money from a corporation. He said that he didn't want any money at all, that we should give it to Mack. He said he would be glad to take from us as individuals but not as a corporation. Finally I sent Mack a draft for $250, and then I gave Fowler an automobile ride.

"Joe Ribstein and I didn't want Bostwick, the third member in the firm, to know about this contribution, and Joe said to me: 'Charge that $250 to stone for new roads.' I objected, and so we divided the expense between us."

Friederichs was then questioned about a contribution in 1912.

"We agreed on $500," said the witness, "and Bostwick, our legal advisor, said we had better not draw a check on the corporation. I'm not positive, but I believe I made out a check for $500 to Cash or to Bearer, and I gave it to a man named Rosenblum, trusting that he would turn it over to Fowler. I know the check was cashed, but I don't know whether Fowler ever got it. Rosenblum didn't want to do it at first, but finally he did. I told him to get it cashed and give the money to Fowler or Mack."

"Was it your idea to get the money to Fowler?"

"Yes, to Fowler or the State Committee."

The John Doe investigation will be resumed on next Tuesday.

Have you ordered A "FERRIS" Christmas Ham of Park & Tilford?

GET DUNN'S WITNESS IN THE STATE'S TRAP

Prosecution Suddenly Confronts Fogarty with an Affidavit Contradicting His Testimony.

DUNN'S LETTER IN EVIDENCE

Sent from Contractor's Office, It Confirmed Telephone Request for Assignment of State's Inspector.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CITY, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The defense in the case of Bart Dunn, the Tammany district leader; Joseph J. Fogarty, and the Dunbar Contracting Company, jointly on trial before Justice Tompkins on a charge of conspiring to defraud the State on a road contract, was shaken to-day by evidence obtained by the prosecution from witnesses called in behalf of the defendants. More evidence was produced to support the charge made on the first day of the trial that Dunn called Thomas J. Lynch, the State Division Superintendent of Maintenance and Repairs at Haverstraw, on the telephone on June 22, 1912, to ask him to appoint Fogarty as Inspector and Foreman of Laborers on work.

Justice Tompkins admitted in evidence a letter signed with Bart Dunn's name in which the telephone conversation was referred to and the request was renewed. When Fogarty was on the stand many conflicting statements were drawn from him. The District Attorney in summing up referred to him as a perjurer.

The lawyers finished their summing up at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Justice Tompkins will charge the jury at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

In his final appeal to the jury the District Attorney told the jurors that the case was of Statewide importance and that it was time to stop grafting on the State highways. He believed, he said, that it had been proved that Dunn had acted in collusion with Fogarty to defraud the people of the State. Mr. Jerome earnestly pleaded with the jurors to dismiss from their minds any stories they had heard about the "millions in highway graft."

At the morning session Jerome called Lynch to the stand to identify some estimates. The District Attorney grasped the opportunity, on cross-examination, to question Lynch about the alleged telephone conversation with Dunn.

Lynch, on the first day of the trial, testified that a man, supposed by him to be Dunn, called him by telephone from New York at his office in Haverstraw on June 22, 1912, and asked to have Fogarty assigned as Inspector and foreman of laborers on the Tuxedo Turnpike job. He said then he could not swear that the person who called him was Dunn. To-day he said that to the best of his belief the man who talked to him was Dunn.

"He said it was Dunn's office, and asked to have Fogarty assigned as a personal favor," Lynch testified to-day.

Then the District Attorney offered in evidence a letter written on the letter head of the Dunbar Contracting Company and referring to the telephone conversation. The signature attached, it was acknowledged, was not written by Dunn. Justice Tompkins had ruled against the admission of the letter on the first of the trial. To-day he admitted it over Jerome's vehement protest. It was as follows:

Dunbar Contracting Company,
444 East 68th St., New York.
June 22, 1912.

Mr. Thomas Lynch, Haverstraw, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Referring to above road, the contract for the repairs of which has been awarded us, we are shipping our plant to be used in connection therewith, and expect the early part of next week to begin the riding of gravel and sand along the line of work for our mixer.

Also referring to my conversation with you over the 'phone this A. M. in reference to Mr. Joseph J. Fogarty, who was transferred from Waldron to Westbury, L. I., I would kindly ask you if you can see your way clear to place Mr. Fogarty on my road.

I am going out of town and will return the latter part of next week. In the meantime any courtesy you may extend to me by granting the above request I beg to assure you will be appreciated by

Yours very truly, BART DUNN.

Joseph J. Fogarty was called by the defense as a witness at the morning session. Fogarty became confused after he was turned over to the prosecutor. First he was asked if he had ever worked for Dunn and said that he had on two occasions, in 1903 and 1904 on the estate of the late Thomas Dunn, brother of Bart Dunn.

Q.—Are you sure that was the only time? A.—Well, in 1907 I did a paving job for him in Franklin Street.

Q.—Was that all? A.—To the best of my memory, yes it was.

Q.—Did you ever work for the Dunbar Company? A.—No.

Then the prosecutor produced a copy of Fogarty's application for appointment as foreman in the Highway Department, made on Oct. 21, 1911, in affidavit form. In it Fogarty gave Dunn and the Dunbar Company as his references and swore that he had been employed by Bart Dunn as a foreman of laborers from 1896 to 1908, and for the Dunbar Contracting Company from 1908 to 1911.

Q.—Did you write that in your application for the State position? A.—I suppose I did.

Q.—And is it true? A.—Yes, I suppose it is, otherwise I would not have sworn to it.

"What do you mean by perjuring yourself on this stand?" demanded the prosecutor. There was no reply to this.

On direct examination Fogarty, who had been accused by the prosecution of receiving money from Dunn while in the pay of the State to inspect road 91, and also of acting as Dunn's agent, denied the truth of the charges.

Fogarty on direct examination said that Dunn was within his rights in using the stone taken from the old macadam roadbed to make concrete.

Francis Gradwohl, engineer for the Dunbar Company, testified that Supt. Lynch had said that it would be all right to use the old stone in making the concrete. Lynch was recalled and flatly denied that he had ever discussed that subject with Gradwohl or Fogarty.

Jerome attempted to get an admission from Lynch that immunity had been promised if he testified for the prosecution. Lynch denied that also.

"Immunity from what?" he said. "I am guilty of no crime. I believe I signed a paper, but that was a waiver of immunity."

DIVORCE SET ASIDE ON FRAUD CHARGE

Mrs. Holzbauer Testifies That Husband Paid Her $300 to Let Him Get Evidence.

EXPECTED DECREE HERSELF

And Informed Whitman on Learning Her Mistake—Husband and Witness Committed.

Supreme Court Justice Hendrick, who granted an interlocutory decree of divorce last June to Frank Holzbauer, set aside that decree yesterday and committed Holzbauer for Special Sessions on the charge of obstructing justice by obtaining the divorce decree through fraud and collusion. The charge was made against him by Mrs. Holzbauer, who testified that he had agreed to pay her $300 for letting him get the evidence upon which the divorce was to be granted. Victor Goldmann, who testified in Mr. Holzbauer's behalf in the divorce proceedings last June, was also committed for Special Sessions at the request of Assistant District Attorney Lookhart. Goldmann and Holzbauer were later paroled in the custody of their counsel.

Mrs. Holzbauer, on the witness stand yesterday, told how the evidence was furnished. One night, she said, she went to the Hotel Navarre at Thirty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, and there met her husband and a man whom she had never seen before and has never seen since. Her husband introduced her to the stranger, she said, and at the same time whispered to her that she was to follow the stranger into the hotel in order that the divorce evidence might be obtained. She did so, but parted from her companion almost immediately.

The marital troubles of the Holzbauers, according to yesterday's testimony, began several years ago. Mrs. Holzbauer said that her husband paid her alimony of $4 a week. He had been desirous for some time of divorcing her, she said.

Mrs. Holzbauer said she fully expected that the divorce decree, if obtained, would be awarded to her. She did not know much about such matters, she admitted. And when she wrote to County Clerk Schneider from Vermont and asked whether she had received her decree, and the reply came that it had been awarded to her husband, she wrote at once to District Attorney Whitman and told him about the collusion. Thus the affair came to the notice of Justice Hendrick, who, when he had heard the testimony, became very angry.

"It is about time," he said, "that the courts in this State were shown some of the respect to which they are entitled."

In committing Holzbauer and Goldmann for Special Sessions, Justice Hendrick said: "It is my impression that these two men ought to be in State Prison."

The case will be continued to-day.

On Sale in the Young Men's Clothing Dep't—Third Floor

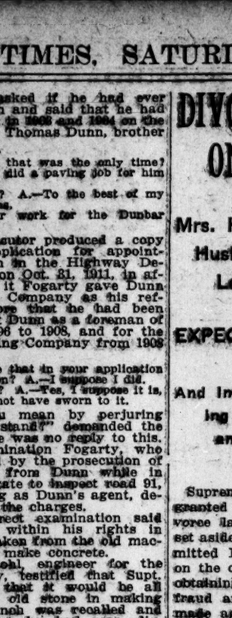
OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

34th Street—New York

Today (Saturday) an Important Sale of

Young Men's Clothing

Also Suitable for Men of Medium Size



Young Men's Suits

Sizes 32 to 40

Latest three and four-button models, in fine stripes, mixtures and plain effects, with soft rolling lapels and flap or patch pockets.

22.50 *Value* 13.50

Sale of Overcoats

Sizes 33 to 40

210 Young Men's overcoats in the newest close-fitting double-breasted English models with velvet collar; also plain and belted-back models with shawl or notch collar.

25.00 *Value* 15.00

Evening Clothes

Sizes 33 to 40

Young Men's full-dress and tuxedo suits, consisting of coat and trousers, of fine unfinished worsted; silk-lined. Collar and sleeves piped with silk galoon. Splendidly tailored.

30.00 *Value* 18.50

STERN BROTHERS

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Exceptional Price Advantages, To-day, in

Men's Superior Furnishings

Appropriate for Holiday Presents

(At the Sixth Avenue Entrance)

Silk Mixed Pajamas, Actual $4.50 Values, at $2.85

Soisette Pajamas, Regularly sold for $2.25, at 1.45

English Dressing Gowns, ... at 12.50
Values $16.50 to 18.00

Velvet House Gowns, extra quality, silk lined, at 35.00
Reduced from $50.00

Japanese Silk Dressing Gowns, . . . " 10.00

Japanese Silk House Jackets, . . . " 5.25

Smoking Jackets, of double faced cloth, . . at $4.95, 6.50, 8.50

Blanket Bath Robes, . at $3.50, 6.50, 8.50

Worsted Outing Jackets, ... at 2.95
Regular Value $4.50

Combination Set, consisting of Pure Silk Reefer, Dress Tie and Silk Socks, ... at 4.50

Also a Very Important Sale of

Men's Hand Tailored, Silk Lined Sack Suits

Of strictly high grade Woolens in the latest weaves and colorings, faultlessly tailored, in regular or stout proportions.

Actual Values $35.00, at $22.50

Young Men's English Sack Suits

Sizes 32 to 38 inch chest, Values $20.00 and 22.50, at $14.50

Men's Waistcoats, for Evening or Day wear, of Silk, Satin or washable materials, all sizes, . . from $3.50 to 12.00

Complete assortments are shown of Men's correct Evening Clothes; also notably smart Braided Sack Suits and Walking Suits,

At Very Moderate Prices

Men's Hats and Caps

At the Sixth Avenue Entrance

Specially Priced for To-day:

Soft Hats and Derbies, ... at $2.65

English Style Caps, ... " 1.45

Silk Hats, in the newest shapes, . . . " 5.00

Where Demonstrations of the

EDISON DIAMOND DISC PHONOGRAPH

May Be Heard

Our line of the new EDISON DIAMOND DISC PHONOGRAPHS and RECORDS is complete. Whenever you can drop in at our showrooms you will find us ready to let you hear any selections that you prefer.

Krakauer Bros.

17 East 14th St.
NEW YORK CITY

Call at our spacious showrooms before buying elsewhere.

All the New EDISON DIAMOND DISC PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS $60 TO $450 AT CASH PRICES

Easiest terms in New York. In the Shopping Centre.

Cort Sales Co.

330 6th Ave., Near 20th St.

Paul Helfer

1,555 3d Av. (87th St.)
NEW YORK.
Oldest Edison Dealer in City.
TEL., LENOX—1591.

George S. Uniss

117 Court St., Brooklyn
The new Edison Disc—Wonderful Musical Instruments.
OPEN EVENINGS.

We shall be happy to give you a private hearing of EDISON RECORDS ON THE NEW EDISON DIAMOND DISC PHONOGRAPHS at any time that you find convenient. We have erected special sound-proof booths for your use.

Hardman, Peck & Co.

433 FIFTH AVE., New York City
524 FULTON ST., Brooklyn

EDISON DIAMOND DISC PHONOGRAPHS and RECORDS.

Chas. G. Rosewall

93 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

EDISON DIAMOND DISC PHONOGRAPHS and RECORDS

Geo. Bergmaier

77 East 125th St., N. Y. City

COME AND HEAR IT.
That will convince you that it IS wonderful. Edison Diamond Disc machines from $60 to $450. To suit all tastes. Complete stock of Edison Disc Records.

M. Goldsmith

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS.
1,525 1st Ave., Near 80th St.

A Full Line of Edison Musical Goods, Disc & Cylinder, will be found at

B. Guy Warner's

1223 Bedford Avenue
Cor. Halsey Street
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
'Phone Bedford 7625.

Alphonzo Smith

PIANO HOUSE

The Cosiest Demonstrating Parlors of the Edison in the city.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE DIFFERENT STYLES ON EXHIBITION.

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Nevins Street Subway Station,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Service Unexcelled
Open Evenings

Fred Kraft

38 Cortlandt St.
ENTRANCE
Hudson Terminal Bldgs.
New York

COMPLETE STOCK OF EDISON DIAMOND DISC PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS

We Want You to Hear The New Edison Diamond Disc Phonographs & Records

Hearing is believing. Let your ear be the Judge.

Tower Mfg. & Novelty Company

826 Broadway, New York City.

Louis Chevallier

136 Greenpoint Avenue } Brooklyn
146 Graham Avenue }

Complete stock of Edison Diamond Disc Phonographs and Records. Also large stock of Edison Cylinder Phonographs and Records.

Guarantee Phono Co.

We carry the LARGEST assortment of EDISON Diamond Disc PHONOGRAPHS. Easy terms.
257 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Two blocks from Borough Hall.
'Phone, Main—5869.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Special Saturday Sale

of 125 High Grade

Men's Overcoats

Regular 28.00 to 32.50 Values

Consisting of the very best and latest of this season's models.

SOFT FLEECY OVERCOATS—Warmth without weight fabrics.
PLAID BACK OVERCOATS—Silk facing and sleeves.
FANCY MIXED OVERCOATS—Silk lined yokes and sleeves.
HEAVY ROUGH TWEED COATS—Newest black and white mixture.
BLUE CHINCHILLA COATS—Young men's modes.
CRAVENETTE HEAVY OVERCOATS—Rainproofed winter weights.
SAMPLE MODEL COATS—Various styles and materials.

at 19.50

Broadway & 19th Street

Liggett's AMERICA'S GREATEST DRUG STORES

The Rexall Stores

34th St. & Broadway. Grand Central Terminal. 125th St. & 7th Av.

Cigarette Prices

Saturday and Sunday Only

15c These Cigarettes: Murad, Mogul, Melachrino, Natural — Cut to 9c

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Imported Cigar Prices

25c All Imported Perfectos — Cut to 17c — Box 25 ..... $4.25

15c All Imported Puritanos — Cut to 10c — Box 50 ..... $5.00

Our Cigar Departments are conspicuous for variety of selection—excellence of service—perfect condition of merchandise.

Liggett's AMERICA'S GREATEST DRUG STORES

The Rexall Stores

34th and Broadway Grand Central Terminal
125th Street and 7th Avenue

Ingersoll

Get Your Christmas Ingersoll at your Dealer's To-day.

SYNOL

XMAS SOAP

There is no gift more valuable than good health. There is no soap on earth better adapted for the preserving of good health than SYNOL liquid soap, because it kills germs, wards off infectious diseases and keeps the skin clean and beautiful.

GOOD FOR THE SCALP
GOOD FOR THE TEETH
GOOD FOR THE FACE
GOOD FOR THE HANDS
GOOD FOR THE FEET
GOOD FOR THE BATH

At All Druggists In All Nations

Johnson & Johnson

Makers of Surgical and Medical Supplies
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Peck & Peck

FOR CHRISTMAS

Fine Silk Hosiery

Sox with Scarfs to Match

HOLIDAY PACKAGES,

$1 to $50

Peck & Peck

FOUR CONVENIENT HOSIERY SHOPS:

230 Fifth Avenue, at 27th St.
448 Fifth Avenue, at 39th St.
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YOUR Christmas list ceases to be a problem when you enter a Huyler's store. Besides Huyler's bonbons and chocolates you find many other delicious things with beautifully decorated boxes and imported baskets to contain them.

Huyler's

Sold by Leading Druggists Everywhere

26 Huyler's Stores in Greater New York

BOOKS need time and care in choosing

An ideal place in which quietly to examine our latest books and to secure appropriate gifts for all at reasonable prices may be found at

16 East 40th Street, New York

Open All Day Saturdays

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN CO.

Odd volumes to complete sets found in the Book Exchange of THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS. Every Sunday.—Adv.

LEEHAN DENIES HE KILLED MRS. TURNER

Lawyers Will Sum Up in Murder Trial When Court Opens To-day.

PRISONER IMPRESSES JURY

Admits His Excessive Drinking, but Says Other Accusations of Detectives Are Untrue.

Special to The New York Times.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Dec. 19.—Summing up in the Leehan murder trial will begin at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at the opening of court. Prosecution and defense both closed their cases to-day, the latter just before the adjournment of the night session at 10:30 o'clock.

There was a stir in the courtroom when William J. Leehan, who is accused of one of New Jersey's most mysterious crimes, took the witness chair. He was neatly dressed in blue and looked healthy and vastly different from the man who was taken into the county jail here last April after his arrest at Fort Lee accused of the murder of Mrs. Caroline C. Turner.

The precision and deliberation with which he replied to the questions of the lawyers manifestly impressed the jurymen. Tearfully at times he related incidents of his weakness for drink and his vain attempts to overthrow the temptation and rehabilitate himself. Almost tender were his references to his wife who has sat constantly by his side in court.

Mrs. Leehan's devotion to the accused man became apparent in her testimony when she took the stand this afternoon. She told of sufferings which she had undergone on account of Leehan's excessive drinking. She denied the story told this morning by George Jamison, a Schindler detective, who said that in White Plains during a fight she had threatened to return to Lakewood and show up her husband and that he had threatened her life if she attempted to return.

"Every word is an untruth," she said. "I had often spoken to my husband about the nice home I had at Lakewood and had to give up on account of his drinking. My husband told me that Jamison had tried to induce him to go out with other women."

She denied any threat to return to Lakewood, or that her husband threatened to kill her in White Plains.

Leehan, when called to the stand, was eager to tell the story of his efforts to keep employed and the failures that led him to White Plains.

"After I got out of the Spring Lake Hospital in the Summer of 1911 I was without work or money," he said. "I went to my father's farm near Princeton and from there to Trenton in search of work. I was in Summit, Morristown, South Orange, Newark, Monmouth Beach, New Rochelle, and White Plains. In four of these places I lost my position through excessive drinking. I did not try to hide my whereabouts. I wrote to Prosecutor Newman and Charles Palmateer, a relative of the Turners."

Just before permitting the defendant to leave the witness chair, Counsellor Stokes said: "Leehan, I am going to ask you a question. Did you kill Carrie Turner?"

His answer was deliberate, but clearly spoken and without a waiver:

"No, Sir, no Sir, no Sir."

His testimony as to his whereabouts on the day of Mrs. Turner's disappearance coincided with that of Mrs. Leehan and Mrs. Nora Curtis, who testified that he was not away from home until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Like his wife, he denied the alleged fight in White Plains and branded as false Jamison's charges that he flirted with other women. His mind was constantly on business, he said.

The promised sensation in the form of a new phase of the case came to light this afternoon while Mrs. Frances Buckingham was testifying.

"On the night of April 26 I was aroused by screams," she said. "I went to my window and saw a big auto go past my house, turn, and come back, driving into the driveway of my home, which is three miles out of Lakewood. The car ran into a tree.

"'Hurry, we might be seen,' a rough voice said, and then I heard a woman's voice. 'Oh, oh, Mrs. Buckingham, help,' came the cry. I recognized the voice as that of Mrs. Turner. I had known her from her birth.

"The car drove off. Later I was alarmed by a dragging noise downstairs. Going down, I found two men with a flashlight. One had raised a window sash, and had one leg in the house. I fired my pistol three times, two blanks and one good bullet. The men ran.

"'I thought you said the house was vacant,' said one of the men.

"'I thought it was,' responded the other.

Mrs. Buckingham said that the next morning she went to the yard and found a steel car rim, a pair of gloves, pieces of a broken lamp, a tire patch, and a blood-stained handkerchief marked with the initial "C" by the tree which the carwheel had hit. She tracked the car by a peculiar tire mark, she said, to Pine Avenue, and Enoch Walton was introduced, testifying that the car continued down Pine Avenue almost to Pine Needle Lane, and almost opposite the spot where Mrs. Turner's body was found.

Little Bradley Leehan, the eleven-year-old son of the defendant, was one of the best witnesses introduced by the defense. He testified as to his father's movements after 3 o'clock on the afternoon of April 26.

Mrs. Jasper Lynch of Lakewood, who is financing the defendant's case, is elated over the manner in which her lawyers have shattered the State's case, and is confident of an acquittal.

HIGH AID FOR PRISONER.

Government Asks Clemency for Man Who Has Been in Many Jails.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 19.—The Connecticut State Board of Pardons, after its adjourned semi-annual meeting at the Wethersfield State Prison today, released four prisoners—three at once. The fourth, in whose case the United States Government is much interested, will go free Jan. 20. The case of Mrs. Bessie Wakefield, sentenced to be hanged next March, did not come up.

The man released as of Jan. 20 is John E. O'Donnell of Boston, whom Theodore Roosevelt once pardoned. He was sentenced to four years in prison last Sept. 26 for burglary in Ridgefield, and appeared before the board in citizen's garb, not having been formally committed to prison. Attorney General McReynolds and Postmaster General Burleson sent earnest letters to the board, and the Assistant Prosecutor of Bridgeport and H. T. Gregory, Chief Postal Inspector at Washington, have been working to obtain the release of O'Donnell on the plea that he is invaluable to the Secret Service squad prosecuting Post Office robberies.

He has been in several penitentiaries, but always has obtained his release through a mysterious underground communication with high officials. Today he said that James B. Cortelyou, brother of the former Secretary of the Treasury, had promised to stand by him no matter what happened.

MAY GRAND JURY TO ACT.

Will Take Up Blackwell's Island Charges on Dec. 29.

The May Grand Jury, which appointed a committee to investigate allegations of mismanagement and ill-treatment in the city institutions on Blackwell's Island, will meet on Dec. 29 to act on definite charges which have been prepared by Assistant District Attorney Du Vivier. This decision was reached yesterday after a conference between Justice Seabury, Ezekiel C. M. Rand, foreman of the jury, and Mr. Du Vivier.

Five cases in which apparent brutality is shown will be reviewed by the Grand Jury, and it is expected that at least one indictment for manslaughter and others for assault will be asked for. Mr. Du Vivier has the papers in civil suits which were filed against the city in each of these cases.

MAY SEE MAGAZINE BOOKS.

Advertisers Win on Appeal Against Good Housekeeping.

The Cream of Wheat Company won its appeal yesterday in the Appellate Division from a Supreme Court order denying it permission to inspect the records of Good Housekeeping Magazine, a property of the American Home Magazine Company. The application was made by Emory Mapes, Secretary of the Cream of Wheat Company, on a contract which provided that the company was to get a pro rata rebate from its rate of $500 a page for advertising in 1912 for any falling off in the magazine's guaranteed net paid circulation of 285,000. Mapes insisted on a thorough examination, because he said an issue had been raised as to what was to be considered net paid circulation. He wanted to examine contracts and accounts to determine under what arrangements and rates the magazine was "clubbing" with others.

Justice Hotchkiss, writing the unanimous opinion of the court, said:

Plaintiff expresses the belief, founded as it says on information received by it, that the actual paid circulation in the year 1912 fell far below 285,000 copies per month and states that it intends in this action to raise and have determined the question whether the various methods of circulation of said magazine in 1912 resulted in paid circulation as used and defined in the contract. What are the "methods of circulation" thus hinted at does not appear, but it may be inferred that they are something out of the ordinary by the vehement protests of the defendant's President against any examination which might result in the disclosure to defendant's competitors of its methods of doing business.

The Appellate Division also extended the time of the Cream of Wheat Company to file its complaint, so that it may take advantage of the findings on the inspection in its suit against the magazine for a refund on its 1912 payments, which amounted to $6,000.

GLYNN CHOOSES ADVISERS.

But Withholds Their Names—Osborn Declines Commissionership.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—William Church Osborn came here to-day to discuss with Gov. Glynn selections of members for the Governor's Business Men's Advisory Committee, and together they made several selections, but neither Gov. Glynn nor Mr. Osborn would give out the names.

"I tried to coax Mr. Osborn to take the Chairmanship of the Public Service Commission, Second District, but he declined," said the Governor. "He told me that if he could take the place without sacrificing his own private business he would do so, but that his own enterprises occupied all of his time. That takes Mr. Osborn out of consideration for the place."

Gov. Glynn said he had not considered the name of William R. Willcox for the Chairmanship, and doubted if Mr. Willcox was eligible for appointment on the Second District Public Service Commission by reason of residence. He said that William C. Leffingwell had been considered for a Public Service Commissionership. Mr. Leffingwell's name was sent to the Senate for the place by Mr. Sulzer.

Justice Cuthbert W. Pound of Lockport, the Governor said, was being considered for designation to the Court of Appeals bench, where Frank H. Hiscock was serving by designation.

Injured Patrolman Dies.

Patrolman Daniel Gibbons of the West 123d Street Station died in St. Francis Hospital in the Bronx yesterday afternoon as a result of the injuries he suffered ten days ago when he was thrown to the street by a runaway horse.

CITY BREVITIES.

A series of Christmas festivals will be provided for German immigrant girls during the holidays at the German-American Friendship Club for Young Women, at 100 East Ninety-fifth Street, the first of which will take place to-morrow at 6 P. M. Miss M. L. Winkler is the manager of the club.

Major Cassius E. Gillette, late of the Engineer Corps, will deliver an address this evening on "The Present Situation as Regards the United States and Mexico" at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street.

RULES AGAINST BROKERS.

Appellate Division Finds Against Members of Failed Firm.

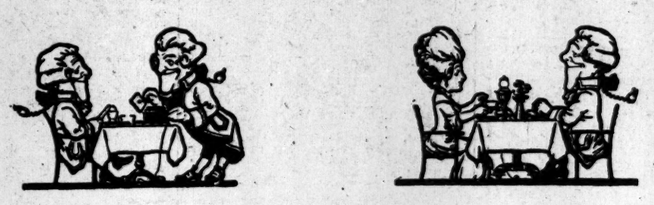
By a vote of three to two the Appellate Division dismissed yesterday the appeal of William W. Tracy, Frederick W. Parker, and Robert D. Covington, members of the failed brokerage house of William W. Tracy & Co., against a fraud judgment of $25,795 obtained against them in favor of John Nemeth, Inc. The principal point considered by the court was the liability of Parker, who was in Europe when the fraud was committed and who set up the claim that Covington, in selling foreign bills of exchange, was acting outside the scope of the copartnership.

The judgment was based on the sale of drafts on Vienna, where Tracy & Co. had no account. Parker said that no bills of exchange had been sold when he was active in the firm and that it had definitely abandoned the banking business, and cut the name of "bankers" from its style. He said he had no knowledge and had given no approval of Covington's actions.

Parker was taken ill with diphtheria in February, 1909, and while ill gave $20,000 to help the firm along, although at that time he did not realize that it was on its road to insolvency. In March he went abroad, and while he was in Paris the firm failed. In his absence Covington embarked in the foreign exchange business. Justices Scott and McLaughlin were of the opinion that since Covington had been guilty of a wrong, Parker could not be held liable.

Justices Laughlin and Clarke, concurring with Presiding Justice Ingraham, took into consideration that the firm had transacted a brokerage business abroad and that the bills of exchange must be presumed to have been bought on the faith of his connection with his firm.

Give Something Electrical this Year



New York's great department stores and best shops are displaying all kinds of electric appliances suitable for Christmas gifts

Something for everyone

Electric orchid logs—stoves—toasters—percolators—chafing dishes—grills—flat-irons—curling irons—shaving mirrors—cigar lighters—portable lamps—and many others—too numerous to mention and all good

Send for a copy of The Edison Monthly, containing an electrical directory of New York

The New York Edison Company

At Your Service

Branch Offices for the Convenience of the Public

424 Broadway	Spring 9890
126 Delancey Street	Orchard 1960
124 West 42d Street	Bryant 5262
27 E 125th St	Harlem 4020
362 E 149th St	Melrose 3340

General Offices
55 Duane St — Worth 3000

All Branch Offices (excepting Broadway) Open Until Midnight

Night and Emergency Call
Madison Square 6001

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE!

The New Jersey Central Railroad has made **your watch your time table to Philadelphia.**

A glance at its face will tell you just how much time you have for the next train, because FAST TRAINS leave **Every Hour on the Hour** from 7 A. M. until 10 P. M. and at midnight with sleepers from Liberty Street. Ten minutes of the hour from West 23d Street. **Try It and You Will Get the Habit.**

YOUR WATCH IS YOUR TIME TABLE!

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street

Raccoon Auto Coats, For Men and Women, $70 to $90 Values, at $57.50

RACCOON COATS, shaggy, warm, yet unapproachably smart for automobile wear, have become more a matter of style than any frontiersman ever could have expected—but then no frontiersman ever foresaw the automobile.

These Coats are the picture of automobile comfort, a necessity to every one who owns a car. To find them included in this Sale of Furs at such a low price is good fortune not to be measured by usual Sale standards.

Of fine, selected skins, full furred and soft, well worked in ways that will give them extra wearing quality. Made up into full length Coats, men's and women's styles, with full collars that may be used in storm fashion and extra cuff holds. Lined with cloth and interlined for extra warmth.

Values that have never before occurred in the Christmas season and gifts unusually apropos for every motorist.

Second Floor, Fulton and Bond Streets.

A Christmas Sale of Women's

$4 to $8 Silk Hose at $2.98

SEASON'S LOWEST PRICE appears today on some very beautiful Silk Hosiery with exquisite hand embroidery in self colors—the most fashionable embroidered Hose of the winter.

Nothing so fine has heretofore been offered at $2.98 a pair.

There are other good Hosiery specials, also; for example:

Women's $2.50 to $4.50 Silk Stockings at $1.69. Black ingrain thread silk, hand embroidered in self and white clocks; also self embroidered insteps.

$2 Silk Stockings at $1.40. Black ingrain thread silk, medium weight, with double silk tops and soles.

$1.50 to $2 Silk Stockings at $1.10. Black and colored ingrain thread silk with double silk tops and soles.

Silk Stockings at 79c. Black thread silk with mercerized tops and soles; spliced heels and toes.

85c. Silk Stockings at 60c. Black, white and tan ingrain thread silk with mercerized tops and soles.

50c. and 75c. Silk Stockings at 3 Pairs for $1. Black thread silk; also white and tan full fashioned silk boot Stockings; spliced heels and toes.

Special Holiday Boxed Hosiery

6 Pairs for 75c., $1, $1.50 and $2, Regular 90c. to $3. Black full fashioned and seamless cotton; split feet cotton, silk lisle, plain and colored lisle and thread silk.

3 Pairs for $1 to 3 Pairs for $3, Reg. $1.50 to $4.50. Black full fashioned imported split feet cotton, silk lisle, colored lisle and thread silk; all have spliced heels and toes.

Basement, Main and Second Floors.

BOOKS

IN THIS COMPLETE, carefully arranged Book Store you will quickly solve many of your gift problems at a small outlay of time and money.

This is the only complete Book Store on Long Island with ample stocks of

Popular Novels
Holiday Books
Children's Books
Religious Books
Books for Every Taste

Special Sale of Books at 25c

We have taken many higher priced Books of various kinds and placed them on a special table at 25c.

Main Floor, Livingston Street.

Special Sale of Bathrobes

In the Store of Men's Gifts

WITH ITS LARGE, well-chosen stocks of men's wear, its favorable prices, its excellent service, Loeser's is naturally the place to turn to in these before-Christmas days.

But with the added feature of this Sale of Bathrobes its attractiveness is multiplied to many people. These are Blanket Bathrobes in different models, in the new fabrics and patterns, carefully finished to the smallest detail.

$2.95 *for a* $3.50 *Robe*
$3.95 *for a* $5 *Robe*
$4.95 *for a* $6 *Robe*
$5.95 *for a* $7.50 *Robe*

Main Floor, Elm Place.

$2.50 Silk Canton Crepe, 40 Inch, $1.39
75c Corded and Striped Tub Silks, 44c

A DRESS OR BLOUSE LENGTH of either, in a gift box, makes as worthy a gift as you could send to mother, daughter or friend.

The Canton Crepe at $1.39 is a very good grade in the wanted street and evening shades, as well as white and black.

The Tub Silks at 44c. are unusual value. Full yard wide, in all white and white with pink, lilac, blue, gray, navy and black corded stripes.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Men's $1.50 Silk Socks, $1.19

HALF A DOZEN PAIRS of these very fine silk Socks in a Christmas box would make a superb gift for any man.

Black ingrain pure thread silk, also a range of the best plain colors. Lisle lined soles.

Special at $1. Ingrain thread silk Hose, black and plain colors.

85c. Silk Socks at 60c. Black ingrain thread silk and a variety of plain colors.

Special at 50c. Black and colored thread silk.

50c. Silk Socks at 35c. Black thread silk with cotton soles; also plain colors.

35c. and 50c. Silk Socks at 25c. Black and colored thread silk.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

$1.50 Leather Hand Bags, $1

SATURDAY GIFT BUYERS with Hand Bags in mind are to have very good luck here today. Carriage Bags of pin morocco with German silver frames in silver and gun metal finishes; some are lined with silk; others with leather. All have small inside purse and strap handle; $1.50 value for $1.

$2.98 Leather Hand Bags at $1.98

Main Floor.

Decorated Wood Articles, 15c

IN THE LOESER STUDIO

WHERE THERE ARE MANY GIFTS to be purchased, and the cost to be counted, here is a spot gift buyers will appreciate.

These decorated Wood Articles imitate hand-burned and colored articles. A variety of pretty head and floral designs, in attractive colorings. Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Tie Racks, Whisk Broom Holders, Pipe Racks, Thermometers and Photo Frames. All at 15c. each.

Studio, Second Floor.

TO INCREASE YOUR INCOME

The safest way to increase your income is to add systematically to your principal.

You can do this to the best advantage by purchasing our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates. They are tax exempt and yield a larger net return than any other investment of equal security.

Even so small a sum as $10 a month can be invested with the protection of our guarantee.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

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Capital & Surplus, $9,000,000

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Hedley Fitton

Until Dec. 27th at the Galleries of

C. W. Kraushaar

260 Fifth Av., Near 29th St.

Books for Christmas

We invite those who are still puzzling over their Christmas presents to visit one of our stores. They will find it surprisingly easy to makes satisfactory selections of gifts that will bring lasting pleasure to the recipients.

"Books Make the Best Presents"

Putnams 45th St. Just West of 5th Ave. 23d St.

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By Coningsby Dawson

6th printing; $1.35 net.

Henry Holt and Co., Publishers

"The most enjoyable first novel since De Morgan's 'Joseph Vance.'"

—*J. B. Kerfoot in Life.*

THE GARDEN WITHOUT WALLS

By Coningsby Dawson

Henry Holt and Co., Publishers

The Art of Short Story Writing Simplified

By Modesto Hannis Jordan

Editor The Writer's Magazine.

Deals with the Form and Structure of the Short Story, with the Plot and its Development, with Motive and Climax.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

GIVE PROMPT AID TO 'NEEDIEST' CASES

Charity Organizations Gratified by Hearty Response to Appeals Published in The Times.

CHILDREN MADE HAPPY

Good Homes Provided for Waifs Who Faced a Dreary Christmas—More Help Needed.

So prompt and so generous has been the response to the appeal for the "100 Neediest Cases" set forth in the Sunday magazine of THE NEW YORK TIMES for Dec. 14 that there is hope for some Christmas cheer in each of these homes. The workers in the three organizations for systematic philanthropy who selected and vouched for the "100 Neediest Cases" believe a merry Christmas will be provided in more than the one hundred homes represented in the cases picked out. One of the workers explained yesterday that in many instances donations of clothing, toys, or money had been received with instructions to use them elsewhere if the "100 Neediest Cases" were all supplied. While the response has been even more generous than last year, much more money is needed.

"Not only is the liberal response most grateful," said W. Frank Persons, Director of General Work of the Charity Organization Society at 105 East Twenty-second Street, "but it is also most gratifying to see the discrimination shown in the selection of cases for relief. Both the response and the judgment shown indicate a real sympathy for the needs of the people."

The Charity Organization Society had received up to yesterday evening $482, with the promise of an equal amount to come. Two little boys, writing from New Brighton, sent $1, "we have just made," to Mrs. F., (Case No. 87,) who by the death of her husband last July was left with three small children and "only 75 cents in the house." The boys picked this as the worst case.

A letter to Mr. Persons, inclosing a check, contained this statement: "When Christmas is over if any of the poor people on the list have been overlooked won't you please let me know?"

The money inclosed was for Mrs. H., (Case No. 55,) who was left unprovided for with seven children. To keep them with her she must be assured of $16 a month. The money that is being received by Mr. Persons is scattered about among the different cases, so that in some measure each family shall have a happy Christmas. The disposition to scatter rather than concentrate help upon any particular case is shown by this statement in a letter inclosing $7: "This money is to go to the case receiving the least amount of attention."

Wearing a new bonnet tied with a pink ribbon and a pair of red mitts little Barbara Willard (Case No. 88) started last night from the Grand Central Station for a home in Western New York. Miss Sophie Van Theis of the State Charities Aid Association of 289 Fourth Avenue took her to the train. "I shall be home by Christmas after all," the little girl said to her. Then, realizing how kind every one had been to her, tears rolled down her cheeks. Barbara Willard's mother died when she was very small and her father after neglecting her was arrested for improper guardianship and the child was sent to an institution. Her hope was always that some one would adopt her so that she could have a real home. A family agreed to take her, but it required $25 to fit her out and pay her carfare to her new home. Her case attracted much attention and the required money was subscribed several times over.

Roy Parker (Case No. 80) is another happy youngster. He was left an orphan when five years old and he has a frail body but an active mind. The doctors said that he needed good food and affectionate care to build him up. His case came to the attention of a wealthy family not far from New York and they have taken the lad. Roy not only has the benefit of good surroundings but he will enjoy many luxuries. The workers believe that the appeal has "saved him body and soul."

Since the appeal was printed Miss Theis has had many inquiries as to what has become of ten-year-old Hilda Warner, whose mother, left almost penniless, wanted to get the girl a home is happy now. More than that, Hilda has been adopted as a result of the appeal in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and is happy now. More than that Hilda has had her wish to leave the city where she knew but little of life outside tenement walls. In addition to money, the State Charities Aid Association has received many donations of clothing and toys. There is still a need to be supplied and Miss Theis issued another appeal yesterday calling attention to the fact that while there has come help in individual cases, more gifts are needed to make a Merry Christmas for all.

Liberal has been the response to the appeal of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, at 105 East Twenty-second Street. Since the publication of the "100 Neediest Cases," $1,386 has been received from 122 persons. Donations of clothing and toys have been received also. What there is a great demand for, the workers say, is for overcoats. The Association asks that those having cast off overcoats send them at once to the headquarters of the organization. Here are some of the letters received in response to the appeal in THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I am enclosing you a check for $30 to be used for a little Christmas cheer for some of your many poor families. In last Sunday's TIMES there were one hundred most distressing cases of poverty. So many and such dire poverty seems helpless, but I do hope you will have a generous response to your appeal. I have cut out and enclosed to you the case of No. 6, and would be glad to feel that that one family, at least, had a good dinner on Christmas Day and each of the children a toy.

Enclosed find $1 to help this deserted mother. I should like to send more, but I give a little to all.

I have read carefully the cases of the one hundred neediest families in New York, as reported in last Sunday's TIMES. As I am disabled—but only temporarily—with a broken hip, Case No. 17 of a boy 18 years old who has a position awaiting him as soon as he can get $75 for an artificial leg, particularly appeals to me. Kindly apply this mite to his fund. I wish I could send the whole amount.

I noticed in last Sunday's TIMES the list of very needy and deserving cases where help was necessary. Among them was the case of a young lad who needed a wooden leg in order to obtain a position so that he could be self-supporting.

"The plan is working out splendidly," said John A. Kingsbury, General Director of the association. "The interest during the first two days following the publication of the article has been even greater this year than it was last year. In 1912 in the first two days after the article appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES this association received $713.50 in cash from sixty-nine persons. On Dec. 15 and 16 this year we received $807.50 in cash from seventy-five persons. We have also received a promise from one woman to give $25 a month for the next year for Case 8. In addition to these cash contributions we are receiving much clothing and many other gifts and promises of aid for many of the families."

"LEST WE FORGET"

THE NEEDIEST CASES IN NEW YORK

Selected for The New York Times by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East 22d Street.

The 100 neediest cases—the chronicle of the utmost desolation in New York—were printed in the Sunday Magazine of THE NEW YORK TIMES for Dec. 14. So great and so widespread has been the interest manifested by those who read the chronicle and so many have been the questions asked by those who wanted to help that the hundred stories of great need are to be told again.

To-day the 35 cases reprinted are those of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and aid to reach one or more of them before Christmas Day should be sent to the association at 105 East 22d Street, New York.

Case 1—

SICK AND WITHOUT FOOD.

Unable to pay even the rent, let alone buying food, clothing, and coal, two widows live together in an east side tenement. They are mother and daughter. The mother, now in her eightieth year, is the only "breadwinner" of the family, if such a word can be used where there is no bread, for by doing janitress work she is able to earn enough to pay a part of the rent—not all of it by $6. This leaves nothing for the other necessaries of life. The daughter, fifty years old, is so crippled with inflammatory rheumatism that she can hardly walk more than a few steps at a time without great difficulty, and of course is unable to do any work at all.

Case 2—

A LOSING FIGHT.

Three underfed and puny children, needing the constant care of a mother, which cannot be given them because of the necessity for earning bread, have come under the notice of this association. Four years ago their father, a baker, was prosperous, but his sudden death left the family with resources that lasted for only two years. Then the mother began her fight for life for herself and little ones. First she kept lodgers, then she tried laundry work, day cleaning, and taking in washing. As she grew weaker and less efficient work was harder to get, and the family moved again and again, each time to quarters poorer than before. The association estimates that a year's rest will be necessary for the mother if she is to take up the battle of life on anything like even terms.

Case 3—

OLD COUPLE DREAD PARTING.

After spending forty-two years together, a childless old German couple, now nearing their seventieth year, are threatened with separation and the almshouse. Illness not only put an end to Mr. S.'s ability to do any steady work but gradually consumed all their savings. The old wife does knitting and sewing, and occasionally gets a day's washing to do, but all she has done has not availed to avert the catastrophe with which she and her husband are now threatened. They have lived for twenty years in the rooms they now occupy. The association would like to enable them to continue there to the end of their days.

Case 4—

A YOUNG MOTHER'S STRUGGLE.

With her husband dying of tuberculosis in a hospital, and her three children in danger of the same disease because of insufficient nourishment and insufficient protection from the hardships of Winter, the wife and mother has conducted a gallant struggle to support them all. Mrs. B. has a place behind the glove counter of a large department store, but what she earns is not enough to pay the rent and if the association had not helped her she would soon have collapsed. It would like to make that help steady until 13-year-old Katherine, the "little mother" who looks after the smaller children while the mother stands behind the glove counter, is old enough to help. If the children are to escape their father's fate some way must be found to keep them well nourished and warmly clad.

Case 5—

A STRICKEN FAMILY.

When her husband, a marblecutter, died of tuberculosis, Mrs. D. undertook to support her children by finishing garments at $7 a week; but she herself became tuberculous, and as the disease progressed her earnings fell off. Meanwhile one of her children was taken to a tuberculosis preventorium; another is under treatment for the same disease, and Baby Michael is in Bellevue for an operation on his glands. When the association looked into her case it was found necessary to forbid her to do again and again, each time to quarters poorer than before. The association estimates that a year's rest will be necessary for the mother if she is to take up the battle of life on anything like even terms.

Case 6—

DESERTED AND ILL.

Deserted by her husband, Mrs. D. has been attempting to support herself and her four children by sewing. Her health broke down under the strain, and she attended for many months the day camp for tuberculosis patients. Recently she was discharged as cured, but she is still feeble, and the labor of supporting her little family by sewing is telling on her.

Case 7—

NINE SICK IN ONE HOME.

A family in which all the nine members are sick has attracted the attention of the association. The father, who suffers from chronic rheumatism, who is still able to work a little, but only enough to earn $7 a week. With this it is out of the question to provide the nourishment needed for his wife, who is in delicate health and cannot get better without it. Vincenz, the eldest child, an exceptionally bright girl, suffers so much from rheumatism that she can seldom attend school. The youngest two children suffer from serious nose, throat, and eye affections. One child of 7 and another of 4 have rachitis so badly that they will probably always have crooked legs. Bertha, 2 years old, is anæmic and suffering from throat trouble. Proper medical care and clothing and sufficient food are needed for at least a year if the family is to be put on its feet again.

Case 8—

FACING THE ALMSHOUSE.

A hard battle is that which Mr. and Mrs. McH., a Scotch couple, both 70 years old, have fought for several years against separation and the almshouse. They have hoped for the recovery of a demented son, who would have been able to aid them, but that hope is now gone, and sickness has deprived them of their scanty savings. If they are to be kept together food and rent money are needed. Mr. McH. is anxious to get a place as a watchman.

Case 9—

FOUND FAMILY STARVING.

For days the S. family had only thin soup and bread to eat; their last cent had been spent. The father is in a hospital, suffering from tuberculosis, and the three children are all in the first stages of that disease. Mrs. S. has looked in vain for such work as her strength would permit her to do. Sickness reduced the family to dire poverty and that in turn brought on sickness.

Case 10—

A BREADWINNER SICK.

Earning sometimes $3 a week and sometimes as much as $4—her high-water mark—Mrs. S., widowed for a year, has been supporting her three small children and her mother. She has sewed on coats, working from 8 A. M. until 7 P. M. The mother cannot help much, being too old and having too poor eyesight, but she has helped a little by pulling threads and doing some basting. Mrs. S. has an arrested case of tuberculosis and has been a regular attendant at the Board of Health clinic. The children are undernourished and anæmic.

Case 11—

A MOTHER IN NEED.

Mrs. M., a widow with six children, has been fighting a desperate battle to support herself and her family, but the association found her on the verge of a physical breakdown, with her children all in need of special nourishment. The oldest is a girl of 12 and the youngest a baby of 1. The father died of an injury resulting from being thrown from a wagon.

Case 12—

WIDOW BREAKS DOWN.

The small earnings of a grandmother are the only income of a widowed mother, sick with tuberculosis, and her four children. When her husband died, three years ago, the mother went to work in a factory as dress finisher and presser. She worked far into the night to provide food and shelter, and not until tuberculosis sapped her strength did she surrender. Then she gave up work and the old grandmother undertook to be the breadwinner. She soon found her strength unequal to the task of supplying even food for the sick daughter and the children, and the end of the plucky fight was that the family was obliged to apply to the association for aid.

Case 13—

A BOY THE PROVIDER.

At the age of 14 Salvatore V. is the only support of his family, and he is trying to support it on $4 a week, with very poor success. His father is in the Sea View Hospital, suffering from tuberculosis. The mother at first attempted to support the family, but she, too, succumbed and is now suffering from incipient tuberculosis. Salvatore is the only other member of the family old enough to work under the law, but his $4 a week does not go far: it does not even suffice to supply food for his brothers and sisters.

Case 14—

BOY BLIND, HIS SISTER LAME.

So crippled by rheumatism that she cannot earn a penny to help keep a roof over their heads, a widow is in despair for her three children. Of the three, the youngest is in school, one boy is blind, and the third, a lame girl, is trying to learn typewriting in the hope that she can help some day. And the mother is wondering how she can tide over the period until these children by their wages can hold the family together.

Case 15—

DESERTED AND NEARLY BLIND.

When her husband vanished a year and a half ago, after a long time in which spree followed spree and his visits to his home were hours of terror, Mrs. McD. went grimly to work, determined to care unaided for the children. Often there was not enough food in the house for all, so the mother would go without, and in time this told. Then came whooping cough and scarlet fever to the younger children, a long, hard siege, but the last straw fell when the doctors had to tell the mother that they could not save her sight; that some day she would be blind.

Case 16—

A MOTHER WORN OUT.

Her husband was a policeman and when he died Mrs. R. went to work scrubbing floors. She scrubbed floors from early in the morning till the late hours of the night to earn $5 every week. This was not much for herself and five children, but somehow they got along until that income stopped. For the mother has broken down, worn out, and if the family is to be held together some way must be found to give the tired woman a chance to rest.

Case 17—

BOY ASKS CHANCE TO WORK.

A lad of 18 was anxious to pitch in and help support his family, but just when he was happiest in the prospect of doing this he met with an accident that ended in his right leg being cut off below the knee. Some one has promised him a good job as soon as he is able to be about again, and what he wants for Christmas more than anything else in the world is enough money to buy an artificial leg.

Case 18—

$5 A WEEK FOR SEVEN.

In an east side tenement the economics of Mrs. F.'s household revolve about the problem of caring for her six children on the $5 a week the fifteen-year-old son is able to earn. Somehow she herself managed to add a little to that every week, but she has grown sick under the burden, and now the boy is the only breadwinner. In another year another of the boys will have reached the age where the law says he may go to work, but that is a whole year off, and as Christmas approaches, none of them sees how they are going to manage.

Case 19—

BLIND AND IN WANT.

Fred M. is a Scotchman, and until two years ago he had saved thriftily. Then, in his work as a tunnel engineer, he was caught in a dynamite explosion and he lost his eyesight. There were the savings and a benefit paid by the company for which he had worked not much for a family with four small children, but Mr. M. began to learn brushmaking, and he did not give up hope. Then, just when the last dollar of the savings had been drawn from the bank, there came the news of the failure of the company that had paid the benefit. And this news came at a time when the specialists had said an operation might restore partially the eyesight which he had lost.

Case 20—

A CHEERLESS CHRISTMAS.

Mr. M. is a barber by trade. Until trouble came he was a successful one, with a real Christmas every year for the five children in the home up above the shop. Trouble came in the form of a trembling of the hands—a trembling that increased. First customers began to leave, and then the sick man lost his shop altogether. By that time there was little money left, and in the cheap lodgings they sought the effort to make that little last told on the health of the wife and children. Finally, through good advice, Mr. M. has had expert diagnosis of his trouble and has learned, almost too late, that it can be corrected and that some day he can go back to his trade. But that will take time, the savings are all gone, and the family face the most cheerless Christmas they have ever known.

Case 21—

THE HARDEST LUCK.

Mr. and Mrs. H. had hard luck aplenty, but through it all succeeded in keeping the five children together and when, a little while ago, he got promising work, they thought they saw light ahead. Then came the hardest luck of all. In his new work the husband fell from a high scaffolding, and to-day he is in a hospital, knowing that it will be six months before he can be up and about again, and wondering helplessly what is to become of his family in the meantime.

Case 22—

A CONVICT'S FAMILY IN WANT.

With her husband in prison and her five children so frail that they need her unremitting care, a young wife has not an hour she can give to earning money. The six-year-old boy is threatened with tuberculosis. Friends have clubbed together to pay the rent, but this leaves the matter of warm clothes, food, and fuel unsolved problems as Christmas draws near.

Case 23—

ANTHONY WANTS A JOB.

Stories of needy families abound in references to the "little mothers," but the story of Anthony is that of a "little father." When his father died a few weeks ago there was enough money to pay for the funeral, and that was all. The mother had long been frail, and when the burden of finding food and shelter for the five children fell entirely upon her shoulders, she gave way, easy prey for tuberculosis. They have asked Anthony, the fourteen-year-old son, what he wants for Christmas, and he says, "A Job"—just that. But it is a question now whether he will be strong enough to fill it when it comes, but even so, it will be hard to manage for the whole household on the little money he is so eager to earn.

Case 24—

FATHER HURT, MOTHER ILL.

In a three-room tenement flat there lies a father with both legs broken from a fall, a mother sick of tuberculosis, and two small children pinched for want of food. There is no money, there has been none since the mother gave way in her unequal struggle to provide for them all, and it will be six months before the anxious father can get back to work.

Case 25—

MRS. McN.'S PROBLEM.

Mr. McN. died just a little while ago of tuberculosis, and night and day his widow thinks of nothing but the problem she faces of finding food and shelter for her three little children and the baby that is expected soon. She has had to give up her work as janitress and the outlook is bleak, for there must be so many months between this Christmas and the time when this family can be self-supporting.

Case 26—

ACCIDENT BRINGS WANT

Things were moving smoothly enough for a young father until his leg was crushed in the work on the new subways, and had to be cut off. That was last August, and even now he is able only to move about the house on crutches. His wife is frail, unequal to the task of being both nurse and provider for a family of four, and the two babies are sick for want of good food.

Case 27—

A FATHER INSANE.

With her husband in the insane asylum, Mrs. J. has fought for three years a stubborn fight to take his place as the breadwinner for the three children. Her work as housekeeper has always been enough to pay the bulk of the rent, and to get food and things to wear it was her custom to do odd jobs, such as cleaning offices. But the time came when her strength gave way under this ceaseless toil, and to-day she finds the matter of food for the children a question she cannot answer. It was three years before she would admit she needed help. To-day she has to admit it.

Case 28—

WIDOW NEARLY BLIND.

Mrs. S. is a widow nearly blind and the one thing she is sure of is that she cannot face a separation from her mother, who is paralyzed. Even with her eye trouble she is able to earn $2.50 every week, and still have a little time to spend with the bedridden mother, to whom she is devoted. But that $2.50 a week is not enough.

Case 29—

A DISCOURAGED GIRL.

Agnes is a seventeen-year-old girl, who is weighing her chances of being able to support her mother and her four brothers and sisters until such time as her father, only recently paroled from a hospital for the insane, will be able to work again. The mother is too frail to work, the other children are too little—and Agnes herself can make only $5 a week. Though she knows that this is not enough, she keeps doggedly at the work, for it is the best that she can do. But she is discouraged.

Case 30—

A MOTHER'S WORRY.

Three weeks after her husband died a boy and a girl were born to Mrs. McG. and they are with her now in one of the city's hospitals, while the other two children are in a convalescent home. To the mother and the twins three weeks of the good air of Caroline Rest have been promised. After that—the mother does not know. She does know that every penny of the family savings went bit by bit during the father's illness, and as she lies in the hospital she wonders how she can possibly gather the forces that will keep her four children together until the time comes when they can help.

Case 31—

BOTH PARENTS DISABLED.

Nearly blinded in a mine explosion, Oscar K. was brought to New York a year ago, but somehow the hospital treatment did not seem to help and he was wandering, aimless and hungry, when his wife came on to this city with her three children. She had heard he had a good position here; instead she found he had none. She went to work in a cigar factory, spreading her $5 a week as far as it would go, but it would not go far and she could not keep up under the strain. It was when her strength deserted her that she forced herself to ask for help. She is discouraged, but not utterly, so, for she has two great hopes—that her husband's suit for damages can be pressed and that a promised operation on his eyes will restore, at least in part, the clear sight that he lost.

Case 32—

MOTHER BREAKS DOWN.

For the year before his death, Mr. B. lay sick, and the whole burden of caring for him and of finding food of some sort for the three children fell upon his wife. She worked as a janitress, she did frosting, she did washing, and when her husband died, she found herself penniless, tired, and worried over the children she knew were underfed. She was living with them in a damp, unwholesome basement and still struggling on with that problem of food as hourly nightmare when her spirit broke and she asked for help. She has been moved now to more comfortable rooms and the great hope of those who have seen her and the children is that some help will come to help her tide over the hard year ahead.

Case 33—

IN NEED FOR FOUR YEARS.

It will be a year before Anna can go to work to help her mother in the struggle that has been going on ever since the father died four years ago, leaving her with four children to care for. Some friends helped every week as long as they could. Mrs. M. did such sewing as her rheumatism would permit, but there has never been enough. There is not enough now.

Case 34—

SIX IN WANT.

A few months ago far up in the Bronx lived a happy tribe, father, mother, and five children. Then one day when all the city was sweltering, the father was carried home, a sunstroke victim. The police reported him in the long list of heat prostrations, but they did not tell how later he went suddenly insane, how he was carried off to Central Islip and how cheerily the mother started in on the task of finding food for those five children until such time as the father should come back, well and strong. She has toiled night and day, but hers is a big household and the laundry work she has been able to do has not brought more than $4 a week. She needs more than that—needs it for the children who have known real want ever since the day the men came and took their father away.

Case 35—

TO KEEP A FAMILY AFLOAT.

Mary Q. is only 17 years old, and yet for three years she has tried to support her crippled mother, her three younger sisters, and a brother, who is mentally defective. She could make $5 a week in a factory and she would turn over every penny of it to her mother, but she began to give way under the triple strain—too much work, too much anxiety, too little food. Some day the other sisters will be able to help—if the household can be kept afloat till then.

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Mesh Bags

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4-inch; stone-set snaps; at $8.50
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6-inch; ball snaps; at $10.50
6-inch; stone-set snaps; at $15.00
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Rhinestone-set; several shapes; pair $1.50

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LES MISERABLES, COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO, WANDERING JEW, EMERSON'S ESSAYS, FRENCH REVOLUTION, HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES, TALES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES, INDIAN TALES, TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS, etc.; NAPOLEON AND HIS MARSHALS, WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS, CONQUEST OF MEXICO, PERU, FERDINAND AND ISABELLA, TOWER OF LONDON.

These Specials Today

From the Thousands Scheduled in Our Two Magnificently Stocked Buildings.

MAIN BUILDING—*Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Table Supplies, Etc.*

Men's $15 to $25 Winter Suits and Overcoats—at $12

Men's House Coats and Smoking Jackets—values to $6; at $3.95

Others at $4.95, $6.95, $7.95 and $10.

Men's 50c, 75c and $1 Silk Neckwear—at 39c

Men's $3 to $5 Silk Shirts—at $1.95

Men's Negligee Shirts—values to $2.50; at 79c

Children's $3.50 and $3.95 Coats—at $1.95

Boys' $6 to $7.50 Suits and Overcoats—at $5

Men's and Women's Fine Umbrellas—at $1.95

Walking Sticks—at ..... $1 to $15

Men's and Youths' Fine Imported $2.50 Soft Hats—at $1.35

$3 Fur Caps—for men and youths; at $1.50

ANNUAL PRE-INVENTORY CLEARANCES OF SUITS, COATS AND DRESSES FOR MISSES, JUNIORS AND GIRLS:—

Misses' Coats—$15 values; at $5.95
$16.50 values; at $8.50
$8.95 values; at $3.95
Misses' Suits—$27.50 values; at $12.75
$19.75 values; at $7.95
$15 values; at $5
Misses' and Juniors' $8.95 Dresses—at $3.95
Misses' $12.75 Dresses—at $6.75
Girls' $1 "Middy" Skirts—at 59c
"Brownie" Cameras—at ..... $1 and $4
$8.45 Skating Outfits—at $7.50
Men's $3.75 Coat Sweaters—at $2.95

Men's and Women's 50c to 85c Silk Hosiery—at 39c
Men's Heavy Weight Silk Hosiery—at 16c
Holiday Boxes of Men's and Women's Hosiery—6 pairs in each; special 89c
Women's Bath Robes—at $2.95
The "Adele"—our newest ready-to-wear style in millinery; at $1.95
The "High Jinks" Hats—at 59c
Sheet Music Hits—at 7c
Music Rolls—for any 88-note player-piano; at sharp price reductions for today.
Initial Writing Paper—at, a box 29c
Women's $3.50 and $4 Foot-Mould Shoes—at $2.95
Men's $3.50 High Cut Storm Shoes—at $2.79
Men's $1.50 Romeo Slippers—at 98c

TOY TOWN OFFERS AN ENTIRE "SAMPLE" LINE OF REED PULLMAN DOLL CARRIAGES AT SPECIAL PRICES.

174 Groups of Gift Jewelry—diamond-set solid gold pieces; also plated jewelry. Wonderful assortments for men, women and children.

GREATEST ECONOMIES OF THE CHRISTMAS SEASON ARE ANNOUNCED FOR TODAY.

EXCELLENT GIFTS FOR THOSE WHO INDULGE IN THE "WEED."

Thousands of boxes of finest imported and domestic cigars. Brands known everywhere. Fresh, fragrant, uniform cigars, at prices that no other store in town will match.

INNUMERABLE SPECIALS TODAY IN THE WORLD'S GREATEST GROCERY

(An associate sale of fine WINES and LIQUORS.)

GREENHUT BUILDING—*Devoted entirely to "Everything for the Home"*

You'll be surprised at the number of useful gifts displayed in our stocks here. And gifts of the very best kinds. Useful articles that will last a lifetime and keep the recipient in fond remembrance. Among today's specials we include:

$2.45 to $2.95 Pieces of Cut Glass—at $1.95
$3.45 to $4.95 Values—at $2.95
$4.50 to $5 Values—at $3.95
$12.75 Ceiling Dome Lights—complete with Welsbach burner, mantle and globe; at $8.95
$8.50 Wilton Rugs—at $5.75
$3.50 Axminster Rugs—at $2.75
$3.95 Velvet Rugs—at $2.95
(The 3 above rugs are in size 36x63 inches.)
$6.50 Irish Point Lace Curtains—pair $4.75
$3.25 Nottingham Lace Curtains—pair $1.75
$8 Birdseye Maple Desks—for women; at $6.25
$23 Golden Quartered Oak China Closets—at $16
$7 White Enamel Chiffoniers—at $6

$16 Mahogany Music Cabinets—at $12.50
$30 Spanish Leather Armchairs or Rockers—at $25
$65 Three-Piece Spanish Leather Library Suites—at $45
$10 Armchairs and Rockers—at $7.75
$3.50 Crystal Top Serving Trays—at $1.95
$17.50 Fumed Oak Library Tables—at $14
$3 Solid Brass Tubular Chimes—at $1.60

GLORIOUS HOLIDAY SALES TODAY OF THE ELECTRIC TREE OUTFITS AND TABLE DECORATIONS

Try to imagine it, please!—more than 2,400 specials in our Housefurnishing Department!

Today is the day for you to make selections in Holiday Goods, and other lines, and save considerable money on every item.

Go to The Big Store. "EVERYBODY'S GOING TO THE BIG STORE."

The Big Store GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO. A City in Itself

Sixth Avenue J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18th to 19th Streets

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

WOMEN CUT SHORT MAY'S ADDRESS

Miss Reiffert, Chairman of Auto Protest Meeting, Objects to Views of Secretary of State.

SILENCES A CHAUFFEUR

Member of Political Study Club Upbraids Him for Saying Fatigue Sometimes Makes Drivers Careless.

Secretary of State Mitchell May was one of the speakers at a meeting held under the auspices of the Women's Political Study Club at the Berkeley Theatre last night to protest against reckless automobile driving. Miss Edith A. Reiffert, Chairman of the club's committee on the prevention of reckless driving and street accidents, was Chairman of the meeting. Some 200 women were present and about ten chauffeurs from the Society of Professional Automobile Engineers occupied the rear seats.

Letters were read from Mayor Kline, Frederic R. Coudert, Chief Magistrate McAdoo, Magistrate Paul Krotel, and Magistrate John Freschi suggesting remedial legislation with more rigorous punishments for careless driving. Then Coroner Israel Feinberg spoke for almost an hour on the same lines. He criticised the order issued by the late Mayor Gaynor which instructed the policeman to make no arrests when persons were killed or injured by an automobile if he thought it was an accident.

William Bentley of the chauffeurs' association asked permission to state the driver's side of the case after the Coroner's long speech. Miss Reiffert gave him five minutes.

Bentley said the chauffeurs had come to the conclusion that the first and chief cause of accidents was incompetency which the State abetted by a faulty system for the examination of chauffeurs; the second was intoxication, abetted by the police who "through some bond of sympathy for a drunken chauffeur" failed to arrest or stop him; third, the desire for speed, and fourth, overwork that made many a chauffeur after an eighteen-hour shift race home regardless of the lives of others. He said he had been in that frame of mind himself. At this the Chairwoman pounded with her gavel and exclaimed:

"Don't you say such a thing in this presence. We won't have that said here. Bentley retired in confusion.

When his turn to speak came, Secretary of State May said:

"I am sorry to have to inject a discordant note into the meeting, but I cannot indorse for a minute many of the things here uttered, although I sympathize deeply with your aims. It is easy to promulgate laws as panaceas, but there is no such thing. No matter whether you reduce speed to four miles as your limit or twenty miles, the accidents will go on, and the more machines the more will be the accidents."

The chauffeurs in the rear seats applauded vigorously.

"As for the cause of these accidents," continued the Secretary, "the main cause has not even been intimated here to-night. The main cause is the recklessness of the people in the street."

The chauffeurs applauded more vigorously than ever at this announcement. Miss Reiffert arose and hammered with her gavel on the table with all her might. Her face was stern as she turned upon the Secretary of State.

"The speaker will proceed without interruption, and he will get only two minutes more!" she cried.

Secretary May, who had barely started to speak, looked at her in amazement.

"I regret, Mrs. Chairman, that I have been invited here," he said, quietly.

The chauffeurs were loud in their protests. This seemed to startle Miss Reiffert.

"Don't regret it, Mr. Secretary," she said. "It is getting late and we'll have to take this matter up at some other time. The real cause of the accidents," she continued, "is because we women are so foolish as to bear children. But if you continue to run over them we won't bear them."

Secretary May was allowed finally to speak for fifteen minutes. He told the women they should have the teachers in public schools tell children how to avoid unnecessary danger in the streets, at least in the main arteries of travel. The Secretary of State closed his talk long before the fifteen minutes were over and he repeated that he was sorry he had come to the meeting.

To quiet the clamor of the chauffeurs, Miss Reiffert, after refusing to let two of their number speak for five minutes each, promised that they could speak longer at the next meeting of the committee, which, she said, would be a sort of open forum.

MONTEFIORE HOME WINS.

Appellate Division Holds That Tax Claim Is Unwarranted.

Reversing a decision in Special Term of the Supreme Court, the Appellate Division issued yesterday a writ of mandamus, directing Controller Prendergast and other city officials to cancel and discharge of record a tax claim against the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids. The city contended through the Corporation Counsel's office that the general tax law, which went into effect in June, 1896, replaced by implication all prior exemptions from taxation contained in general statutes or special acts. The trustees of the home contended that a year after the passage of this general tax law the Legislature passed a special law, known as Chapter 620 of the Laws of 1897, in which it provided that any real estate then owned by the Montefiore Home, or which it might thereafter acquire, should be exempt from all taxation so long as the property should be used for charitable and benevolent purposes. The Appellate Division upheld this act as a valid statute and observed:

"The act is clear, positive, and direct. It is evidently the product of a careful and informed draughtsman. There is no doubt as to its intentions and nothing is left for inference or construction. The statute conflicts with no constitutional provision, was within the power of the Legislature, and remains upon the statute books, unaltered, unamended, and unrepealed, and must be enforced by the court and obeyed by the public officers to whom it is directed."

Deplore Stefansson Rumors.

At a dinner given at the Explorers' Club last evening resolutions were passed by the Directors deploring the rumors of a disagreement between Vilhjalmar Stefansson and Capt. Robert E. Bartlett, commanding his ship. The preamble spoke of Stefansson as "a just and competent leader" and of Bartlett as "the soul of loyalty."

SOMETHING YOU SHOULD DO TODAY

Buy a bottle of

Club Cocktails

for Sunday comfort.

They're mixed to measure—then AGED in wood.

Your favorite kind at your dealer's.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BROTHER
Hartford New York London

Titian's Original Study of Philip II. of Spain.

MRS. EMERY BUYS A $400,000 TITIAN

Continued from Page 1.

American collectors who have not figured so frequently in the newspaper reports, but who have both the ambition and the means to acquire treasures of European art. Miss Newport said that she had not undertaken the negotiations with any idea of encroaching on the business of art dealers here or in Europe, but had seen an opportunity of having the picture brought to America and had taken advantage of it.

Titian's subject, Philip II., has a peculiar interest to Anglo-Saxon peoples. In 1547 the great Venetian painter, then approaching the seventy-fifth year of his age, was summoned by Emperor Charles V. from Venice to Augsburg, in Bavaria, to paint portraits of himself and other members of his court. In this series was the preliminary study of Philip II. As nearly as can be ascertained, this original study was made in 1550. The Prince was 22 years old. From the study was made Titian's famous portrait of the Prince in the Prado, which was sent to England during the negotiations for the marriage of Queen Mary to Philip, and it is said to have proved a potent auxiliary in the royal marriage.

The original study of Philip by Titian remained in the possession of the famous Venetian artist. It was inherited by his son and pictorial assistant, Orazio, who died during the same plague that caused the demise of his father. Thence the picture passed to the Barbarigo family and hung in their palace in Padua for approximately 300 years. Thirty years ago the Barbarigo collection was sold and scattered. The attention of Dr. Bode, the famous German art expert, had been attracted to Titian's study of Philip II., and through his efforts it was added to the noted von Lenboch collection in Munich. Von Lenboch died in 1911. The Philip II. and a portrait of Francis I. were bought by Agnew & Sons.

Both these paintings, it was learned yesterday, had been submitted to the late J. Pierpont Morgan for inspection, and negotiations were under way for their purchase by Mr. Morgan at the time of his death. The Philip I. was subsequently purchased by Sir Hugh who is a noted English art connoisseur, honorary director of the Municipal Art Gallery of Dublin, and governor of the National Gallery of Ireland, who has taken an active part in the revival of Irish art.

Painting Brought Much Less in 1911.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The widow of Prof. von Lembach of Munich sold Titian's famous portraits of Philip II. and Francis I. in April, 1911, to Agnew & Sons of London for $300,000.

UNCOVERS AN INNESS.

His Daughter Finds a Painting on Canvas, Coated Over.

Mrs. Jonathan Scott Hartley, who is a daughter of the late George Inness, has sold to George H. Ainslee of 569 Fifth Avenue an original painting by her father that until a few weeks ago was not counted among his productions. The original painting, after being completed by Inness, was covered over with white until it resembled a piece of unpainted canvas.

In this condition the painting came into the hands of Mrs. Hartley upon her father's death twenty years ago. With it were a number of sketches that the great landscape painter had left hanging in his studio. Mrs. Hartley kept all of the studio material together, but upon moving into her present home at 344 West Eighty-seventh Street, she hung the large piece of canvas in a closet and used the sketches to decorate the rooms of her home. It was not until she decided to cut the canvas up into bits to give to her daughter, a student of painting, to practice upon, that she discovered that the canvas was thickly coated with paint.

"As I looked over the canvas just before deciding where to apply the shears," said Mrs. Hartley in telling yesterday how she discovered the painting, "it came to me all of a sudden that it was a common practice of my father to complete a painting and then if a new inspiration struck him to cover the completed work over with white paint. Sometimes he would even paint a second picture on top of the first one and then cover this one over too, using the canvas for a third picture.

"So instead of using the shears I began with a paint remover. In some places the white covering was so thick I had to use a penknife, but here and there color began to show through, and I soon found I had a rather large sized painting to deal with. After cleaning off all of the white I dared to I called in some relatives, who recalled, as I did myself, the whole picture as it hung at one time in the studio.

"The varnish had protected the colors from the white paint, so that the process of removal did not mar the painting in any way. He probably put on the coating of white paint shortly before he left on his final visit to Europe, with the idea of having the canvas ready for him to work on upon his return. As he did not return, the picture remained hidden until I decided to cut it up as waste canvas."

RAILROAD CLUB SMOKER.

Members Give a Silver Pitcher to Eugene Chamberlin.

The seventh annual Christmas smoker and social reunion of the New York Railroad Club was held last night in the Grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. About 1,500 members attended.

Preceding the entertainment of the evening, a short meeting of the club was held at which a silver pitcher and plate were given to Eugene Chamberlin, an ex-President of the club, by C. W. Huntington, First Vice President of the club, in the name of the members.

Yesterday afternoon the Executive and Entertainment Committees of the club met in the Engineers' Club, 32 West Fortieth Street, and at the smoker George W. Wildin, Mechanical Superintendent New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the President of the club, announced that 100 new members had been admitted by the Executive Committee in the afternoon. H. H. Vreeland was re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee and H. D. Vought was re-elected Secretary of the club at the same meeting.

Silk Hosiery
Silk Underwear
Pure Worsted
Knitted Coats
for
Christmas Gifts

At All Leading Stores

American Hosiery Co.
225 Fourth Ave.

GET 6 AS COUNTERFEITERS.

Canadian Police Raid Plant Hidden in a Shack in the Woods.

MONTREAL, Dec. 19.—By a raid on a shack in the woods five miles from the village of Lavaltrie to-day the police unearthed what is believed to be the source of one of the most important counterfeiting schemes discovered in years in this section. Five men were arrested in the house where the plant was located and a sixth prisoner was arrested in Montreal.

The prisoners were taken to Joliette, where it was learned that they were Bartholomew Caron, Frederick Eaton, Edouard Parisean, Philip Busquet, and Eugene Gagne. The man arrested here is Alfred Grenier, an engraver in the employ of the Herald Publishing Company.

The police say they seized a most elaborate counterfeiting plant, including a printing press, plates, specially prepared paper, and everything necessary for the counterfeiting of United States $10 gold certificates, and that the place was fitted up like an arsenal with shotguns and revolvers.

The gang evidently had intended to fight in the event of discovery, but they did not get the chance. It was before dawn when the police reached the house. They smashed down the door, rushed in with drawn revolvers, and were upon the counterfeiters before they could make a move to get out of bed.

Leave Your Orders for Christmas with

Louis Repetti

46 WEST 125TH STREET, Only Store.

Special Prices for Churches, Private or Public Institutions.

Finest Assortment at 60c. per lb.

Caramels, Chocolates, Bon Bons, Fruit Glace, Maron Glace
Assorted Salted Nuts Swiss Bon Bons

Extra Fancy Chocolates 80c. per lb.

Telephone 92—6337 Harlem.

1856 STORES OPENED

HACKETT CARHART'S LAST CHRISTMAS AND CREDITORS' EXTENSION SALE

35 DAYS LEFT

Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., Retail, have only 36 days of their creditors' extension left in which to sell out their complete highest grade stocks and pay their debts, in order to retire from business honorably.

This is an unprecedented situation for an organization the size of the four Hackett Carhart stores, and is the cause of a sale such as has never been seen before in New York or any other city.

The first consideration of Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., Retail, is the satisfaction of its customers. Any merchandise purchased which is not satisfactory may be exchanged or money will be refunded.

Suits, Overcoats, and Furnishing Goods for Year-Round Use, Regardless of Cost

Sale Includes Entire *New Stocks* for Fall and Winter, 1913-14

$13.50, $15 and $17 Suits and Winter Overcoats $8.75

$20, $22.50 and $25 Suits and Winter Overcoats $12.75

$25, $27 and $30 Suits and Winter-Weight Overcoats . . $16.75

$30, $35 and $37.50 Suits and Winter-Weight Overcoats . . $19.50

CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS SAVE HALF IN OUR FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

NECKWEAR
75c and $1.00 Cut Silk Neckwear, wide open ends 25c
HANDKERCHIEFS
$1.50 Initial Handkerchiefs, box of 6 . . 95c
PAJAMAS
$2.00 Flannel Pajamas, silk frogs . . . $1.15
GLOVES
$1.50 Russian Kastan spear-point back Gloves $1.10

Terry and Blanket Robes
Complete assortment of imported Terry and German Blanket Robes at tremendously reduced prices.
$3.50 and $4.00 values, now $2.95
$4.50 to $6.00 values, now $3.75
$6.50 to $8.50 values, now $4.95
$9.00 to $12.00 values, now $5.95
$15.00 to $21.00 values, now $12.75

SHIRTS
$2 and $2.50 H., C. & Co. and other brand Shirts; all sizes, soft and laundered cuffs 85c
$3.00 Mushroom Tucked Shirts, and silk mixtures, French cuffs, all colors 1.85

COLLARS, 60c Dozen
Arrow, Redman, Frisbie, Coon and H. C. Brands. All styles and sizes, 13½ to 20. Sold in dozen lots only at 60c.

265 Broadway, Near Chambers Street, Opposite City Hall
841 Broadway, at 13th Street, Near Union Square
Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail
129 West 42d St., Near Broadway, Open Evenings
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Founded 1827 Arnold, Constable & Co. Founded 1827

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled—Telephone Gramercy 5100.

An Opportune Christmas Event

A Remarkable Assemblage of Most Useful Holiday Gifts

FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

At Special Reductions in Prices

Selections for Women

IMPORTED BOUDOIR GOWNS—Of fine French flannel, hand made and embroidered; most desirable shades. *Regularly $12.50* 9.50

IMPORTED HOUSE GOWNS—Of all wool albatross; warmth without weight, the latest "Goupy" model; choice colors. *Regularly $22.50* 17.75

FRENCH FLANNEL ROBES—Choice model with shawl collar, long sleeves and embroidered scallop. *Regularly $10.00* 7.50

SILK NEGLIGEES—Handsome model, accordion plaited skirt, excellent colors, also black. *Regularly $7.50* 6.50

BLANKET ROBES—Smart and comfortable model with shawl or sailor collar, satin trimmed. *Regularly $5.00* 3.95

ANGORA OR CASHMERE SWEATERS—Very fine quality, coat or English model, latest fad colors. *Regularly $10.00* 7.25

IMPORTED SHETLAND SWEATERS—Hand knitted, three choice models, solid colors or contrasting. *Reg. $15.00* 10.75

REAL INDIA CHUDDA SHAWLS—Our own special importation, very fine grade. *Value $20.00* 16.00

SCOTCH CHUDDA SHAWLS—Our own direct importation, best grade. *Value $6.50* 5.00

ICE WOOL SCARFS AND SHAWLS—A very superior quality, with colored chenille dots. *Value $2.75* 2.00

CHIFFON AND CREAM SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—velvet and lace trimmed. *Regularly $5.50* 3.95

CHIFFON CLOTH WAISTS—tucked model, lace trimmed, silk lined. *Regularly $6.75* 5.50

IMPORTED CHIFFON CLOTH BLOUSES—Novelty trimming and fancy frills. *Regularly $12.50* 8.75

UNMADE WAIST PATTERNS—of fine French batiste, beautifully hand embroidered with drawn effects. *Values $5.00 and $8.00* 3.75 4.50

COATS OF BAYADERE CLOTHS—Cut Velour, Boucle and Radyne. Silk lined; plush collar and cuffs. *Value $37.50* 22.50

ROUGH WEATHER AND STORM COATS—Of Donegal Tweed, Rainproofed Gray and Brown mixtures. *Value $25.00* 16.50

RAINCOATS OF PRIESTLEY'S COVERT CLOTH—Two mannish models in Tan and Oxford only. *Value $20.00* 13.50

AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS—Unusual assortment of choice models, one of a kind only. *Value $38.00* 22.50

EVENING WRAPS—Of Chiffon Velvet, Fur trimmed, new draped model. *Value $48.00* 40.00

CARACUL FUR COATS—The new Short model; superior quality of Fur; handsomely lined. *Value $90.00* 55.00

CARACUL FUR COATS—New three-quarter and full length models; very fine well matched skins. *Value $115.00* 68.50

HUDSON SEAL COATS—Finest real Chappelle Seal dye—handsome model, exquisitely lined. *Regular price $165.00* 125.00

BLACK PURE THREAD SILK HOSE—Medium weight; lisle tops and soles. *Regular price $1.00 pair, 3 pairs $2.25* 78c

BLACK PURE THREAD SILK HOSE—Medium weight; double extra spliced heels and toes. *Regular price $1.25 pair* 95c

PURE THREAD SILK HOSE—In all the most wanted colors; medium weight. *Regular price $1.25 pair* 95c

GLACE GLOVES—20 Button length; finest quality in white. *Value $4.50 pair* 3.25

GLACE GLOVES—16 Button length; finest quality in white and champagne; also black. *Value $3.50 pair* 2.75

DOESKIN GLOVES—1 Clasp; white only. *Value $1.25 pair* 95c

CAPE GLACE GLOVES—1 Clasp; in new tans; also white. *Value $1.25 pair* 95c

HANDKERCHIEFS—Of pure Irish linen; 1-8 and ¼ inch hems; unusual quality. *Regularly $2.25 dozen* 1.35

HANDKERCHIEFS—Of fine shamrock lawn; 1-8 and ¼ inch hem. *Regularly $3.00 dozen* 1.75

HANDKERCHIEFS—Of fine linen; exquisitely hand embroidered in various designs. *Special values, each* 50c

FICHU VESTEES—Fine white net; hand-embroidered; ruffled edge of bobbinette. *Regularly $10.00* 8.50

FICHUS—Fine white net; with plaited ruffle all around. *Regularly $2.75* 2.15

MARABOUT AND OSTRICH COLLARS—Shaped; tasselled ends; natural only. *Regularly $5.75* 4.95

OSTRICH BOAS—Fine full flues of beautiful quality. Black, white. *Regularly $31.50* 27.50

SCARFS—Chiffon, radium and crepe de chine; white grounds; floral designs. *Regularly $5.75* 4.95

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES—Doll pincushions; Dresden silk and mull dresses. *Regularly $1.15* 95c

SILK DRESS LENGTHS—Of Imported Crepe Latakee, 43 inches wide, in 15 choice colors. *Regular price $4.00 yard* 2.75

SILK DRESS LENGTHS—Fine Brocaded Satin Charmeuse, 40 to 42 inches wide, beautiful designs, all the most fashionable colors. *Regular price $3.00 yard* 1.50

SILK DRESS LENGTHS—Imported Metal Broche on Voile, 42 inches wide —the season's best colors, for Rich Wraps and Gowns. *Regular price $15.00 yard* 8.00

PURE SILK UMBRELLAS—Silver and pearl, gold plate and Novelty handles of most expensive kinds—Cotes all silk, best of coverings. *Real values $6.00, $7.50* 3.95

PURE SILK UMBRELLAS—Attractive and most stylish handles shown this season. Chased, engraved and inlaid silver. *Real values $4.50, $5.00* 3.15

FITTED TRAVELLING BAGS—Styles for the extended trip or for overnight and week-ends—with complete fittings. *Real values $25.00 to $30.00* 18.50

BLACK SUIT CASES—Light weight but strongly made. Genuine Walrus. Silk lined—sizes 16 to 24 inch. *Real values $15.00 to $18.00* 12.00 to 14.25

IMPORTED SEWING BASKETS, ETC.—Wicker and leather covered fitted baskets and boxes. Also manicure sets, jewel boxes, writing folios, auto cases, Red Cross boxes. *Real values $8.50 to $10.00* 6.50

LIMOUSINE PLUSH ROBES—Reversible plush robes that are warm without much weight. Regulation and extra sizes. *Real value $25.00* 19.50

REAL SCOTCH STEAMER RUGS—Finest grades of vicuna and unusually fine plaids with plain backs. *Regularly $22.50 & $27.00* 18.00 & 21.00

TABLE CLOTHS—Fine Irish double damask; entirely new and handsome designs; size 2x2. *Regular price $6.00 each* 4.25

TABLE CLOTHS—Fine and heavy Irish double damask; our own choice designs; size 2x2½. *Regular price $7.50* 5.25

BREAKFAST NAPKINS—Of fine Irish satin damask; patterns to match cloths. *Regular price $7.00 dozen* 4.75

DINNER NAPKINS—Of fine Irish satin damask; patterns to match cloths. *Regular price $9.00 dozen* 6.75

FINE SATIN DAMASK DOILIES—For afternoon teas; with scalloped edge. *Regular price $6.00 dozen* 4.50

PLAIN LINEN DOILIES—Scalloped and finely embroidered, edge and corner embroidered. *Regular price $10.50 dozen* 7.50

FINE WOOL FILLED COMFORTABLES—Figured silk mull tops; with silk border; fine quality; full size. *Regular price $7.50* 6.25

FINE WOOL FILLED COMFORTABLES—Figured silkoline tops; with silk border; full size. *Regular price $4.75* 3.50

Special Sale
of 2000 Pairs High Grade
Sixteen Button Length Gloves

16 BUTTON LENGTH GLACE—Finest quality, in white and champagne. *Value $3.50 pair* 2.75

16 BUTTON LENGTH GLACE—Very superior selected skins; white only. *Value $3.00 pair* 2.25

16 BUTTON LENGTH DOESKIN—Unusual quality; white only. *Value $2.50 pair* 1.95

16 BUTTON LENGTH CHAMOIS LISLE—In white, yellow and pongee. *Value $1.25 pair* 85c

Extraordinary Offering
of 350 Unusually High Grade
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PRIEST-SLAYER HAD AN 'ORDER' TO KILL

Tombs Physician Says Prisoner Told of a Message Commanding a Sacrifice.

HAD ROBBED THE CHURCH

Schmidt, Says Father Huntman, Had Embezzled Money from Collections and Retained Fees.

Dr. Perry Lichtenstein, physician of the Tombs Prison and an examiner in lunacy for the State of New York, told yesterday at the trial of Hans Schmidt, the priest, for the murder of Anna Aumuller, of conversations with Schmidt in the Tombs which led him to believe that Schmidt was insane.

In a conversation with Dr. Lichtenstein, immediately after Schmidt was locked in the Tombs, the priest said that he had received an inspiration ten days before committing the murder and had heard the words:

"Anna must be offered up as a sacrifice for love and affection."

Early on the evening of Sept. 2, when the murder was committed, Schmidt said that he had taken the girl to a moving-picture show and on returning to the flat at 68 Bradhurst Avenue, he told her that he had been ordered to kill her. She said: "Hans, you're crazy."

He told her about the vision, and she tried to persuade him that it was a dream and that he was talking nonsense. Schmidt said that, after leaving her, he had returned to the rectory and knelt for a long time before the crucifix praying for guidance. Finally, he left the rectory, armed with a large knife, he told Dr. Lichtenstein, and obeyed the message commanding him to kill her.

On another occasion Schmidt described to Dr. Lichtenstein the flat which he had fitted up with a photographic outfit, an engraving and printing outfit, and a stock of bond paper, for the purpose of counterfeiting money. The priest said that his experiments in counterfeiting had convinced him that he could turn out bills so perfect that they would not really be counterfeit.

To Counterfeit for the Poor.

"Don't you know that that is against the law?" asked Dr. Lichtenstein.

"Yes," replied Schmidt, "but what kind of a law is it that prevents you from relieving the poor and suffering?"

Schmidt told Dr. Lichtenstein that he intended to end the suffering of all the poor in New York by supplying them with counterfeit money and that he would then proceed to build one of the greatest churches in the United States.

Dr. Lichtenstein told of other conversations in which Schmidt ecknowledged that his life, since he had been in this city, had been very degraded. Dr. Lichtenstein testified that he had never seen Schmidt by any sign of regret or remorse give the impression that he had been guilty of wickedness in killing the girl. The Tombs physician said that only on one occasion had he seen Schmidt show any emotion. He burst into tears once when his attention was called to Anna Aumuller's handkerchief which he had been using to shade a lamp in his cell in the Tombs.

The Rev. Gerard H. Huntman, rector of St. Joseph's Church at 405 West 125th Street, to which Schmidt was attached as a priest when the murder was committed, testified that Schmidt frequently had been reprimanded for disregarding the ritual of the church and substituting his own phraseology for the Catholic formularies. He said that Schmidt had embezzled money from collections taken up in the church, and that he had retained for his own use fees received for weddings and baptismal ceremonies which should have been turned over to the church.

Lewis Hahn, the organist at St. Boniface's, who had been described by previous witnesses as the closest friend of Schmidt, said that Schmidt had told him that when he obtained authority he would have mass said in German instead of in Latin. Hahn had obtained his place as organist upon the recommendation of Schmidt.

Priest Was Free with Alms.

"Schmidt had a mania for giving alms," said Hahn. "He would give away all he had in his pocket if a beggar accosted him on the street."

Hahn said that before and after evening prayers in the church Schmidt had ordered him to play march and waltz music. Hahn objected, but finally did as he was told.

Hahn said that Schmidt often had gone to public dances and danced with women there. He said that he accompanied Schmidt once to the public library, when Schmidt asked for a book on the manufacture of paper money, and said that he had invented a machine for making currency.

Father Huntman told of Schmidt's extreme nervousness in the days between the time of the murder and of his arrest.

"On Labor Day there was a great change in his demeanor," said Father Huntman. "Two days before he was arrested I found him in tears. I asked him what was the trouble, and he showed me a letter from Germany saying that his father was very ill."

It has not been decided by counsel for the defense whether Schmidt will take the stand. The priest has told Alphonse G. Koelble, who was his personal friend before becoming his counsel, that he is awaiting a divine command, and that he will not testify except under inspiration.

TREE FOR NEWSBOYS.

Imperial Guests and Merchants Arrange Christmas Celebration.

Preparations for the Christmas tree and entertainment to be given to the newsboys of Herald and Times Squares at the Hotel Imperial were completed yesterday and the full programme for the occasion was announced. Richard S. Crummy, House Director of the Newsboys' Home Club at Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, has given out 100 tickets to the newsboys and will act as Santa Claus for them when they assemble in the hotel at 2:30 P. M. Christmas Day. Presents for the boys will be numerous and an elaborate entertainment is being provided for them.

Mrs. Robert Stafford, the owner of the Hotel Imperial, will be one of the patronesses and she has arranged for the hotel to furnish the tree and fruit, cake and candy for the boys. John David of Thirty-second Street and Broadway has donated neckties; L. D. Steinberg of 44 West Twenty-eighth Street, two gross of toys; Butler Brothers, through R. C. Thayer, toys and trimmings for the tree; the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, through Frederick Fauerbach, ice cream; Browning, King & Co., clothing; Saks & Co., clothing, and Gimbel Brothers, gloves.

The patronesses will be the women who live in the hotel, and each of them will donate something to the tree. The hotel orchestra will furnish music during the afternoon, Miss Claribel Harris will sing, and Mrs. Lillian Pascal Day, who is in charge of the preparations for the tree, will recite original verses.

Would Dismiss Alaska Coal Charges.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 19.—The Register of the Land Office at Juneau, Alaska, has recommended to the Commissioner of the General Land Office that the charges by the United States Government against the Willoughby coal claims in the Bering River district of Alaska be dismissed as not sustained. Cancellation was sought because of alleged failure of the claimants to open and improve their claims. The area involved is 480 acres.

COURT ASSAILS ASSESSORS.

Astarita and Ormond Ordered to Pay Costs and Obey Orders.

The Appellate Division handed down a decision yesterday severely criticising Antonio G. Astarita and William C. Ormond, members of the Board of Assessors of the City of New York. The court assessed them $50 costs and disbursements, and directed them to carry out its orders at once. The displeasure of the court was aroused by the failure of the board to award damages to the estate of S. L. M. Barlow for injuries to its property by the widening of Fordham Road.

At the first hearing of the book on the subject Joseph J. Hennessy, its President, voted to allow an award of $10,000 to the estate. This was reversed by the Court of Appeals on a technicality and sent back to the board for another hearing. On this hearing President Hennessy voted to award $15,000, and his colleagues voted that there had been no damage. This was appealed and the Appellate Division sent the matter back to the board with directions that under the law they must find some damages and make an award. President Hennessy again voted for $15,000, but Assessors Astarita and Ormond refused to change their opinion that no damage had been caused to the estate. The estate again appealed to the Appellate Division. Justice Laughlin, writing the unanimous opinion of the court, said:

"In order that there may be no possible ground for further excuse on the part of the respondents for their failure to perform their duty we deem it proper, in the circumstances, before taking other steps, to enforce the mandate of this court to afford them another opportunity to do their duty, and therefore the determination of the respondents is reversed with $50 costs and disbursements to be paid personally by the two respondents who failed to do their duty, and the matter is remitted to the respondents."

HONESTY WINS IRISH TRIP.

Chauffeur Picked up Mrs. Simpson's Bracelet at Plaza.

William Rowan, a taxicab chauffeur, picked up a bracelet on a step at the main entrance to the Plaza early yesterday morning. Later in the day Rowan booked passage for Ireland, for a visit to his mother, who lives in County Limerick, and he did not have to sell the bracelet or pawn it to raise the money.

After going home from the dinner dance at the Plaza early yesterday morning, Mrs. C. D. Simpson of 2 East Forty-fifth Street, discovered that she had lost a handsome diamond bracelet which she valued very much, and which is said to have cost $3,000. As soon as the offices of the company he works for were opened, Rowan reported his find, and the hotel was immediately notified. Mrs. Simpson had already made known the loss of her bracelet, and she was immediately told by telephone, that it had been found. She asked to be told the circumstances, and immediately wrote out a check for $500, which she sent to the chauffeur together with a letter commending him for his honesty.

As soon as Rowan received the check, he had it cashed, and then started downtown to buy a ticket for Queenstown.

BAZAAR OF MANY FEATURES.

Professional Women Give Their Annual Christmas Fete.

The annual Christmas bazaar of the Professional Women's League opened yesterday at the Waldorf and will continue through to-day. Booths where fancy and unusual wares were displayed, a tea room, a tango room, performances by children for the benefit of the Stage Children's Fund, and various drawings, popularity contests, and social entertainments were the features yesterday. Costumed attendants added attractiveness to the booths in the bazaar rooms. During the afternoon and evening dancing was popular, and between the dances tableaux representing several famous paintings were given by actresses belonging to the league. A similar programme has been provided for to-day.

Dr. Ida C. Nahm is in charge of the bazaar as Chairman of the Bazaar Committee and Miss Maida Craigen, the President of the league, assists her. Mrs. Henry Miller is in charge of the voting contest for the most popular actor on the American stage and Miss Belle Gold is in charge of the voting for the most popular actress. Both contests will be decided to-night.

MRS. McADOO IN NO DANGER.

May Leave Hospital Soon Without an Operation.

Mrs. Francis H. McAdoo, daughter-in-law of the Secretary of the Treasury, who was taken to Roosevelt Hospital last Wednesday, was reported to be in no danger yesterday. The hospital physicians said reports of Mrs. McAdoo's grave condition were grossly exaggerated, and that she would probably leave the hospital within a few days. She was brought there, they said, because of a pain which may be a symptom of appendicitis, or nothing more than a passing ailment. The diagnosis to determine the nature of the illness will be completed in a day or two. If it develops that she has appendicitis, it was said, an operation will be necessary, but no apprehension is felt on this account because of the promptness with which Mrs. McAdoo was put under professional care.

Mrs. McAdoo was married to Francis H. McAdoo in Baltimore last June, soon after his graduation from the law department of Yale University. She was formerly Miss Ethel Preston McCormack and was prominent in Baltimore society. President Wilson and many Government officials attended the wedding.

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NOV.

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Explained by the Mother Who Demands It.

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How Evelyn Thaw Faced Poverty in a Hall Bedroom

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A delightful book by a famous singer, full of entertaining reminiscences about interesting people. 48 *illustrations.* $2.50.

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EBBETS GOES WEST TO CLAIM TINKER

President of Brooklyn Club Will Fight Out Matter with the Cincinnati Directors.

President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club, with a check worth $15,000 in coin of the realm, left for Cincinnati yesterday to make a demand upon the Cincinnati Club for Joe Tinker. If Cincinnati tries to hide Joe or prevent him from giving himself up to Mr. Ebbets—well, there is likely to be trouble. That's all.

The $15,000 mentioned is due the Cincinnati Club for the shortstop. The other $10,000 of the $25,000 purchase amount Brooklyn will present to Tinker when he signs a Dodger contract. The chances of Joseph passing up this Christmas present seem very remote. Before Mr. Ebbets left Brooklyn he said: "We are prepared to pay Cincinnati $15,000 for Tinker, as agreed upon, reserving the right to protect ourselves in the matter of the $10,000 bonus. We stand to lose that $15,000 should Tinker decide not to sign with the Brooklyn Club. We are paying that big amount for the privilege of negotiating with Tinker.

"There can be no question," continued Mr. Ebbets, "to our title to withhold the $10,000 until Tinker has formally signed a contract and reported to Manager Robinson ready to play ball during the season of 1914. The intent of the bonus was not to give $10,000 just to transfer his affiliations from Cincinnati to Brooklyn, but as an incentive to accept all the new conditions which may follow the transfer. I am confident that the Cincinnati owners will appreciate our rights in the matter, and I anticipate no trouble in completing the deal.

"We consider that if we had any desire to withdraw from the transaction, which we have not, the Cincinnati Club could hold us to our obligation, the same as we are holding them."

Mr. Ebbets, with Manager Robinson, had planned to meet Tinker in Indianapolis to-morrow and have him sign his contract then, but Mr. Ebbets stated yesterday that the matter could rest until they are ready to tender Tinker a contract with the other players. He wired Manager Robinson at Harrisburg not to go to Indianapolis. "Tinker," said Mr. Ebbets, "will be treated the same as any other player of the Brooklyn Club, in so far as the tender of a contract is concerned, with the exception that he will get a $10,000 bonus. I think the whole matter will be settled on Saturday."

Tinker is perfectly willing to sign with the Brooklyns. "There isn't a chance," he says, "of my not getting that $10,000. I will not sign unless the certified check for the amount is placed on the table with the contract."

Tinker will also demand a three-year contract from Brooklyn, at a salary of $7,500 a year. Tinker's main business interest in Chicago is a silver-plating factory, but he declares he will not let pass up the $10,000 gift on account of business. "The silver plant can't suffer that much in my absence," he says.

Tinker has just turned down an offer of a week to go into vaudeville. "Never again," he says. "I don't intend to shatter my nerves and kill myself as a ballplayer, to say nothing of looking ridiculous to the fans who pay real money to see me impersonate an actor."

D. Leroy Reeves, President Tener's secretary, was at National League headquarters yesterday for the first time since his appointment. Secretary Reeves brought with him a statement from President Tener concerning the proposed action on the part of the league to pension Capt. Adrian Anson of Chicago. President Tener made it plain that Capt. Anson is not looking for charity, and, if the time comes when he is ready to retire, the league will stand ready to reward him for his past services to baseball. President Tener's statement is as follows:

"Speaking as President of the National League, I will say that I see no reason why a pension should be voted Capt. Anson. The Captain is strong physically and mentally, appearing weekly on the vaudeville stage, and is making a great hit wherever performing. In common with his many friends, I deplore the reference in numerous newspapers about the National League's failure to provide a pension for the Captain's support. Mr. Anson is far from being an object of charity and would refuse any pension that any league would vote him. The National League is not unmindful of its heroes and faithful, and if there should come a time when Capt. Anson should need the organization's support, it will quickly and gladly come to his support.

"Please let me add in conclusion that I trust that the above statement will set at rest all discussion relative to Capt. Anson receiving a pension from the National League."

Secretary Reeves also brought here President Tener's official stamp. All the baseballs which are to be used in Spring practice and during the National League season will be stamped with Tener's name. Last year the League used more than 13,000 baseballs.

Secretary Heydler is making arrangements to enlarge National League headquarters in the Metropolitan Tower. The League has outgrown its present quarters.

Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants yesterday received the signed contract of Emilio Palmero, the young Cuban pitcher, who will get a trial with the Giants next Spring. Palmero is only 18 years old and is a left-hander. Mr. Foster stated that the club had not yet received word from Romanach, the Cuban shortstop of the Almandares team of Havana, to whom both the Giants and Brooklyn have made offers.

Ed Konetchy, who was traded by St. Louis to the Pirates, says that Miller Huggins, the Cardinal manager, will never be successful. "I don't think Huggins is a manager or ever will be one, but, even at that, I could get along with him. If he couldn't get along with me, why that's another matter. I do not believe he is a born leader, and it takes a born leader to be successful in baseball." "Cozy" Dolan, who figured in the Pirates-St. Louis trade, is badly wanted by Manager George Stallings of the Boston Braves. Stallings has offered $5,000 for the player, but President Britton says that the Cardinals are not in a position to sell a player. They need all they have and more, too.

Before President Ebbets went away yesterday he took a rap at Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants, who said that New York wouldn't give $3,000 for Joe Tinker. Mr. Ebbets says that Foster trailed Garry Herrmann for two days at the baseball meeting trying to make an offer for Tinker, but was unsuccessful.

Said Mr. Ebbets: "These New York people try to look down from a pedestal on anything Brooklyn attempts, especially in the way of baseball. But we are going to show these Giants a few things next year, and it will be right on the ball field."

PITCHER COOMBS WELL.

Athletics Star Goes Shopping with Ira Thomas in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 19.—"He's not only an iron man, but he's a little gold mine," said Ira Thomas, the Athletics catcher, as he piloted John W. Coombs, the former great pitcher, about the centre of the city this afternoon on the latter's first trip downtown since his long illness.

"He's a gold mine," continued Thomas, "because he never has been really unearthed. He has a world of good pitching left, so watch him next season. Coombs is almost normal in weight, and he says he never felt better in his life."

The Mack battery men came to the city to do Christmas shopping along with Mrs. Coombs and Mrs. Thomas. They strolled about the big stores, and were recognized almost everywhere. Coombs said that he was fatigued from shaking hands, but that every hand clasp made him feel better.

TROPHIES FOR "R" YACHTS.

Indian Harbor and Corinthian Clubs Plan for Interclub Races.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club will offer a valuable trophy for annual interclub matches for boats built in the R Class under the universal rule. The races are to be sailed in home waters. This announcement, coupled with the fact that the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead has also offered a trophy for the same class, bids fair to make Class R the standard of interclub and intercity racing for the coming season.

The trophy offered by the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead for this class is similar to the Lipton Cup. As all boats rating in this class under the universal rule will be eligible, Canadian yachts are allowed to compete. These boats have been successfully raced on the Great Lakes, and many prominent yachtsmen feel that boats built in this class are best suited for interclub racing, which in many instances necessitates the shipment of boats by rail or water, at the same time these boats are sufficiently large to be comfortable and safe, and can be handled easily without a large crew. The rule affords a possibility to build not only an extremely fast boat but one that is comfortable as a small cruiser.

It is intended that the trophy shall encourage the construction of boats of this type not only in adjacent waters, but throughout the country and possibly in foreign lands. The competitive conditions will be furnished later, but boats rating in the R Class and enrolled in any recognized yacht club will be eligible.

In addition to the trophy, which will be awarded to the club represented by the successful contender, an individual trophy will be given to the owner of the successful yacht. The donors of the trophy hope that the successful yacht or yachts for the coming season will be sent to the Panama-American Exposition in 1915. A good class is already assured, as four members of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club have signified their intention of building.

Any information desired with reference to this matter may be obtained from Richard A. Monks, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, 82 Beaver Street, New York City.

COLLEGE HOCKEY GAME.

Yale and St. Michael's of Toronto to Play To-night.

The Yale Varsity hockey seven in a game with St. Michael's College team of Toronto will be the attraction to-night at the St. Nicholas Rink. This game will give hockey enthusiasts an opportunity to compare the playing of the best senior amateur team of Canada with the best aggregation of college players on this side of the border, for the Yale seven this season is under the tutelage of Tom Howard, the famous Canadian coach, and he is confident that the Eli seven will win from the intercollegiate championship. Howard and Capt. Heron are willing to give them the severest possible test, and this they will have when they face the St. Miques.

These Canadians played here two years ago against the New York A. C. seven, then champions of the Amateur League, and gave an exhibition of hockey playing that almost equaled the display by the Canadian professionals. These amateurs have twice been victors in tournaments which decided the amateur championship of Canada. They are the holders of the Sir Montagu Allen Trophy, which is emblematic of the titleholders, and are now participating against Queens, Ottawa, Toronto, and McGill Universities for the intercollegiate title. They play the game according to Canadian standards and are particularly effective in team work, while their individual playing is brilliant and spectacular. They are all hard, fast skaters, and depend much upon speed in the force of their attack to bewilder their opponents.

Last season, in one of the most brilliant contests ever seen in Canada, they were started on their way to the championship by administering a crushing defeat to the fast Toronto Varsity team, just at a time when the latter was conceded the championship. The team this year practically remains the game, and with two preliminary games recently played to put them on edge, they will arrive here to-day prepared to show New Yorkers a good brand of hockey.

Stone School Hockey Schedule.

CORNWALL, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The Stone School is preparing for the opening of its hockey season early next month. Manager Dayton has arranged a strong schedule for the team, as it will most likely be the strongest team that the school has ever put on the ice. The schedule: Jan. 14, Cornwall-on-Hudson High School (at Stone); 17, N. Y. M. A. (at Stone); 21, open; 24, West Point (at W. P.); 28, C. H. H. S. (at Stone); 31, Morristown (at Morristown); Feb. 4, N. Y. U. Freshmen (at Stone); 7, Dutchess Golf and Country Club (at D. G. & C. C.); 11, Newburg (at Stone); 14, Holbrook (at Holbrook); 18, open.

TO BOWL FOR AUTO.

Novel Competition Arranged for National Association Members.

A new bowling competition will be started at the Grand Central Bowling Academy in Brooklyn. It is a tournament open to all individuals who are registered in the National Bowling Association, no matter from what city, and the time set covers a period of three months, beginning March 1. The first prize will be an automobile worth $1,000, together with nineteen other prizes of value.

Conditions provide for each man to enter not later than Feb. 21. Each man will roll six games of regulation ten-pins, total pins to count. Only the regular tournament alleys in the academy will be used, and these will be planed just before the contest begins. Moreover, that the pins will not be worn, a new set will be used for each competition. No practice will be permitted on the tournament alleys later than half an hour before the regular games begin and then only against old wood.

It is provided that a man, having once rolled, may elect to roll one or two more series of six games upon payment of additional entrance fees, and the bowler so doing may select his best six games out of all he has rolled, though three series are set as the limit. In the event of a tie, those involved will roll three additional games, total pins counting, which will decide the matter, except in the case of the first place involving the awarding of the automobile. Ties for first place will be settled by means of the contestants meeting in a three-game series for a point won or lost on each game and a point for total pins, making a total of four points on the roll-off. This method will be pursued until the ties are broken.

MURPHY WOULD TRADE CUBS

Offers Herzog Chance to Show His Ability in Swapping Players.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Charles Herzog, new manager of the Cincinnati Baseball Club, was offered to-day his first chance to show his ability as a trader, President Murphy of the Chicago National League Club inviting him to look over the Cubs' reserve list as a preliminary to a possible deal.

Murphy said he was not after any particular member of the Cincinnati team, but thought a trade might be arranged. The invitation was made over the telephone between Chicago and Cincinnati, and Murphy claims to have been the first to congratulate Herzog on his new position.

Ward May Lead Federal League.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 19.—Club owners of the Federal League are gathering here for a meeting to-morrow, when a President will be elected, and the final make-up of the circuit will be decided upon. It was said to-night that John Montgomery Ward, formerly a National League star while a member of the New York Giants and now a lawyer in New York, is slated for the Presidency of the league. Ward's last connection with baseball was as part owner of the Boston Nationals two years ago. One franchise in the league is in doubt, and this will go to either Brooklyn or Toronto, it was rumored to-night. The question of Cleveland surrendering its franchise and other important matters will also come before the meeting.

AMERICAN TENNIS PLAYERS TO BE RATED

100 Best Men to Figure in Ranking List of National Association.

Members of the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, at a secret session last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, passed upon the ranking of the best 100 lawn tennis players in the country, and the ratings will be officially announced to-day. The Ranking Committee, which consists of Miles S. Charlock, Chairman, and Charles M. Bull, Jr., Crescent Athletic Club, and George T. Adee, Secretary Country Club of Westchester, completed its labors yesterday a few hours before submitting its report to the Executive Committee. The rating of the players for the past year has created considerable discussion. Chairman Charlock said last night that he regarded the findings of the committee as the most comprehensive that have ever been worked out.

Considerable interest is attached to the report of the Amateur Rules Committee, which includes Palmer E. Presbrey of Boston, Chairman; Howard W. Lewis of Philadelphia, George Peabody Gardner, Jr., of Boston, Dwight F. Davis of St. Louis, and Robert Le Roy of New York. The committee dealt with the status of the amateur in lawn tennis according to the proposed rule which it is expected will limit expense money for all players and conform with the rules in this respect as laid down by the European Federation. The report will be made to the delegates for adoption at the annual meeting next February.

The new service and let rule has been intrusted to Howard H. Hackett and Karl H. Behr of this city and William J. Clothier of Philadelphia. One of the most important points of discussion was whether a let ball that touches the net is to be considered dead or in play.

Robert D. Wrenn, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, presided, and the deliberations carried the members of the committee to midnight. The others present were Henry W. Slocum, Vice President; A. L. Hoskins, Secretary; Richard Stevens, Treasurer, and the following members of the Executive Committee: Palmer E. Presbrey, Boston; E. F. Torrey, Clinton; F. G. Colston, Baltimore; Dean C. Burton, Minneapolis; L. D. Scott, Atlanta; William A. Larned, New York; Raymond D. Little, New York; William J. Clothier, Philadelphia; George T. Adee, New York, and J. O. Ames, Providence.

Fordham Wins at Basket Ball.

Fordham scored a decisive victory over the Georgetown five on the basket ball court of the Central Opera House last night by the tally of 35 to 19. It was the first meeting of the old rivals at the game in six years, and attracted a large crowd of enthusiasts. "Billy" Walsh, the Varsity baseball Captain, showed his versatility by starring for the Maroon quintet, tallying 23 points. His brother "Jack" showed the best class for Georgetown for the short time he was in the game. Fordham led all the way, the first half concluding with the score 17 to 9. Capt. Barrett of Fordham played a stellar game, and seemed to infuse plenty of "pep" into his men. The line-up:

Fordham.	Position.	Georgetown.
Walsh	Left forward	Shugrue
Barrett	Right forward	Kelly
Mahoney	Centre	Waldron
Robillard	Left guard	Doherty
Firestone	Right guard	Foley

Goals from field—Walsh, Barrett (4,) Kelly, (3,) Waldron, Radinsky, Firestone, J. Walsh, (2.) Goals from fouls—Walsh, (11.) Waldron, (7.) Referee—Sandy Shields, Y. M. C. A. Umpire—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Columbia Basket Ball Victory.

Columbia University basket ball team took an early lead in the game with the Polytechnic Institute last night in the Morningside Heights Gymnasium, winning by a final score of 33 to 23. The game was rough on both sides, and was practically won for Columbia by the accurate shooting of Benson, who scored eleven points in free throws. Capt. Meenan of the Blue and White aggregation was also a star on the floor this season, and the team work of the local five showed to greater advantage under his leadership. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Polytechnic.
Dwyer	Left forward	Unger
Meenan	Right forward	Anderson
Lee	Centre	Maine
Benson	Right guard	Schmidt
Wegenforth	Left guard	Fischell

Goals from field—Benson, (5,) Lee, (3,) Anderson, (3,) Maine, (3,) Unger, (3,) Wegener, (2,) Miller, Meenan. Goals from foul—Benson, (1,) Maine, (5.) Substitutes—Issenberg for Maine, Green for Unger, Burghardt for Meenan. Referee—Mr. Kinney, Yale. Time of periods—Twenty minutes.

Basket Ball News Notes.

The Columbia Grammar School basket ball team defeated Staten Island Academy in a well-played game at the Columbia Court yesterday by the score of 21 to 18. Harris's work featured for Columbia and Parmell did the best work for the Staten Island team.

The Barnard School quintet defeated Ethical Culture yesterday by the score of 28 to 19. Hoehm starred for the winners and Mills for Ethical Culture.

The Princeton University basket ball team will play the City College quintet at the City College gymnasium to-night. This is Princeton's first visit to C. C. N. Y., although the teams have played at Princeton.

Yale Defeats Rensselaer Poly.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 19.—In the first basket ball contest between Yale and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, the visitors were victors by a score of 39 to 17. The line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Rensselaer.
Olson	Right forward	Goodell
Stackpole	Left forward	Icke
Smith	Centre	McManus
Conway	Right guard	Bohen
Dunn, (Capt.)	Left guard	Howard

Substitutions—Yale: Scudder for Conway, Stackpole for Smith, Pitt for Stackpole, Bickford for Pitt. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: Conklin for Icke, Hyslop for Howard. Referee—Mr. Reed, Dartmouth. Umpire—Mr. Granger, Troy Y. M. C. A. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

White Plains Team Defeated.

White Plains High School met its first defeat in basket ball of the season yesterday at the hands of the Fordham Prep five. The score was 28 to 21. Capt. Nordlaw and Fitzpatrick starred for the Prep, while the work of Stevens continued to be of the sensational order. The Prep managed to squeeze out a victory only in the closing moments of play.

Newtown Wins at Basket Ball.

Newtown High School basket ball players defeated the five of Evander Childs School of the Bronx yesterday in Juniper Hall, Maspeth, by a score of 60 to 15. This game marks the sixth consecutive victory for Newtown thus far this season.

St. Lawrence vs. N. Y. U. To-night.

The New York University basket ball team will appear on the home court for the first time this season when they play the St. Lawrence University quintet to-night. The Violet team expects a hard game.

Collegiate Basket Ball Victories.

Collegiate School basket ball players scored a double victory yesterday on their court when the first and second teams, respectively, disposed of similar squads identified with Franklin School by scores of 56 to 7 and 21 to 8.

Lehigh Interfraternity Bowling.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Dec. 19.—The representatives of the twenty-four fraternities at Lehigh University to-day decided to again hold an interfraternity bowling tournament this Winter. The meet will begin immediately after the holidays and will continue until late in March. The league is a regularly organized body, and to-day elected C. R. Street, President; W. C. Mayer, Secretary, and E. C. Hummel, Treasurer.

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PRINCETON BOYS WIN.

Tigers Take All Except One Event in Swimming with C. C. N. Y.

The Princeton University swimming team easily defeated the team of the City College in the latter's natatorium last night by the score of 48 to 13 points. The visitors captured every event with the exception of the fancy dive. Berman of the local team beat Friesell of the visitors by one-half a point. The City College relay team swam a fairly good race. McGrath put his team in front and Shauer managed to hold the lead. Riemer was badly trimmed by Selby, and O'Sullivan, the last man for Princeton, had an easy time of it. Cross displayed his usual perfect form in the 220-yard swim, and won by 20 feet from Riemer in the good time of 2:40 2-5. In the water polo game, the Princeton team swamped the local boys by the score of 92 to 0. Hessenbruch played the best game for Princeton. The summaries:

800-Foot Relay.—Won by Princeton (Hessenbruch, Cross, Lester, O'Sullivan); C. C. N. Y. (McGrath, Shaner, Riemer, Duncan), second. Won by 25 feet. Time, 2:37.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Berman, C. C. N. Y., 162 points; Friesell, Princeton, 161½ points, second; Shipman, Princeton, third.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by O'Sullivan, Princeton; McGrath, C. C. N. Y., second; Selby, Princeton, third. Won by a yard. Time, 0:26 2-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Cross, Princeton; Riemer, C. C. N. Y., second; Lester, Princeton, third. Won by 20 feet. Time, 2:40 2-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Cross, Princeton; O'Sullivan, Princeton, second; McGrath, C. C. N. Y., third. Time, 1:02. Points—Princeton, 48; C. C. N. Y., 13.

WATER POLO.

C. C. N. Y. (0.)	Position.	Princeton (92.)
Rosenb'm, Schulman	Centre	Hessenbreuch
Balor	Right forward	Robinson
Feinberg	Left forward	Ill
Nussbaum	Right back	Kahn
Rudinsky, Goldberg	Left back	Butler
Hartman	Goal	Scudder

Score end of first period, 29—0. Score end of second period, 60—0. Final score, 92—0.

CLINTON SWIMMERS WIN.

Defeat Boys' High School in Dual Series by 46 Points to 7.

De Witt Clinton and Boys' High engaged in their annual swimming series yesterday in the Sixtieth Street Bath, with a series of six events taking up the competitive sides of the youthful athletes. The Clinton lads had the better of the contests and returned a score of 46 points to 7 for their Brooklyn opponents, who failed to win any of the half dozen events.

The local lads doubled up in winning fashion when, after Cohen, Wylie, Zilewitz, and Davidow had annexed first honors in the 260 yards relay, Davidow annexed first place in the 100 yards; Cohen scored a win in the 220 yards, and Wylie finished second in the 50 yards to a schoolmate. Zilewitz was second twice, filling positions in the 100 yards and the plunge for distance.

The best performance of the afternoon was accomplished when Smith of De Witt Clinton showed to the fore in the 50 yards race with his time 28 3-5 seconds, a capital bit of swimming, and one which promises to make him a factor in the championships next Spring. The De Witt lads had a somewhat hollow victory in the relay, which they won by about three-quarters the length of the tank. The summary:

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Smith, De Witt Clinton; Wylie, De Witt Clinton, second; O'Shea, Boys' High, third. Time—28 3-5.

200-Yard Relay.—Won by De Witt Clinton team, made up of Cohen, Wylie, Zilewitz, and Davidow; Boys' High team, made up of Schoenfeld, Kelly, Newman, and Lurrie, second. Time—2:37.

Fancy Diving.—Won by Chambers, De Witt Clinton; Liebner, De Witt Clinton, second; Dowd, High, third.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Cohen, De Witt Clinton; Schwartz, Boys' High, second; Chambers, De Witt Clinton, third. Time —3:15.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Fields, De Witt Clinton with 48 feet 2 inches; Zilewitz, De Witt Clinton, second, with 37 feet 9 inches; Newman, Boys' High, third, with 35 feet 2 inches.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Davidow, De Witt Clinton; Zilewitz, De Witt Clinton, second; Lurrie, Boys' High, third. Time—1:20.

McGillivray Best in Swimming.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Illinois Athletic Club swimmers bettered three inter-collegiate records in the contest with Northwestern University swimmers to-night. The score was 47 to 22. Perry McGillivray was the individual star, as he won 100 yards in 58 3-5, cutting 3-5 of a second from the record. He also won the 220-yard swim in 2:31 3-5. The record is 2:34.

The Athletic Club's relay team won the 100-yard relay in 1:22 2-5. The record is 1:26 2-5.

Wrestling Bouts at Fairmont.

Three bouts made up the programme of wrestling at the Fairmount Athletic Club in the Bronx last night, and a large crowd attended, witnessing some good wrestling of the catch-as-catch-can style. The feature bout was between Paul Samson, the German giant, and Harry Litosky. Samson had little difficulty in disposing of his adversary in straight falls, gaining the first in twelve minutes, with a body Nelson, and throwing Litosky again after three minutes and forty seconds of tussling, with the same hold.

In the second bout, Hjalmar Lundin, the Swedish champion was victorious in straight falls over Andy Miller, a Hoboken wrestler. The Swedish champion first threw his opponent in six minutes and thirty seconds with a crotch and wrist hold, and tallied the second fall in five minutes six seconds with a roll.

The last bout, in which the contestants were George Lurich, the Russian giant, and Jack Martin, an Irish wrestler, proved disappointing in that Lurich completely outclassed his opponent from the start and simply played with him. Martin Faust was originally scheduled to oppose Lurich, but failed to appear. Lurich won the bout in straight falls by means of a body hold on each occasion, the first in nineteen minutes and twenty seconds, and the second in eleven minutes.

Bouts at the New Polo A. A.

Hugh Weyer, the reputed champion of the Pacific Coast, and Jack Hanlon of Long Island City boxed in the principal bout last night at the New Polo A. A. with the result a draw at the expiration of the ten rounds. Hanlon had a shade the better of the bout up to the seventh round, when he hurt his right hand, following which he was just able to hold his own and get a "break even" decision. Two negroes, Barton and White, went through ten rounds of a rough-and-tumble battle in which White was knocked all over the ring for the major portion of the time.

DRIVES 27,000 MILES WITH NO REPAIRS

Boston Chauffeur Wins $1,000 Prize—Long Test Started.

A Boston chauffeur has won a prize of $1,000 and established an unusual driving record. By driving 27,542 miles without any repair expense to his employer, F. M. Hauthaway, John L. Dondero headed the list of twenty chauffeurs operating Winton cars, among whom the Winton Motor Car Company distributes annually $3,500 in prizes. These prizes are awarded by five disinterested judges on the basis of daily mileage reports, monthly mileage and repair expense reports signed both by the chauffeur and by the car owner and sworn affidavits covering the season's travel and repair bills. The judges this year were E. E. Schwarzkopf of New York, D. G. Newton of Cleveland, and R. G. Howse, John A. Dickson, and Guy C. Pierce of Chicago. The second prize went to a Massachusetts man, Thomas Murren of Medford, who won $500 for driving 18,273 miles without repair expense. Third prize went to William Newsome, chauffeur for M. R. Hirsch of Atlanta, Ga., who drove 18,258 miles at a repair expense of $3. Sixteen other prizes were awarded. In the six years covered by these contests ninety prize-winning chauffeurs have driven their cars 1,529,960 miles, with a total repair bill of $333.71, or an average of 25.1 cents for each 1,000 miles.

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At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a 50-horse power Moline-Knight motor was started under official test in the laboratory of the Automobile Club of America, to run 336 hours, or day and night without stop for two weeks. At the rate of 1,100 revolutions a minute with wide-open throttle, this test, if successfully performed, is equivalent to the carrying of its full load capacity by the car up an 8 per cent. grade 10,000 miles long at the rate of 27 miles an hour. It is the longest block test ever attempted.

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Automobile Row was interested yesterday to learn of the opening of the New York branch of the Pennsylvania Rubber Company at 1,889 Broadway and of a Christmas bonus of 10 per cent. of their year's salary given its employes by the King Motor Car Company.

Boston Secures A. A. U. Bouts.

Edward E. Babb of the Boston Athletic Association, a member of the Amateur Athletic Union Championship Committee; James E. Sullivan, Chairman of the committee, and Bartow S. Weeks held a consultation yesterday at the Amateur Athletic Union headquarters in connection with the desire of the Bostonians to hold the titular boxing contests in Boston, as heretofore. It was pointed out by Mr. Babb that the Hub should be given authority to hold the series, as it was the greatest money maker in the list of sports held under the Amateur Athletic Union sanction when run off in Boston, and he felt that a similar success would follow if the contests were again held there. It was decided to award the meet to Boston, the date to be determined later by the Boston Athletic Association, when the championships will be held. Mr. Babb will represent the Championship Committee, and it was stated that as soon as the date has been decided upon entry blanks and other information will be immediately forthcoming.

Lafayette Takes Up Wrestling.

EASTON, Penn., Dec. 19.—In addition to taking up basket ball for the first time, Lafayette College will engage in wrestling this Winter. The schedule calls for four meets with Columbia University at New York on Feb. 14, Lehigh University at South Bethlehem on Feb. 23, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on Feb. 28, and Penn State College on March 7.

Ad Wolgast Defeated by White.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 19.—Charles White, of Chicago, by brilliant boxing and hard lefts shaded Ad Wolgast, of Cadillac, Mich., in their ten-round no-decision boxing contest here to-day. The contest was one of the best ever held here.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

Three ten-round bouts and five four-round bouts make up the card arranged for to-night at the Fairmont A. C. The feature event will bring together Johnny Harvey and Bobby Moore, and the other two ten-round events will show Willie Schaefer vs. Eddie Kelly and Jack Emanon vs. Sailor Cahill.

Johnny Victor of New York and Young Lambo of Brooklyn will meet together in the main event at the Atlantic Garden A. C. to-night. In the ten-round semifinal Jimmy Carroll and Georgie Collins will do the honors. A six-round bout and several four-round affairs will complete the card.

Bob Moha, the Milwaukee middleweight, and Johnny Howard of Bayonne will be the headliners in the show to be held to-night at the Irving A. C. of Brooklyn. Artie Edwards and Dutch Brandt will be the contestants in the ten-round semifinal.

Figuring that his ring career will be at an end if George Rodel defeats him at Madison Square Garden on Monday night, Jim Flynn is working like a Trojan at Dal Hawkins's roadhouse for his bout with the Boer. Jim Coffey is also taking the utmost precautions about his training as he regards Battling Levinsky as one of the most dangerous men in the heavyweight class.

The management of the Atlantic Garden A. C. is trying to engage Kid Williams for a bout with the bantamweight who makes the best showing on Christmas afternoon at the Bowery club. The six bantamweights who will do battle for the chance of facing Williams are Eddie Coulon and Eddie Doyle, Pinky Burns and Kid Murphy, Johnny Daly and Johnny Keyes, the boys being paired in the order named.

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GALA DAY FOR SCHOOLBOYS.

Elementary School Championships to be Held in Garden To-day.

The tenth anniversary of the birth of the Public Schools Athletic League will be celebrated this afternoon in Madison Square Garden in commemoration of which the annual championships for elementary schoolboys will be held. Dr. C. Ward Crampton, the Director of Physical Training of the Department of Education, has planned to open the games with an Olympic parade, which will be participated in by the 1,400 youthful athletes, who will then make their bids for the titles involved.

A feature of the parade will be the Color Guard, composed of twenty-seven boys from Public School 27, who will act as guard of honor to the three boys who will carry the national, State, and city flags. These boys will assemble in the middle of the arena while the athletes are forming for the parade. When the boys are massed they will come to attention, the Color Guard will come forward, taking position in front of the reviewing stand, and the athletes will recite their "Allegiance to the Flag."

The reviewing officers will be Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of the Navy, and Gen. George W. Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League.

Sixteen events divided into four weight classes will be contested. There will be four sprint races, four relay races, and eight field events. It is expected that the performances of the boys will exceed those of former years, owing to the results achieved through the opening of the many after-school athletic centres, which have been in operation since last September.

Invitations have been accepted by Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel, Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education; Dr. William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of the city schools; Mark M. Pagan of Jersey City; S. R. Guggenheim, G. Louis Boissevain, and many other men prominently identified with educational work.

TO RACE ACROSS COUNTRY.

Church Athletic League Will Run Handicap Event To-day at Van Cortlandt.

The first cross-country handicap race ever held over the Van Cortlandt Park course will be decided this afternoon over the championship territory at the upper New York public playground under the auspices of the Church Athletic League, starting at 3 P. M. Handicapper Herman Obertubbessing is said to be decidedly anxious concerning the result, as he passes that his calculations are based on what the various contestants have shown in the road races hereabouts, as only a few of the men who will take part in the event have ever raced over the picturesque route.

The course is the same that was used for the running of the intercollegiate titular race, as well as those for metropolitan and national titles recently, and is six miles in length. Most of the route traversed by the runners can be seen from the polo field, which parallels Broadway at the end of the Subway, so that a capital viewpoint may be had by the enthusiasts.

Bronx Church House will be represented by a team which is fancied as the ultimate winner of the team prize, but the athletes from across the bridge who follow the fortunes of the Trinity Club runners are said to be favorable to the chances of the Brooklyn team. Harry Smith will be the scratch man in to-day's race, and the St. Agnes team will occupy the limit mark.

COLUMBIA CANE SPREE.

Freshmen Defeat Sophomores—May Carry Canes and Smoke.

Columbia freshmen last night defeated the sophomores in the cane spree contest by four bouts to two. The bouts were the most exciting and grueling that have been seen on Morningside Heights, with the freshmen fighting uphill all the way against superior experience and weight. The bout in the 135-pound class was fought out so long that it had to be postponed in order to allow time for the basket ball game. Regardless of its outcome, however, the victory of the spree will remain with the freshmen.

The defeat of the sophomores in this classic at Columbia gives the freshmen the coveted privileges of doing very nearly as they like during the rest of the academic year, instead of having to bow humbly to the rule of the sophs. There will now be no holding of the youngsters down, for with a victory in the flag rush, the tug-of-war, and the additional barrels of last night, they are now privileged to carry canes on the campus, flaunt pipes before the sophomores, wear derbies, and generally do as they please. The summaries:

115-Pound Class.—R. Sayer, 1917, defeated J. Siegel, 1916. Time—2:18.

125-Pound Class.—R. Schmidt, 1917, defeated R. W. McCracken, 1916. Time—5:03.

135-Pound Class.—Bout postponed after H. Hutton, 1916, and J. Shinnon, 1917, had spreed for 44 minutes 30 seconds.

145-Pound Class.—K. Haight, 1917, defeated L. G. Neff, 1916. Time—10:23.

158-Pound Class.—F. Simonds, 1916, defeated H. Titchborne, 1917. Time—1:15.

175-Pound Class.—A. Spurgeon, 1916, defeated R. B. Munroe, 1917. Time—2:00.

Unlimited Heavyweight Class.—E. Littauer, 1917, defeated A. Gibson, 1916. Time—0:07.

Record Strength Test for a Greek.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—What is claimed to be a world's record for strength tests was made to-day by Michael Dorsias, a Greek athlete who is a student at the University of Pennsylvania, when he registered a total of 1,890 kilograms on the standard testing machines in the university gymnasium. Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, the physical director, who witnessed the tests, declared that in his opinion Dorsias is the strongest man in the world. Dorsias earlier in the year made a new Pennsylvania, and what is claimed to be an intercollegiate, record of 1,774 kilograms. This was almost equaled yesterday by Kenneth C. Withrow, a freshman, who registered 1,700 kilograms, and the Greek was spurred on to make another trial to-day.

YALE MAY ROW PENN.

Elis Invited to Compete in Dual Race on Schuylkill River.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—An invitation has been extended to Yale to meet the University of Pennsylvania crew in a dual race on the Schuylkill River next Spring. This announcement was made at a meeting of the Rowing Committee of the latter university to-day and members of the committee expressed the opinion that the invitation would be accepted.

The committee favored the participation of the Red and Blue crew in the proposed three-cornered regatta with Princeton and Columbia on Carnegie Lake on May 9. Invitations to compete in the annual regatta at Annapolis were discussed and probably will be accepted.

Pennsylvania's Football Committee also held a meeting to-day. Discussion of the football schedule for 1914 was the principal matter taken up. While the schedule had not been completed, it was said that Michigan and Carlisle elevens would play Pennsylvania again next Fall.

SOUTH ORANGE F. C. SPORTS

Some Doubt as to Whether Its Nine Will Be in Amateur League Again.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 15.—That the South Orange Field Club may withdraw from the Amateur Baseball League became known to-day when the Board of Governors took steps to ascertain the sentiment of the club members about the continuance of the support to the team in the league. It has been decided as necessary to take the proper action now because the organization of a team will take some time.

A fund of $1,100 is generally needed to carry the team through the season and most of this will have to be subscribed by the individual members of the club. It is expected that in response to letters sent out by the Governors, many suggestions will be made for raising the money as well as a number of subscriptions to a fund. It is believed that a majority

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 20, 1913.

THE CURRENCY BILL PASSED.

The rapid voting down yesterday of various proposed amendments to the Currency bill in the Senate indicated that final action by that body on the measure would not be further deferred. The bill was passed last evening by a vote of 54 to 34. It must now go to the Conference Committee for agreement on the changes made since it was passed in the House of Representatives. Extended comment on the measure that will soon become a law is not required now. The position of THE TIMES in regard to it has been clearly stated. There is one defect in the bill, however, that may yet be remedied.

"Of all the bad things in this bill, "this is the worst and the most in- "defensible." These were the words of Senator BRISTOW as to the amendment to the Currency bill which exempts from the tests of the merit system all appointments under the Federal Reserve Board. Considering how much remains in the bill that is bad, this is severe condemnation. It is, however, perfectly deserved.

Undoubtedly there are some appointments under the board that may wisely be left to the unguided discretion of its members, on the ground that the particular qualifications required cannot be tested by competition in examinations, but it is quite within the authority of the President under the law to exempt these places on his own responsibility. In the great body of cases it will be perfectly practicable, as has been abundantly shown in the experience of the Federal departments, to apply tests that will secure fit employés who will be chosen for their fitness alone, and will owe nothing to personal or political favoritism. To remove all competitive tests in the selection of the great army of employés authorized by this bill is simply to expose them to the greed of the politicians and to provide for the building up of an immense political and party machine. The action taken by the Senate is, unfortunately, of a piece with its action in regard to the appointments to be made in connection with the income tax. It is a further effort to get back to the miserable spoils system of thirty years ago. From the point of view of the public interests it is a blunder that is almost worse than a crime. It is not less a blunder from the point of view of party expediency, for it will surely bring discredit, scandal, and popular condemnation.

We cannot believe that President WILSON will allow this wretched piece of folly to be consummated. Undoubtedly his influence promptly and firmly used would cause the Senate to recede from its action, or would secure the rejection of the amendment in the Conference Committee. The amendment is so grossly opposed to all that the President has advocated for years in regard to the merit system; it brings into obvious peril a measure which he has so much at heart; it exposes his party and his Administration to such needless obloquy that we are sure that he will not permit it to be enacted.

THE MUDDLE GROWS DEEPER.

Even more than the return to life, after he had died a soldier's death in Morelos a week or so ago, of Gen. GENOVEVO DE LA O, whose name has inspired poets unmoved to song by his fame, is the reported confiscation of the vast estates in Chihuahua of the Terrazas and Creel families by that other outlaw, PANCHO VILLA, and this, too, in the name of constitutional government. But though VILLA can stand men with their backs to an adobe wall and shoot them and can seize and use for his own purposes any portable property he finds, his confiscatory powers, as applied to large tracts of land, are about as legal and potent as the fiat money he has printed on the presses he steals. Any established government would be compelled to recognize the land titles. The proclamation of confiscation was not needed to show the world what a hopeless experiment popular government under a bandit like VILLA would be.

CARRANZA is still the head of the Mexican Constitutionalists, so far as they exist, but he hides in Sonora, where revolution is always epidemic, and VILLA, whose relations with his supposed chief are dubious, after doing some fighting, just how much is conjectural, is now doing a great deal of talking. There is no hope for Mexico in these revolutionists of the north, while the Dictator in the capital can borrow no money to meet the State's obligations and seems to be in perpetual trouble with the members of his Cabinet. There have been more changes in the Huerta Cabinet in nine months than DIAZ would have had in one of his administrations, and he was somewhat renowned for his Ministerial changes. The moral is that the situation in Mexico grows more muddled daily. There is not a ray of light in the outlook.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

When New Year's greetings were first sent to distant places by the electric wires how old the world must have seemed to the people then dwelling on its surface, how superior in knowledge and power to their ancestors they must have felt! The time had been, and that not far in the past, when to say "Happy New Year" betimes to a distant relative it was necessary to get the greeting in the mails a week ahead. Less than fifty years ago the power to send such a greeting almost instantaneously across the seas was given to man, though it cost a great deal of money to cable in those days and the new method of communication was not often used for social amenities. A week from next Wednesday night farewell to the year 1913 and welcome to 1914 will be flashed over the land and sea from the Naval Observatory at Arlington and be received by all ships and land stations equipped with wireless within the Observatory's wide range. Within the instant this New Year's greeting will reach thousands of persons thousands of miles apart. But we no longer "put ourselves into "amazement how these things should "be." We have grown used to wonders. The marvel of the wireless, which has brought into close contact the people of the whole civilized world, does not stir us as the ancient marvel of sending messages by wire once stirred humanity. Oh, we are very much wiser and more sophisticated than our unenlightened ancestors!

In their behalf it may be said, however, that they took their pleasures more sensibly. In this very matter of seeing the old year out and the new year in those of them who did not pass the hour reverently in prayer eschewed lawless and ribald roystering. We are confident that Justice Shallow, when he "heard the chimes at midnight," never made quite as much of a fool of himself as some generally respectable New Yorkers have been doing on New Year's Eve of late. A strong and well-directed effort to change the silly custom was made last year, and it will be repeated on a larger scale and with more enthusiasm this year. A great festival of song will be held amid the brilliant illuminations of Madison Square. Tin horns and rattles will be discountenanced. There is no reason why similar meetings should not be encouraged in other parts of the city. Five or six in this borough alone would serve to satisfy the public yearning for festival making, and the reckless, joyless orgies would soon be abandoned.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Necessarily the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission is mostly historical. To the matter of the advance of rates now pending before it the commission devotes eleven lines, and space is found to say that numerous protests have been filed. No one getting information from the report would imagine that there have been expressions of approval also. If the Commission had undertaken to summarize opinion on the subject, it would have been necessary for it to say that the protests were so much fewer and weaker than three years ago that the Commission had been under the necessity of employing counsel formerly employed by protestants, and that there had been expressions of approval by—to mention only a few—the National Industrial Traffic League, representing 80,000 shippers; the International Employing Electrotypers' Convention, the Traffic Committee of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, the Philadelphia Board of Trade, the St. Louis Business Men's League, the Cincinnati Business Men's Club, the American Iron, Steel, and Heavy Hardware Association, the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, the Michigan Manufacturers' Association, and several associations in New York. It was not the duty, nor even the function, of the Commission to make up such a list, but since the Commission undertook to mention the opposition, it becomes germane to say that the protests are quite in the ordinary course of events and that the expressions of approval are far more significant. Inasmuch as the Commission is in need of confidence in its impartiality, it is a pity that it should justify the least doubts on the subject.

The Commission remarks that during the year sixty-one indictments have been found for violation of the law regulating rates. It is interesting to remark that twenty-eight are against the railways or their agents and thirty-three against parties other than the railways. It would seem that the railways are more sinned against than sinning in more than one respect. And the chief sinner is Congress, if judgment may be formed from the fact that the Commission reports 5,000 applications for relief from the operation of the fourth section, regulating the relation of long and short haul charges. As the Commission has been able to dispose of only a few more than 1,000 cases, it seems that the administration of the law is blocked, whatever the energy of the Commission.

The Commission asks to be relieved from duties in connection with the postal parcel business until those duties, and the standards to be followed in discharging them, are definitely indicated. The Commission remarks that the litigation hitherto conducted before the Court of Commerce, which expires with the year, has been transferred "from a single court to numerous courts." The natural result is an increase of litigation and an increase of expense. The Commission therefore finds support for its previous suggestion that it should have sole charge of lawsuits to which it is a party, and that the Department of Justice should be relieved. At present there is a duplication of duties and cost, and also confusion which the Commission says prevents proper presentation of some cases.

THE GOVERNMENT WIRE SERVICE

Postmaster General BURLESON'S proposal that he should be allowed to take over the telegraphs and telephones is not followed by a chorus of praise for his success with the trifling duties he already has in his care or with agreement that his demonstrated efficiency demands that he should be intrusted with the more difficult task which he volunteers to assume. On the contrary, quite the reverse. For example, The World remarks:

> We can assure Mr. BURLESON that if the telegraph and telephone service that we pay for was as incompetent and unsatisfactory as the Postal Service that we pay for, it would be very difficult, indeed, to print a great newspaper. We can further assure him that it will be a sorry day for this country if intelligent American sentiment ever countenances the placing of all avenues and channels of written and spoken communication under the autocratic control of a partisan, political Post Office Department.

We wish to associate ourselves with this sentiment. From the point of view of the private citizen there are many complaints due to the starving of the service to force a bookkeeping surplus which was not an actual surplus. Not only are there many complaints of general delays and uncertainties in the mails. The Sunday deliveries were suspended, and when the complaints were too serious to be disregarded they were resumed in a limited and unsatisfactory manner.

The Postmaster General's championship of the people against the monopoly of the wire business by private operation is challenged by the President of the Postal Company, who asks where there is more strenuous competition than between his company and the Western Union. Mr. MACKAY further challenges the Postmaster General's assertion of the success of the British service, either respecting its quality or its profits. Mr. MACKAY cites figures from the British official reports, published in yesterday's TIMES, showing an average annual loss of more than $5,000,000 for the last five years in the British Government's telegraph and telephone account. Upon the whole, it will be seen that the Postmaster General has something to think over quite as well worth his attention as inventing something more to do before he has cleaned up the chores already in his care.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The general increase of the rates for burglar insurance, which applies to all losses through theft, indicates that the companies holding such risks have lately found the old rates unremunerative. That is to say, thefts have increased in number and the losses have been greater than they were. The underwriters declare that the metropolis is the centre of "a zone of bad influence." It is a matter of record that there has been an increasing number of thefts from dwellings hereabout. The fact, thus effectively brought to the public understanding, gives emphasis to the need of a strong executive head of the Police Department.

No task confronting Mayor-elect MITCHEL is beset with more difficulties or demands a larger measure of caution and judgment than the appointment of a Police Commissioner. We have lately had in that post an honest, well-meaning gentleman of some training as a disciplinarian, but the demand for a successor of larger gifts and greater personal and executive force is general. It is a post of enormous responsibility, and the honor attached to it should be equally great, especially as the fixed remuneration is not as large as many citizens who believe in economical government think it should be. But for various reasons our Police Commissioners have failed to get their share of honor. They have been removable at the will of the Mayor, and the force, which should regard their power as supreme, has never been entirely in their control. Nevertheless, the right man under existing conditions can do much to increase the efficiency of the Police. New York is now hoping for the appointment of the right man.

ELDERLY MEN AS DANCERS.

What do the doctors mean by warning elderly men not to dance the tango? Let them rather warn all men, if they please, and feel themselves competent judges of aesthetic matters, that the tango is unlovely or vulgar, but once a dancer always a dancer, until the limbs are disabled by rheumatism, which, in the case of a habitual dancer, is less likely to occur than in the case of the old fellow who only sits and smokes and talks of old times. What the warning, countenanced by the American Medical Association, says about arteriosclerosis applies equally to golf, of course, to an occasional hour at tennis, to riding swiftly across country.

Are all men over fifty to give up everything to the youngsters, who in these days are such a stupid, self-satisfied lot of fellows, that all the girls actually prefer their seniors? This advice of the doctor men will not be heeded. The old fellows who can dance will dance still, in moderation, and if they do not accept the libels against the tango, or even the "kitchen sink," which is an attractive step, though hard to execute, they will follow the fashion. The man of any age who would dance himself to death would drink himself to death, if the opportunity offered.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Two Routes to One Destination.

A characteristic difference between American and European procedure in a matter involving great public interests is to be seen on comparing the du Pont-Kelly plan for making radium generally available for the cure of cancer with that which has been followed in Germany.

Here the deposits of ore from which the precious, but appallingly expensive, element can be extracted have been acquired through purchase or lease by a very rich man who, like so many of his class in the United States nowadays, has come to realize that wealth has its obligations as well as its powers and privileges and is intelligently eager to further the progress and extend the benefits of medical science. To this feeling we owe many of our finest hospitals and institutions of research. Some of us may, and indeed do, think that the same ends might better be attained through public initiative and action, but while the alternative to accepting these things as gifts is going without them, at least for a long time, we cannot afford to reject them, and the withholding of well-earned gratitude would be indecent.

It is evidently Mr. DU PONT'S purpose, however, to change his radium enterprise from a private to a public one as soon as possible, and that, too, is an American idea. He and his medical associate announce the intention of turning the ore beds over to the nation and to let it then manage both the manufacture of the marvelous substance and its distribution all over the country under conditions permitting its use by poor as well as rich sufferers from cancer.

The same object is otherwise attained in Germany. There the whole business of making and selling radium has been left in private hands, but many cities and small towns have appropriated public funds for the purchase of as much of it as they can afford, and this is to be at the more or less nearly free use of the doctors in the several communities. That plan, too, has its attractions, but it is not calculated to bring down the price of radium—a price which, there are reasons for believing, has hitherto been kept artificially and needlessly high by familiar monopolistic methods.

That radium will ever be cheap is beyond hope, but fortunately, once bought, it can be kept in constant use without any loss that will be appreciable to this generation or to several of its successors.

Aviation Needs His Help.

For what are presumably good reasons, ORVILLE WRIGHT, in what he says about his new "stabilizer" for aeroplanes, gives no slightest hint as to the principle on which it is constructed. He has had painful experience, both at home and abroad, of the need to protect his rights as an inventor in every possible way before making known what he has done.

He and his brother, the lamented WILBUR, thought they had done this when they first proved the practicability of mechanical flight, but the precautions then taken did not prevent the prompt appropriation of their ideas, and these they have been able only partially to defend by a long course of expensive litigation in this country and in Europe.

This time, evidently, Mr. WRIGHT is going to take no unnecessary chances, and consequently his present revelations are strictly limited to what he hopes and expects his device to do for aviation. For years, of course, we have been hearing of "stabilizers," and according to report some of them have been more or less efficient. The slaughter of aviators has gone steadily on, however. That would hardly have been the case had the advertised success ever been achieved, for it is hardly conceivable that if a means of automatically preserving the equilibrium of an aeroplane were available, any aviator would go up without the protection thus to be obtained.

The trouble with the unstabilized aeroplane is that it is a three-dimension machine—something in the management of which human beings have had no practice and therefore causing strains upon attention for which they are without ancestral preparation. The stabilized aeroplane would be a two-dimension machine, essentially like other transportation tools. Sufficiently disturbed or injured, even such a machine would fail, but so will a ship sink, though its general and trusted tendency is to move in a single plane, like an automobile or a horse.

Mr. WRIGHT admits that his stabiliser is still imperfect, but he is confident of his ability to remedy the defect. As he is a cautious as well as a competent man, prophecies from him are nearer to certainties than are those of most aviators, and it is pretty safe to say with him that the efficient stabilizer is a thing of the near future. There is a desperate, tragical need for it.

"Artificial" Not the Right Word.

Wholly unnecessary excitement and indignation seem to have been caused out in Indianapolis by the discovery there of a considerable trade in what the dispatches call "artificial" milk. The term is clearly inaccurate, as is the assertion that the new scheme has deprived many an Indiana cow of the occupation in which she has been honestly earning her keep and the love and respect of all.

What the dealers have been doing is not particularly nefarious—it wouldn't have been at all nefarious if they hadn't done it secretly—and they have not even threatened the removal of the cow from her high place in our affections. The milk they sold really was milk, drawn from the immemorial font, since it was made by adding water to the dried and powdered ingredients of skimmed milk and then enriching the mixture with butter fats. That is but repeating the cow's original performance, and is, or at least may be, if performed with care and honesty, an entirely innocent operation.

The statement that the "cream" of milk thus made falls instead of rises is mystifying and calculated to arouse a somewhat alarmed suspicion. It more than hints that a full and correct list of the substances used has not been given, for the components mentioned would not act that way.

"Natural" milk is mostly water, anyhow, and if only its solids had to be transported, freight charges would be vastly reduced and not a few dangers avoided. Perhaps the Indianapolis dealers should be praised, not scolded, and it may be that they should be held up as models for imitation, not condemned as swindlers. The only necessarily bad element in what they did was their concealment of the fact that they did it. For the doing itself the teamsters' strike gave something more than excuse.

WOMAN'S HEALTH IN DANGER

Prof. Shaw Warns Against Suffrage and Arduous Sports.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of a lecture I recently gave in London, which has attracted a little notice in some of the American papers. What I said in speaking of "The Nervous Factor in Women's Health," was not intended to be of universal application, but was meant to apply especially to the extremists who allow their enthusiasm to lead them to transcend what I ventured to think was wise or good for their mental and bodily health.

For instance, the question of the franchise—the merits of which I did not discuss—seemed to me to afford an illustration of the strain and stress to which those who have taken up the subject ardently are of necessity exposed. The same with sport. Though moderate indulgence is of undoubted excellence for women, the excess to which competition is carried is an undoubted evil.

I have seen many young women rendered thin and nervous by an amount of physical exertion, to which many hours in the day have been exclusively devoted, altogether unsuitable for the need of their organization. The subject of the marriage market in connection with a prodigal pursuance of sport I have discussed at length in an article on "The Morality of Sport," in Baily's Magazine for November and December of the present year.

I hope that in expressing myself forcibly I did not offend the sentiments and the regard which we all have with due reverence for the well-being and the happiness of women, a happiness which may be imperiled unless those who are keenly interested are gently warned of the hidden rocks on which they may be stranded.

T. CLAYE SHAW, M. D.,
Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Emeritus Professor of Psychological Medicine, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
London, Dec. 2, 1913.

TRUSTS AND PRICES.

Coal and Gas Cheaper While Food and Wages Have Gone Up.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As Treasurer of an institution in this city, I have had occasion recently to go over the accounts in detail for a number of years, and to prepare a chart showing the expenditures for various items of cost in running the charity, which is in the nature of a home taking care of about forty-five inmates. Some of the results are extremely interesting, and throw considerable light on changes in condition. I find that in the years 1907 and 1913 we spent as follows:

	1907.	1913.
Provisions	$6,918	$11,290
Wages	5,614	7,228
Coal	1,894	1,280
Light and electric power	1,515	938

The number of inmates and the general conditions are practically the same during the two years specified.

In view of the fact that coal companies and electric and gas companies have been violently attacked by Government officials, both State and national, it is interesting to note that the cost of their product is less to-day than in 1907, whereas the cost of wages and provisions has increased considerably.

It seems only just to admit that the present high cost of living is not due to the grasping corporations that are being so sorely harassed by our politicians. Possibly if our learned legislators would turn their attention to reducing pension lists and tax rates it would be better for us all. ANSON B. MORAN.

New York, Dec. 18, 1913.

Not Opposed to State Pensions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call attention to an erroneous statement in the letter from Frances Edwards in relation to State pensions for widows to the effect that "the strongest opponents of the State pension for widowed mothers are the Charity Organization and the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor," &c.

This association has not taken a position either for or against the State aid for widowed mothers. I am confident that if it is shown that private resources are not sufficient or cannot be made adequate enough to provide such healthy subsistence the association would not oppose a bill granting State aid to widowed mothers if the bill were so framed as to give reasonable assurance that they would be more adequately and better cared for by public than by private agencies.

At the recent meeting before the Commission on the Relief for Widowed Mothers, I made such a statement as the above, calling attention to the fact that I was speaking unofficially, and then said, speaking as an individual, that, while I was not opposed to the principle of widows' pensions, I believed that it was better to leave the matter in the hands of private agencies at present, if they can give assurance that the funds are available, or will be available, to provide adequate relief. This statement may have led your correspondent to believe that the association was opposed to State aid for the relief of widowed mothers.

JOHN A. KINGSBURY,
General Director, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.
New York, Dec. 19, 1913.

Praise for Librarians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What Mr. A. R. Lewis has to say in THE TIMES in praise of the New York Library is very much to the point, especially the closing sentence: "I wish all our departments of City Government could be run as systematically and free from graft, favors," &c. To emphasize this please permit me to call attention to the singular fact that in none of these departments is the employe as poorly paid as in the New York Library and its branches. When one considers how much it costs in time and money to qualify for library positions paying from $60 to $80 a month, it seems really astonishing that they can be filled so well. H. F. K.

New York, Dec. 18, 1913.

Rural Teachers Like The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I distribute your paper to the school teachers in the rural districts when through with them, and they seem to appreciate them, always showing a thankful spirit, combined with a pleasing smile, male and female alike.

B. STEVENSON.
Forestdale, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1913.

WOMEN INSPECTORS FIT.

Mrs. Boissevain Says They Can Do Work of Fire Prevention.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Fire Commissioner Johnson tells the public in a letter to THE TIMES that "The spectacle of this lady (Miss Juliette Arden) and her associates (qualified civil service examinees) mounting a fire escape under their present construction, and with such winds as prevail in this town was one which I stolcally forbore to contemplate."

By this statement Commissioner Johnson seeks to imply that his reason for failing to appoint the women to the Fire Prevention Bureau, who were duly certified by the Civil Service Examination Board, in the order of such certification, was that the character of the work involved in determining the adequacy of fire exit (i. e., the scaling of fire escapes, &c.,) is such that a woman could not safely or properly handle it.

The prevention of fire is one thing, the escape from fire another. The prevention of fire has to do with such matters as the storage of combustibles, chemicals, and explosives, the installation and maintenance of fire alarm systems and fire-extinguishing equipment, the protection of gas jets, prohibition of smoking, fire drills, automatic sprinklers, fireproof receptacle, &c. This sort of supervision, we maintain, the women could attend to easily enough. If they are not capable of serving in the capacity of inspectors of the Fire Prevention Bureau, they should not have been summoned to take the civil service examinations which necessarily precede appointments to such positions of inspectorship. Having qualified, subsequent discrimination against them on the part of Commissioner Johnson is not to be tolerated; if such discrimination is once admitted as a working principle we may later see it applied in other departments for the exclusion of Jews, negroes, Scotch, Russians, Republicans, Socialists, &c., as the case (or the prejudice) may be.

The point is this: The Bureau of Fire Prevention has no jurisdiction over fire escapes. Such jurisdiction is vested in the State Labor Department. Commissioner Johnson's speculations as to the disastrous effects of the appointment of women as exit inspectors is therefore irrelevant.

INEZ MILHOLLAND BOISSEVAIN.
New York, Dec. 18, 1913.

The Futility of Laws.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every great reform which has been effected has consisted not in doing something new, but in undoing something old. The most valuable additions to legislation have been enactments destructive of previous legislation, and the best laws which have been passed have been those by which former laws have been repealed. The whole scope and tendency of modern legislation is to restore things to that natural channel from which the ignorance of preceding Legislatures has driven them. But though we may thus be grateful to individual law givers, we owe no thanks to lawyers as a whole.

The above is a copy of a clipping from THE TIMES, I believe. Its truth seems to be borne out in the present-day tendency in the United States to cure every human ill with a Federal or State law.

It might do some good to reprint and publish the above from time to time as a reminder to the people that the best course for them is to return to first principles, and that the good old American doctrine that "the best Government is that which governs the least" is the best doctrine for the United States, under which they have attained to their present degree of prosperity. T. W.

Brooklyn, Dec. 19, 1913.

Mr. Moss for Police Commissioner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note in this morning's issue that "the Police Commissionership is giving Mr. Mitchel the most concern," and I therefore take the liberty of suggesting a man for that office who seems to be the most thoroughly equipped person in New York. I refer to the present Assistant District Attorney and ex-Police Commissioner, Frank Moss.

Mr. Moss has the character, experience, training, and ability which seem to fit him ideally for this troublesome post, and, from my knowledge of the man, I believe that he would prove eminently satisfactory alike to the public, to the Mayor, and to the rank and file of the police force.

It is unnecessary for me to attempt to go into Mr. Moss's peculiar qualifications for this office, and, while I have no doubt that his name has already been suggested or has suggested itself to the Mayor-elect, I cannot forego this opportunity of presenting it, as, by some strange chance, it may not have been under consideration.

MEYER D. ROTHSCHILD.
New York, Dec. 18, 1913.

"Loyalty" to One's Paper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was somewhat surprised by an expression of one of your correspondents who spoke of himself as having been "a loyal reader of THE TIMES for more than forty years." While this must be quite a flattering compliment to THE TIMES, I do not see how one can unqualifiedly applaud the sentiment. An unbroken loyalty, extending over such a long term of years, implies an exact and undeviating acquiescence in all that THE TIMES sets forth in its editorial columns. Such constancy of loyalty stands for continuous constancy of agreement. This further implies, in this connection, either an accepted infallibility of statement on the part of THE TIMES, or else your correspondent's expression is equivalent to saying that THE TIMES has done all his thinking for him, in so far as it covers the range of newspaper opinion.

GEORGE H. HADLEY.
Fairfield, Conn., Dec. 19, 1913.

LITERATURE AS IT IS PRINTED.

"He pressed an ardent kiss upon her brow"—
(Some story! Yet I can't help wondering how
That vacuum cleaner works. The ad is fine,
It makes me wish I had a vac. for mine.
Well, to continue:) "Murmurs, 'Darling, say,
Shall not to-morrow be our wedding day?'"—
"Why darn! Our Holeless hosiery
Has put an end to all such misery."
These ads are nuisances. Yet, on the square,
I think I'd better try a Holeless pair.
What happens next? "She answered, 'I love you'"—
"To be continued on Page 42."
(Where is Page 42? Oh, what a lot
Of stylish men in Wooltail suits. John's got
No Winter suit yet. He might look like that
In Wooltail clothes, although he is so fat.
Oh, here's the page;) "Most Democrats declare
That Wilson's policies are just and fair."
(Most Democrats! Why, what have they to do
With Angelina's saying, "I love you"?
How very odd! But wait—Ah, now I see,
This is continued from Page 23.
While "Lover's Lane," the story I've begun,
Had its commencement on Page 21.
At last I've found it. Yet the print's so small
It's very hard to read the tale at all!
But finish it I must—well, I am vexed!
The maddening thing's "Continued in our Next!")

LOUISE S. HASBROUCK.

CAN'T FIX WATCH PRICES.

Court of Appeals Upholds Decision Against the Waltham Company.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in a decision filed yesterday has supported Charles A. Keene, a jeweler, of 180 Broadway, in the fight he has been making against the Waltham Watch Company of Waltham, Mass. He has been selling one of the company's watches, known as the Riverside movement, Size 16, for $17.35, including the case, although according to an agreement which all dealers in the watch in this country had to sign it was not to be sold at less than $28.50 with the cost of the case added. The company sued for an injunction to restrain Keene from thus cutting prices.

In the lower courts Judge Ray heard the suit. He decided that to fix prices in the way in which the watch company had been doing was a breach of the Sherman anti-trust law, and that the patent laws, which the plaintiffs had invoked, gave them no right to impose such stringent conditions. In a long opinion, Judge Ray asserted that the Waltham Watch Company had attempted to monopolize and control prices and to destroy competition. In his decision he said:

"When a jobber or dealer takes a number of such articles for sale to others, under such a restriction as to the sales made by himself, there is at once a combination to fix prices and to restrain trade in contravention of sound public policy."

The Circuit Court of Appeals merely confirmed the decision of Judge Ray without an opinion. It is understood that the Waltham Watch Company will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

WANT NEW WATER SYSTEM.

Merchants' Association Says Manhattan Needs High Pressure.

The Merchants' Association has started a movement to have a high-pressure service water system introduced in Manhattan in the place of the present gravity system. The Board of Directors has approved recommendations of the Committee on Fire Prevention and Insurance which advance many reasons in favor of the change.

The committee says that Manhattan south of Fifty-ninth Street is now supplied by gravity from the Central Park reservoir under a maxim head of about 120 feet, which is insuficent to supply water to the top floors of four-story buildings. Automatic sprinklers require a water pressure of about twenty-five pounds on the upper story of buildings. In the absence of this pressure gravity tanks into which water must be pumped are required. The present cost of sprinkler systems is in many cases prohibitive, and where they are used their cost is about 75 per cent. more than it would be with a pressure system.

The plan proposed is to pump the Croton supply against a 200-foot head, which would deliver water in lower Manhattan at from seventy-five to eighty pounds pressure at the street level and about twenty-five pounds on top of ten-story buildings. After a report from engineers the plan will be laid before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Mrs. Sage Remembers Workmen.

Every workman in Central Park whose salary is not more than $3 a day will receive a $5 gold piece to-day from Mrs. Russell Sage. This is according to her custom of many years, and yesterday the total fund, $1,905, was turned over to Park Commissioner La Roche.

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

One of the historic estates of London has just changed hands by the sale of the great tract held by the Duke of Bedford in the neighborhood of the British Museum. In to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES there will be an article explaining how this startling departure from the time-honored custom is the direct result of the land policy proposed by Lloyd George and supported by Mr. Asquith. It is likely that other great landowners will also now split up their estates.

In the troubled land of Mexico the interests of the United States are just now in the hands of a naval officer. On Admiral Fletcher, who commands the United States ships in the Gulf, rests the responsibility of most momentous decisions. The reasons why the Administration is ready to trust itself and its fortunes to him are set forth in another article in the Magazine Section.

From time to time in the daily newspapers have appeared accounts of the remarkable experiments made in sending wireless telegrams from fast expresses of the Lackawanna Railroad. The results which have been obtained are told in the Magazine Section with a completeness impossible in the columns of the daily issue.

W. C. Brown, who has just laid down the reins of the New York Central Lines, must assuredly be considered as great an authority on the railway situation as any man in the country. In a remarkable interview for THE SUNDAY TIMES he has declared that in his opinion the people of the United States must consent to the raising of freight rates or Government ownership will be inevitable. The entire future of the railroad system of the country, he believes, depends upon the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on pending rate cases.

One of the remarkable characters of our own day has just passed away in Father O'Connor of Harrison. He held no public office, but he was practically the dictator of the city. He virtually transformed it and exercised a marvelous influence for years for right. Readers of to-morrow's TIMES will be able to understand something of what he accomplished and how he did it.

Mr. Dooley is with us again. Silent for a few months, he has felt it necessary to unbosom himself of his reflections on the political situation. Those who admire the Archey Street philosopher and believe in his astuteness will be glad to hear that he says but one cloud in the President's sky, the Mexican situation, and that forebodes but a passing shower.

Christmas is celebrated the world over, but Christmas is different in every land. A Princess has written for THE SUNDAY TIMES about the Christmas of Madrid. It is, she says, a feast day of music and color, with the religious note in the ascendant, and the gifts consist mainly of eatables. In addition she has several intimate anecdotes to tell about royalty.

Nathan Straus a few weeks ago announced that he was about to give up business and devote himself to philanthropy. Something will be told of what he plans with regard to Palestine and the bettering of sanitary conditions there.

Those who hear Amato now perhaps never think that he could have had a hard fight to reach the top of the tree. But he had before he arrived in 1902, and the account of his trials as a starving singer in Milan is full of interest.

Jewels have ever had a fascination for men and women, not altogether explained by their beauty. Many curious things concerning the diamond, the ruby, and other gems have been collected in a book, which will be described to-morrow.

The romance of the old Boston Post Road from Park Row to Boston is set forth in a fascinating article, and immediately afterward comes a description by Prof. Tombo of the American University's peculiar position in the world.

Fumigation as a disinfectant has been attacked by a British scientist, who champions in its place the spray. Some account is given of the controversy his views have stirred up. Still another special article is devoted to an account of the zone system of handling urban rapid transit traffic, which has been found effective in Berlin. In addition there are the regular features, which have made THE SUNDAY TIMES famous: Fine Points for the Would-be Expert in Auction Bridge, Art at Home and Abroad, and Mr. Mayer's "Impressions of the Passing Show."

PRIZE PICTURES IN ACADEMY'S EXHIBIT

Carnegie Award to Ritschel's "Rocks and Breakers"—Proctor Prize to Wiles.

ISIDOR MEDAL TO JONES

Sargent's "Waterfall," Daniel Garber's "Lumberville," and Gardner Symons's "November" Shown.

This year's Academy exhibition is an eminently sensible affair. One reads in the catalogue of the great age of the Academy, and reflects with pleasure that this nice old body has no inclination toward the tango or the trot, that it wears its years becomingly, but follows the fashion of the time in declining to consider itself hairless and cappy when it knows itself still to be careless and happy.

The general tone of the rooms is neither morose nor flippant, but agreeably vivacious, and the number of pictures arrest attention for their good workmanship and energy of conception. Energy is what still is lacking in very much of our art, and by energy is not meant saltatory agility. What is meant may be easiest learned by standing a few moments in front of Sargent's "Waterfall," lent to the exhibition by Samuel T. Peters. At first glance it seems little more than realism of the best sort. The rocks are solid, the sky is different in texture from the water, the tumbling stream tells the simple story of the law of gravitation with a good deal of eloquence, that is all. But is it all? A painter will tell you that you have only the beginning in these facts. He has stated his facts, of course, but he also has had the mental energy to make them pictorially interesting. There is not a square inch of the canvas that does not testify to his mastery over his craft, not one to which you can point and say that it is empty of pictorial significance. He weaves across the strong warp of his design a web of intricately mingled color that never fails to produce a unified impression. Nothing is so complicated that his mind cannot reduce it to the simplicity of art, nothing is so simple that he cannot enliven it with the complication of art. Which is enough to say about one master who already has had so much said about him. The Academy was clever to get him, though, and to put him where he so quietly illustrates the whole point of art, which is to get at the essence of the thing seen and bring it out for the world to know.

In the same gallery with the "Waterfall" are a number of landscapes of great interest. Daniel Garber's "Lumberville," with its blue distance, its violet mists, its clouds bronzed like those that gather above St. Paul's in London, its sly, delightful stream, entirely belies the commonplace of its title until we get to the immediate foreground, where a stretch of stippled yellow branches flaunt themselves after the manner of footlights and lend a sense of theatre to the otherwise sympathetic version of nature.

"November," by Gardner Symons, is not so poetic a picture, it puts mystery quite aside, but its prose is vigorous and nervous, and tingles the blood a bit. We imagine the scene one with which the artist is completely familiar. There is a stone wall, painted with the intimacy accorded a wall seen every day of the week; there is a road in rather a bad humor, a rutty, lumpy, somewhat sodden road that would be dusty in Summer and sloshy in February and slippery in January; there is a house, the kind of house we Americans put by the side of such a road, and there is a magnificent row of trees, drawn with respect, as though the relationship of the branches mattered and the upward spring of the trunks from deep-bedded roots was something of great importance. Then there is the river chafing angrily under a sullen sky, and the hills looking as hills look when the atmosphere declines to help them out. A common scene enough, yet what a beautiful picture it is! American to the bone, and stalwart in both execution and conception.

There are two pictures by Childe Hassam, one "Diana's Bath," with a little nude figure, rather pulled out as his figures are apt to be, and with a glorious pool of green and violet and blue, and a blue on the horizon that beggars any description not made with a paint brush. In this gallery also are Mr. Bruestle's New England landscapes, with rocks like whitening bones in the foreground; Howard Russell Butler's "Glorious Day on the Maine Coast" that seems to shout out the historic line "The breaking waves dashed high"; E. W. Redfield's "Village in Winter," John F. Carlson's "Snowy Stretches," and "The Village Church" by Cullen Yates, authentic descriptions of Winter weather. "St. Ives," by Max Kuehne, may not be convincing portraiture; we have

GREET DEBUTANTES AT DANCING PARTIES

Mrs. Arthur J. Cumnock Entertains 700 at a Ball at Sherry's for Her Daughter.

HOSTESSES AT THE GOTHAM

Mrs. H. H. Vreeland and Mrs. J. A. Ferguson Receive with Daughters—Dance for Miss Taylor.

Dances were given last night for several of the season's débutantes, the largest being the ball Mrs. Arthur J. Cumnock gave at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Mary Cutting Cumnock, a granddaughter of Mrs. Robert L. Cutting, Sr. Another and small dinner dance was given for Miss Dorothy Keene Taylor by her mother, Mrs. Keene Taylor.

Mrs. H. H. Vreeland and Mrs. J. Armour Ferguson were joint hostesses at a dance at the Gotham for their daughters, Miss Marjorie Vreeland and Miss May Farquhar Ferguson, who were schoolmates in Paris, and the still younger set took part in two dances at the residence of Mrs. Charles E. McCann and Mrs. Walter Lester Carr.

The ball Mrs. Cumnock gave at Sherry's for Miss Cumnock was attended by almost 700. The dancing was in the large ballroom, and a seated supper was served between 12 and 1 o'clock in the small ballroom. The decorations were in pink and green, pink roses being a feature. Mrs. Cumnock, in changeable blue moire with rhinestones, and Miss Mary Cutting Cumnock in white trimmed in silver, received in the reception room, gay with roses and ferns. The débutante's grandmother, Mrs. Robert L. Cutting, was also present for a short time.

A number of dinners preceded the ball. Mrs. Cumnock gave a small dinner, Heyward Cutting was a dinner host, and Mrs. Allen Appleton Robbins and Mrs. Charles Van Rensselaer also gave dinners and took their guests to the dance.

Mrs. Cumnock's Guests.

The guests invited included many of the older married people as well as young married couples, débutantes, and dancing men. Among those who accepted were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martyn Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Allen, the Hon. Alfred Anson and Mrs. Anson, Dr. Harold S. Arnold and Mrs. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Borland, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. William de F. Manice, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bradleston, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. F. de Rham, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dilworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Donn Barber, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Crosby, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cumnock.

Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Clothier, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Dadmun, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Deering, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kidder, Mr. and Mrs. J. Prentice Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. Montant, Mr. and Mrs. Devereux Milburn, Mr. and Mrs. Bueil Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher, Mr. and Mrs. J. Horace Harding, Mr. and Mrs. James Henry Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould, Mr. and Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Pillot, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Gavin, Mr. and Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Pell, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. B. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon S. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Thacher, Mr. and Mrs. Grenwold A. Thompson, Dr. B. T. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Malcom Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Schley, Mr. and Mrs. John Rutherfurd, and Mr. and Mrs. Willard D. Straight.

Also the Misses Harriet and Janetta Alexander, Dorothy Anderton, Margaret Andrews, Beatrice Reed Blake, Claire Bird, Mary C. Bishop, Florence Blair, Betty and Rosetta Carson, Louise and Constance Chappell, Gwendolin Condon, Ursula Brown, Vieva Fisher, Angelica Brown Duer, Constance Juliana Cutting, Grace Cumnock, Diane del Monte, Alice Hunt, Carol Harriman, Frances W Henry, Noel Johnston, Mary Jacob, Dorothy Shepard, Ruth Twombly, Mercedes de Acosta, Maria de Barril, Evelyn Boyle, Cecelia Bull, Winifred and Dorothy Chisolm, Charlotte Cram, Madeleine Dinsmore, Helen Huntington, Julia Edey, Susan Dresser, Jennie and Marie Emmet, Dorothy Ficken, Miriam Harrison, Rhonda Fullam, Helena Fish, Lentilhon Gilford, Alice Haven.

Lilian Hyde, Margaret Henderson, Augusta McCagg, Phyllis and Elizabeth McVickar, Theodore Larocque, Laura Livingston, M. L. Keene, Elizabeth Kendall, Carolyn Kidd, Sarah Manice, Eleanor Mortimer, Georgiana H. Owen, Kathryn Oakman, Julia Robbins, Mildred Rives, Le Brun Parsons, Doris and Katharine Porter, Dorothy Proctor, Margaret Seton Porter, Elsie Park, Mary Parsons, Camilla Morgan, Genevieve Sanford, Mimi Scott, Marion Hollins, Eleanor Taylor, Marie Tailer, Margaret and Louise Trevor, Dorothy Taylor, Tesson Thayer, and Penelope Sears.

Vincent Astor in Party.

Also Vincent Astor, Frederick C. Allen, Reginald Auchincloss, F. H. Baldwin, M. S. Barber, J. A. Blair, Jr., Hermann and Carl Boker, C. S. and W. B. Brown, Gray Bryan, L. Havemeyer Butt, Braxton Bigelow, J. A. Blanchard, Shelton, Bartow, and John Farr, James de W. Cutting, Heyward Cutting, Suydam Cutting, R. L. Fowler, Jr., E. B. Condon, Cyril and Clarence Crimmins, Elliot Cobb, F. A. Carroll, H. L. Caesar, Albert M. Bagby, S. D. Babcock, J. W. Appleton, Philip Armour, Felix Doubleday, W. C. and Henry Emmet, Lemist Esler, Walter Eaton, Alfred H. Ely, Jr., Alessandro Fabbri, J. Coleman Drayton, and H. C. Drayton.

Geoffrey and Percival Dodge, George Dixon, Jr., Madison and De Forest Grant, Alexander Hadden, Gavin Hadden, Dennis Hare, Arrell Harriman, Oliver C. Harriman, Harold Hutchons, Erskine Hewitt, F. B., Albert and Murray Hoffman, C. G., and Stoddard Hoffman, McKim Hollins, Amory Haskell, Leonard Jacob, Marshall Kernochan, J. Couper Ford, Bradford Locke, Charles Safford, Frederick Osborn, C. H. Mellen, C. A. Munn, Walter McClure, Charles Neave, William Rauch, E. Vail Stebbins, W. Rhinelander Stuart, Jr., Irving Pardee, Harry Sproul, Phoenix Ingraham, C. H. Marshall, and C. E. Miller.

Dance for Miss Taylor.

Mrs. Keene Taylor of 863 Park Avenue was the hostess last night at Sherry's at a small dinner dance for her débutante daughter, Miss Dorothy Keene Taylor. The dinner was served at five large tables in the tapestry suite, decorated with heather and yellow roses and seating twenty or twenty-five each.

Mrs. Taylor, in violet chiffon embroidered in silver, and Miss Taylor, in lilac taffeta and silver lace, received.

After dinner and while coffee was being served the tables were cleared away for the dancing, for which some additional guests were asked. The guests, who numbered about 125, were the débutantes and young dancing women and men. Two orchestras played alternately, and a buffet supper was served after midnight.

Among those asked were the Misses Gabrielle Gourd, Lentilhon Gilford, Louise Butler, Annie Gilbert, Faith Baldwin, Evelyn Scott, Dorothy Anderton, Elizabeth Klapp, Coline Ingersoll, Barbara Shedd, Edith Bouvier, Dorothy Hollister, Alida Oddie Banks, Priscilla Bull, Louise Frank, Lida Fleitmann, Helen de Forest Griffin, Maude C. Coster, Margaret and Louise Trevor, Gertrude Pardee, Eleanor Hartshorne, Frances and Caroline Wyeth, Elise Francke, and Constance Peabody.

Ruth Moller, Hazen Symington, Elizabeth Thompson, Vieva Fisher, Louise Dixon, Mercedes de Acosta, Nathalie Slocum, Beatrice Burrill, Carol Harrimann, Laura Parsons, Katharine Oakman, Marie Louise Rodewald, Mary Alexander, Cornelia de Lancey Cammann, Alice Haven, Constance Orr Helen Hiss, Noel Haskins, Edith Farr, Mildred Dennis, Star Paris, Mary Woodin, Emilie Ford, and Miss Talmadge.

Also Thomas Potter, A. Talbot Jones, Carley Harriman, Bryce and Stuart Wing, Henry Coe, Barton Plumb, Paul Bonner, the Messrs. Chauncey, William Prime, W. Travers Jerome, Jr., William Phillips, J. V. Kilbreth, Mourtlandt Moss, Hoffman Nickerson, Philip Franklin, Donald Carr, Behrens Waters, André Gross, J. C. C. Converse, W. V. C. Ruxton, Leonard Wyeth, Maccullough Miller, Ransom Noble, Dr. Harold Pardee, William Fairchild, Joel E. Fisher, T. L. Johnson, Vivian Palmieri, Frederic Alexandre, James Work, and the Messrs. Banks and Cerero.

Greet Misses Vreeland, Ferguson.

Mrs. H. H. Vreeland of 229 West Seventy-second Street and Mrs. J. Armour Ferguson of 36 West Fifty-ninth Street gave a dance for the Misses May Farquhar Ferguson and Marjorie Vreeland in the Gotham ballroom. Mrs. Ferguson in black embroidered in blue; Mrs. Vreeland, in white and gold; Miss Vreeland, in white brocaded chiffon and lace, and Miss Ferguson, in silver cloth shading into pink, received at the ballroom entrance against a screen covered with bouquets sent the débutantes.

There were about 300 acceptances. A seated supper was served in the main dining room after 12 o'clock. Among those asked were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Meade, Mr. and Mrs. Oren Root, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Chapin, Dr. Moorehead and Mrs. Moorehead, Mrs. T. H. Reed, the Misses Marguerite Jacquette, Marion Feurstmann, Charlotte Werner, Ruth Quackenbush, Madeline Howard, Dorothy Bigelow, Katharine Culbert, Katharine Place, Miss Stevens, Marietta Chapin, Edith S. Adams, Ruth Singer, Naomi Andrews, Katharine Hollister, Margaret Henderson, Eleanor Hartshorne, Augusta and Louise Dixon, and Elinor Davies.

Also Kingsley Roberts, Henry Colbath, Henry Wiser, Edward Watson, Jr., H. T. Vreeland, Jr., Somers, James, and Reed Vreeland, Lyman Spaulding, Carlisle Peet, Henry Gray, and Orville C. Crane.

Mrs. C. E. F. McCann, Hostess.

Mrs. Charles E. F. McCann gave a small dance at her new residence, 4 East Seventy-seventh Street, last evening. About one hundred young married and unmarried people accepted. The house had red and green Christmas decorations, and a buffet supper was served at midnight. Mrs. McCann will give another dance for about the same number of young married people on next Monday.

Mrs. Walter Lester Carr gave a small dance last night at her residence, 68 West Fifty-first Street, for her young son, Elmendorf L. Carr, who is home from St. Paul's School for the holidays. About forty young girls and boys were asked, the former including some of the season's buds and the latter a number of the St. Paul boys here for the Christmas season.

GIVE PLAY FOR CHARITY.

St. Christopher League Members Act "His Excellency the Governor."

A large audience crowded the Plaza ballroom last night to see the amateurs in the St. Christopher League play "His Excellency, the Governor," for the benefit of the New York Nursery and Childs' Hospital. Dancing followed.

Lauren Carroll acted the title rôle of His Excellency, Sir Montagu Martin, and Karl T. Frederick was the Right Hon. Henry Carlton, while Frank P. Wuperman was Capt. Carew, and Frank L. Cunningham was the Private Secretary.

Miss Ella Marian Lindley played the part of Mrs. Wentworth-Bolingbroke. Miss Ellinor Lapham was Ethel Carlton, Miss Eleanor Du Bois was Stella de Gex, and Miss Eleanor Bartlett was Spinks, the maid. Delafield Du Bois played the butler and W. Edgar Baker, Jr., the sentry. John P. H. Perry was Major Kildare and Dwight Franklin was Capt. Rivers. There was much applause from the players' friends in the audience.

Among the patronesses, most of whom were in the audience, were Mrs. John S. Baird, Mrs. Hearry Clay Adams, Mrs. Lewis H. Lapham, Mrs. W. H. Woodin, Mrs. Herbert Scoville, Mrs. William Kingsland, Mrs. J. J. Lapham, Mrs. Noah C. Rogers, Mrs. Joseph R. Guernsey, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Mrs. Ashton C. Clarkson, Mrs. G. Forrest Butterworth, Mrs. J. Christy Bell, Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, Mrs. James V. Chalmers, Mrs. John C. Moore, Mrs. W. H. Harris, Mrs. W. S. Edgar, Mrs. G. P. Benjamin, Mrs. Mayo Smith, Mrs. Henry A. Todd, Mrs. J. S. Whitman, Mrs. W. G. Verplanck, and Mrs. William W. Vaughan.

To-day's Coming-Out Receptions.

Mrs. Robert Franklin Adams will give a tea this afternoon at 3 East Seventy-sixth Street to introduce Miss Edith Adams. A theatre party and a supper and dancing at Sherry's will follow.

Mrs. Henry Van Ardsdale of 74 West Ninety-fourth Street will introduce Miss Alice Maude Van Arsdale at a tea.

Mrs. Allan Fitch will give a tea at 88 West Fifty-sixth Street for her débutante daughter Miss Katharine Fitch, and a theatre party and supper will be given in the evening.

Mrs. Fritz von Bernuth, Jr., will give a reception to-day at 498 West End Avenue to introduce Miss Constance de Forest Orr, Mr. von Bernuth's niece.

Mrs. Joseph Hamblen Sears of Oyster Bay will give a reception this afternoon at the Colony Club for her daughter, Miss Penelope Sears, which will be followed by dancing and supper at Sherry's, given by Frederic Potts Moore for the débutante.

Mrs. Luden Hamilton Tyng will give a tea this afternoon at her new home, 3 East Eighty-fifth Street, for Miss Blanche E. Tyng, the débutante daughter of James E. Tyng.

Play in Aid of German Hospital.

"A Day at the Seashore," a musical play in two acts by Konrad A. Brandt, was given last night at the Hotel Astor by the Junior Aid League of the German Hospital and Dispensary. This is the fourth annual entertainment given by the league. Miss Dorothy Thomas and Carl F. Krollpfeiffer were the principals in the cast. Following the performance there was dancing. The officers of the league are John C. B. Orth, President; Miss Elsa Krollpfeiffer, Christine A. Peper, Amy Wissmann, Louise M. Orth, William K. Schmidt, and Hans C. Boos. The boxes were occupied by many prominent German-Americans.

The Scuola d'Industrie Italiane

Under the patronage of H. M. Queen Margherita

Christmas Exhibition and Sale

Italian Laces and Embroideries copied from old designs and adapted to modern uses, worked by the young women of the Italian colony of New York

Beautiful Christmas Gifts in Great Variety

Lunch Sets, Bureau Scarfs, Opera Hoods, Beatrice and other Bags, Baby's Shoes, Caps and Dresses, Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Bed Spreads, Desk Seats, Linen, Fobs, Fancy Boxes, etc., etc.

No. 177 MACDOUGAL STREET

Just South of 8th Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues

LUSITANIA MAKES 28 KNOTS IN HOUR

In Rough Voyage She Arrives Here in 4 Days 18 Hours, Averaging 24.65 Knots.

NEW PROPELLERS BETTER

Capt. Dow Has Hopes of Setting a New Record When He Strikes Fine Weather.

Owing to her fine steaming against strong winds and head seas for practically the whole voyage across from Queenstown, the Cunard liner Lusitania arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool in 4 days 18 hours and 5 minutes from Daunt's Rock, at an average speed of 24.65 knots. Her best day's runs were 630 and 625, on Monday and Wednesday, respectively, and her highest speed was close upon 28 knots for one hour, according to Capt. David Dow. The Lusitania brought 388 first, 280 second, and 589 third class, and 7,580 sacks of mail, and sixteen large cats from various countries.

In speaking of the Lusitania's fast steaming this passage out Capt. Dow said yesterday in his opinion it was due to the change in her propellers when the new turbines were installed recently. That is, by having them turn outward instead of inward as they did formerly.

"If she had not made the high speed at intervals when we got a slant I should not have been able to reach New York so early to-day," the Captain said. "With a strong head wind and rough sea the Lusitania made 630 miles up till noon on Monday, and 625 against a moderate gale with high head sea from noon Tuesday to noon Wednesday.

"Her best work, I think, since she has been a ship, was from 8 o'clock yesterday morning till 4 in the afternoon, when she made 197 revolutions and averaged 27 knots. For a little more than an hour—from 2:30 to 3:30 A. M.—the revolutions soared to 207, which brought the Lusitania's speed to close upon 28 knots."

He added that when the Lusitania got a real slant of fine weather he believed she would make a new record for the Atlantic. Capt. Dow, in command of the Mauretania, made the present record of 4 days, 10 hours.

Capt. Dow is very proud of a nautical calendar worked out to A. D. 2000 by Capt. John McNab, 76 years old, who was for many years examining officer for the Board of Trade in Liverpool. He examined Capt. Dow for second mate, mate, and master in Liverpool, and made the calendar, which is hand painted on canvas.

As the Lusitania will be at sea on Christmas Day, the Captain will eat his Christmas dinner with his officers and engineers in the dining saloon to-morrow night, and the warrant officers and crew will have their turkey and plum pudding with a bottle of beer, ginger ale, or tot of grog, provided by Chief Steward William H. Allison, at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

LORD AND LADY DECIES HERE.

To Spend Christmas with Goulds—Mrs. W. B. Leeds Also on Lusitania.

After an absence of two years Lord and Lady Decies arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Lusitania with their eldest daughter, Eileen, who is now fourteen months old. They will spend Christmas at Georgian Court, the home of Lady Decies's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould. The first person to board the Lusitania after the gangway was lowered from her pier was Mrs. Gould, who kissed her grandchild before she greeted her daughter, and said to her son-in-law, Lord Decies: "This is going to be the greatest Christmas we have ever had at Georgian Court." The Right Hon. Seton R. Beresford, who is writing a book of his impressions of the United States, was at the pier to meet his brother.

Lord Decies, who was described on the immigration landing card as "John de Decies," said that he expected to stay here about six weeks to two months. After spending the Christmas and New Year's festivities at Georgian Court, he and Lady Decies might travel about a bit, but had no fixed plans so far.

With regard to English politics, he said he was not at all sure that Home Rule would be a success in Ireland, but believed the best way was to give it a fair trial at any rate and see what happened. Asked for his opinion on the suffrage question in England, Lord Decies replied that previous to the destructive actions of the militants he was in favor of giving women over there the vote, but did not believe it should be done now for what had taken place.

Mrs. William B. Leeds arrived on the Lusitania with her 9-year-old son to spend Christmas with her father. They will remain at the Ritz-Carlton until Jan. 14, and return on the Lusitania, she said. Lady Lister Kaye is with Mrs. Leeds.

SAYS IMMIGRANTS ARE MISLED

New Austrian Ambassador Assails Statements of Steamship Agents.

Among the arrivals on the Lusitania yesterday was Konstantin Dumba, the new Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, who was accompanied by his wife. When asked what was thought in Austria of President Wilson's attitude toward Mexico, Mr. Dumba replied:

"We think it is very good and believe he has sufficient power on sea and land to do whatever he thinks is right. But I do not know if such a thing as a constitutional election is possible in Mexico."

The Ambassador explained that he was interested in the immigration question more than in Mexico, because it concerned his own people who are coming to this country as laborers.

"They all think when they emigrate," said Mr. Dumba, "that they will make millions of dollars in America, and feel that they will have a better chance in the new country than in older Europe. The steamship agents foster this belief and exaggerate in their statements as to the chance over here for foreigners."

J. P. MORGAN IS HOME.

Banker Had Plenty of Violin Music on the Lusitania.

J. Pierpont Morgan returned yesterday on the Lusitania from his trip abroad accompanied by his wife and two daughters. The banker said he had enjoyed a real holiday and was not ready to discuss business affairs until he went to his office, which would be this morning, he said.

Mischa Elman, the Russian violinist, had the cabin next to Mr. Morgan, and, according to several of the passengers, the banker was surfeited with violin music. Mr. Morgan made no comment on the matter to the officers of the ship.

TO HONOR YIDDISH POET.

Friends Will Give Carnegie Hall Reception To-night for Bloomgarden.

On the eve of his departure for Palestine, where he is to live and identify himself with the revival of Jewish life on the ancient soil of his people, Solomon Bloomgarden, known as "Jehoash," the Yiddish poet, will be the guest of honor this evening at a reception given by his friends in Carnegie Hall.

"Jehoash" has written several volumes of poetry, a book of fables, and a dictionary of Yiddish phrases. He is the author of a collection of Talmudic lore, known as the "Ethics of the Fathers." His poetical one-act Biblical play, "Schunammite," will be produced to-night for the first time with Mme. Sarah Adler and Gustave Sacht in the leading parts.

In the musical programme, Leo Wold Erdody will play his own composition, the "Song of the Chassidim," on the violin given him by Mrs. W. D. Sloane, W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, and others.

COHAN & HARRIS IN MOVIES.

Buy Into Kinemacolor Concern and Will Produce Cohan's Plays.

Cohan & Harris, the theatrical managers, yesterday formed a combination with the Kinemacolor moving-picture concern, investing a large amount of money in the film business, which will be expanded to produce black and white moving-picture plays, as well as the colored pictures now put out by the Kinemacolor.

The theatrical firm will put on several of George M. Cohan's successes as a starter before the cameras, and plans to become producers of other moving-picture plays on a large scale. C. A. Burt, the booking agent, is a partner in the new combination, and Jack Welch is also interested in the company.

The combination was formed following an offer made by Cohan & Harris to take stock in several other film concerns, but their proposals were refused for one reason or another. The Kinemacolor Company began to negotiate with George M. Cohan about a month ago.

In addition to being interested in the making of the films, Cohan & Harris will furnish the theatres in which to show the photo plays and will put pictures into all of the houses they control during the Summer.

WILL ACT FRENCH PLAYS.

Parisian Players to Give Dress Rehearsal Under Society Patronage.

Under the auspices of many persons well known in society the French Drama Society to-morrow night will present, as a dress rehearsal, "La Vierge Folle" by Henri Bataille and "Le Passant" by François Coppee at the Harris Theatre. The plays will be acted by a company of Parisian actors and actresses under the direction of Mme. Yorska, the pupil of Sarah Bernhardt. She will be assisted by Beverly Sitgreaves, the American actress; Marie Horton, Georgette Passedoit, Nane Defrance, Marie de la Motte, Alda de Anchoritz, Ernest Perrin, José Rubin, and M. Verneuil.

The demand for tickets to the performances of the society this season is such that the Sunday night dress rehearsals and Monday matinées are to be supplemented later by Friday and Saturday matinées and Saturday evening performances. The next play will be "Andromaque," which will be offered a week from next Monday.

Paul Armstrong Marries Again.

Paul Armstrong, the playwright, and Kittie Cassidy, known on the stage as Catherine Calvert, leading woman in several of Armstrong's plays, were married on Wednesday in New Haven. Mrs. Armstrong is visiting relatives in Baltimore while Armstrong is in New York. Armstrong was divorced last Fall by Rella Abell Armstrong. The court gave her alimony at the rate of $15,000 a year. Miss Calvert recently appeared in her husband's play, "The Escape," which failed after a few performances at the Lyric Theatre.

Triangle Club Gives Play To-day.

The Triangle Club of Princeton University, will give its annual play this afternoon and evening at the Hotel Astor, presenting "The Pursuit of Priscilla," an original musical comedy. Another performance will be held on Wednesday evening, Christmas Eve, at the Aerial Theatre, atop the New Amsterdam Theatre. The play will also be produced at Washington, where President Wilson has arranged to meet the members of the club at the White House.

George S. Viereck Entertains.

George Sylvester Viereck gave a tea yesterday at his home, 202 Riverside Drive, for Richard Le Gallienne, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, and Alexander Harvey. Among those present were Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. Curt Hugo Reisinger, Mrs. Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff, Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Mrs. Lemp Konta, Leonard Dalton Abbott, T. Everett Harre, and Alfred Rau.

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CAPT. F. L. CHAPIN OF THE WYOMING DIES

Commander of Flagship of Atlantic Fleet Stricken on Return Trip from Mediterranean.

NEAR DEATH ON ARRIVAL

Tossed by Wind and Wave as Dreadnought Battled to Reach Home—His Career in the Navy.

Capt. Frederick Lincoln Chapin, U. S. N., the commander of the superdreadnought Wyoming, flagship of the United States Atlantic Fleet, died in the Naval Hospital, Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Capt. Chapin was taken ill during the return voyage of the first dreadnought division of the fleet from the cruise to the Mediterranean, and was in a dying condition when that voyage ended at New York last Monday morning. Capt. Chapin was taken ill soon after the Wyoming sailed from Villefranche, and at one time during the voyage, which was one of the roughest in the navy, his life was despaired of.

During the last days of the voyage, however, he seemed to improve, and when the Wyoming arrived at the Navy Yard at noon last Monday the naval surgeons who had been attending held out a faint hope that he might rally from the attack of Bright's disease from which he was suffering. Capt. Chapin was immediately transferred from the Wyoming to the Navy Hospital.

Instead of improving he continued to grow worse and the doctors announced last Tuesday morning that there was no chance of his recovery. Mrs. Chapin was not notified of Capt. Chapin's illness until the division of dreadnoughts arrived off Sandy Hook, when a message was sent to her in Washington telling her to hurry to the bedside of her husband. She arrived that night and was with him continually to the end.

The illness of Capt. Chapin saddened the homecoming of the ships, and the result was that the enthusiasm that nearly always marks the arrival of naval vessels in New York was entirely missing when the Wyoming and the other superdreadnoughts arrived at New York Tuesday morning. There was no more popular officer in the navy than the Wyoming's Captain. As Pay Inspector Samuel McGowan of the fleet staff said yesterday, there was not a man on the ship, from the Commander in Chief whose flagship the Wyoming is, to the greenest of the cabin boys, who did not bear an affection for the skipper of one of the greatest ships in the United States Navy.

The voyage home of the dreadnoughts was one continual battle with wind and wave from start to finish. When in mid-ocean and at times when it was thought that Capt. Chapin was dying there were times when the decks of the vessels were buried five and six feet deep in water and when the waves that broke over the superstructure completely hid everything but the tops of the giant masts from the view of the officers and men on the other ships.

Capt. Chapin was 50 years old and was a native of Illinois, from which State he received an Annapolis appointment in September, 1879. He was graduated in 1882, and was made an Ensign two years later and reached the grade of Captain in July, 1911. Prior to assuming command of the flagship Wyoming he was in command of the battleship Missouri, now retired to the reserve, but at that time one of the first line ships of the Atlantic fleet. Capt. Chapin, besides having exercised some of the highest ship commands in the gift of the Navy Department, had also occupied high positions ashore, at one time in the Bureau of Ordnance, and at another as an official of the Bureau of Equipment, both in the Navy Department at Washington.

SOCIAL NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stuart Fleming have returned from California and are at their town house, 2 East Sixty-fifth Street, for the Winter.

Sir Robert and Lady Hadfield are at the New Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, to remain over Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, who have been in South America and Europe for the last two years are now in Paris.

Mrs. Paul Morton, who is arriving from Europe, will be at the St. Regis for the season. Mrs. William Goddard, who has been abroad, will join her daughter, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, at the hotel for a visit before going on to Providence.

The marriage of Miss Helen Le Roy Glover and John Paulson Hoffman, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin D. Holman, will take place on Jan. 10 in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church. Owing to mourning none but relatives and a few intimate friends will be asked, and the reception which will be at Mrs. Henry Sheaff Glover's residence, 118 East Fifty-fourth Street, will be a small one.

Mrs. Robert A. Ford gave a tea at 875 Park Avenue yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Juliet Ford. Mrs. Ford in black lace, Miss Ford in white satin trimmed in crystal and rhinestones, had receiving with them the Misses Helen Du Bois, Marjorie Munroe, Eleanor White, Kathryn Child, and Sally and Dorothy Parker.

Mrs. von Juch Wellman will give an afternoon musical on Sunday, Dec. 28. Mrs. Wellman will sing, as will also probably David Bispham. Lreis Williams, the pianist, will play.

Mrs. Frederick Kobbe of 68 East Eighty-sixth Street will give a small tea to-day at 68 East Eighty-sixth Street, for her daughter, Mrs. Herman Livingston, Jr., of Boston, who is her guest.

Mrs. Amos R. Pinchot is giving a reception this afternoon at 1,021 Park Avenue.

Mrs. George L. Rives is giving a small dinner dance this evening at her residence, 69 East Seventy-ninth Street, for Miss Mildred Rives.

Mrs. Frederick S. Dennis is giving a luncheon to-day at the Colony Club for Miss Mildred Denis. A theatre party will follow it.

H. E. Asch of 90 West Thirty-sixth Street will give an old-time picnic dance at Delmonico's this evening.

Mrs. William Allen of 51 East Sixty-fifth Street gave a dinner last night for William Barnes, Jr., of Albany.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The brigade officers of the Irish Volunteers, the militant body of the Clan-na-Gael Society attended the performance of "Gen. John Regan" at the Hudson Theatre last night.

To-morrow afternoon in the north ball room of the Hotel Astor there will be a private view of "Forty Years a Queen," a moving picture play of events in the life of the late Queen Victoria of England.

"Traffic in Souls," the white slave picture play now being shown at Weber's Theatre, will also be put on at Belasco's Republic Theatre, commencing to-morrow afternoon. Four performances will be given every day.

To-night will mark the first anniversary of the opening of the Cort Theatre and the end of a year's uninterrupted run of "Peg of My Heart." A copy of the hove made from the play will be presented to every one in the audience.

Chris Baker, an English comedian, sailed from Liverpool Thursday on the Cedric. He will play here at Keith's Palace Theatre the week of Dec. 29. Mr. Baker has never visited America.

Mrs. Thomas Wise has been engaged to play the "Nurse" in William Faversham's production of "Romeo and Juliet." Mr. Faversham, Cecilia Loftus, R. D. McLean, Odette Tyler, Pedro de Cordoba and other members of Mr. Faversham's company leave for Toronto to-day for the final rehearsals of "Romeo and Juliet," and "Othello," prior to their opening there Dec. 29.

The children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of Newark will attend the matinee performance of the spectacle "America" to-day at the Hippodrome, the guests of Louis V. Aronson, of that city.

The one hundredth consecutive performance of "At Bay" with Guy Standing and Chrystal Herne will take place at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 3. Souvenirs will be presented to women attending the performance.

Anna Held, who is to appear with her company at the Casino Theatre on Dec. 29, played yesterday in Spokane, Wash.

Forrest Winant has been engaged for six weeks at the Little Theatre, Los Angeles, to play the title role in "Antaio" and Forpand in "The Pigeon."

MRS. A. T. PATRICK DEAD.

She Worked 12 Years and Spent $50,000 to Free Patrick.

TULSA, Oklahoma, Dec. 19.—Mrs. Albert T. Patrick, whose husband served twelve years in Sing Sing Prison as the alleged murderer of William Marsh Rice, died here to-day. Patrick and their children were at the bedside.

Mrs. Patrick, as Mrs. Addie M. Francis, was married to Patrick soon after his conviction of the murder of Rice. For the ensuing twelve years she devoted her entire time and spent $50,000 in efforts to prove Patrick's innocence and gain a pardon for him.

Albert T. Patrick and Mrs. Addie M. Francis met in 1892 when the lawyer and his first wife were living at the Lenox Hotel. After the death of the first Mrs. Patrick, in 1897, the lawyer, with his two young daughters, went to live at Mrs. Francis's boarding house at 316 West Fifty-eighth Street. He was still living there when he was arrested for the Rice murder in 1901.

The couple were married in the Tombs on March 30, 1902, after Patrick's first trial and conviction, and just before he was taken to the death house at Sing Sing. Largely through her untiring efforts, Gov. Dix granted a pardon to her husband a year ago last Thanksgiving. A few months later she went with her husband to Oklahoma in order, as she expressed it, "that he might build his life anew."

WM. E. FEARIS DEAD AT 103.

Devotee of Open-Air Life Read Newspapers Without Glasses.

William E. Fearis, aged 103, died of old age Thursday at his home, 909 Whiton Street, Jersey City. He was born in Huddersfield, England, in 1810, and came to this city when he was 14 years old. He lived here for fifty years. He was for forty years a member of the old Bedford Street Methodist Church in Greenwich Village, where he was class leader. He moved to Jersey in 1860, and became a dealer in blue stone.

Mr. Fearis was able to read the newspaper without glasses. He lived much of his life in the open air, and attributed his long life to fresh air, deep breathing, and abstinence from stimulants. He took a lively interest in politics, and was a Republican. He is survived by a daughter, Miss Elizabeth E. Fearis.

Gen. Cunibesti, Naval Engineer.

ROME, Dec. 19.—The death occurred to-day of Major Gen. Vittorio Cuniberti of the Italian Naval Engineers' Corps, who drafted the plans for the first Italian superdreadnought.

Obituary Notes.

Miss ELIZABETH J. SPEERS of Mount Pleasant, Belfast, Ireland, died suddenly of apoplexy at the Mountainside Hospital Montclair, N. J., yesterday. Miss Speers was the sister of James M. Speers of James McCutcheon & Co., New York, who lives in Montclair, and John C. Speers of Glen Ridge. She went to Montclair recently to visit members of her family.

CALVIN D. SMITH, one of the oldest business men in Bernardsville, N. J., is dead at his home in his 73d year. He was returning from business on Thursday night when he was stricken with paralysis and died a few hours later. He left a widow and two sons.

Mrs. MIRIAM O. SANFORD, widow of Dr. Wilbur F. Sanford, died yesterday at the home of her brother, M. E. Boyce of 101 Oak Street, Brooklyn. She was the daughter of John D. Boyce and is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Welton F. Sanford, Jr., of Schenectady, N. Y.

JOHN O'GRADY, one of the oldest employes of the Department of Parks, Manhattan, died yesterday at the Flushing Hospital, aged 76 years. He had been a resident of Little Neck for the last four years. His widow and five daughters, two of whom are teachers in the New York public schools, survive.

THOMAS EDGAR HARVEY, a retired sea Captain, and a native of Cedar Bridge, N. J., died yesterday at the Flushing Hospital, aged 61 years. He was visiting his daughter, Mrs. Wickham, wife of Dr. Joseph N. Wickham, at Corona last Sunday when he was stricken with apoplexy.

FRANK H. RAND, Bursar of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, died yesterday in Pinehurst, N. C., where he had gone in search for health. Mr. Rand was born in Vermont 53 years ago.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Move Up Sharply—Expected Passage of Currency Bill an Important Factor.

Wall Street did not wait for the actual passage of the Currency bill to begin to emphasize the probable favorable effect of its good features. The rise in prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday, which was the most noteworthy improvement that had been shown in two months, was very largely due to the realization that the Currency bill was close to enactment, and to the feeling that when the bill becomes law much more will be made than has heretofore been made of the favorable in contrast with the unfavorable features of the bill. Sentiment was also influenced by reports that the Administration at Washington was coming to recognize more clearly the railroads' need of an increase in rates. Expression of opinion on this score attributed to an international banker who recently visited Washington were freely discussed in stock market circles as supporting the opinion that the Admisitration was seeking ways and means to give reassurance to business. The existence of a short interest which had all the appearance of being quite large made an advance in prices all the easier. In some important quarters sentiment is becoming more optimistic regarding the future, and this naturally had an influence upon prices through purchases for the long account which supplemented the effect of short covering.

A rise of from 1 to 3 points in the leading issues, with a general average gain of nearly a full point, helps to emphasize the extremes to which Wall Street has recently carried its misgivings. The effect of this buying movement upon the money market must be considered, but rates yesterday gave no intimation that the expanded trading was putting any uncomfortable pressure upon money. Monday's money market rather than yesterday's, however, will supply a measure of the effect of increased stock market operations. So much ease was shown yesterday that call rates in themselves contained an indication of a favorable bank statement to-day, and this was also foreshadowed by the large cash gain, which was estimated on the basis of the known movements of currency. The preparations which are being made for the end-of-the-year requirements suggest that there will be a minimum of inconvenience in meeting the Jan. 1 needs. If the call money market maintains ease as great as that which is now being displayed up to the last days of the year, which, however, cannot be confidently expected, other factors favoring the stock market will have freer opportunity to find expression in the course of prices on the Stock Exchange. One reason for the rise yesterday was that stocks had ceased to come into the market in sufficient quantity to satisfy the demand arising from previous short sales, which is another way of saying that the market had become oversold. That in turn was due to the excess of pessimism in which many in the financial community have recently been indulging.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3@3½ per cent., with the last loan at 3¼ per cent. The renewal rate was 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 5¼@5¾ per cent. for thirty days, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty days, 5@5¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 4¾@5 per cent. for four, five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $278,440,463; balances, $14,597,354; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $787,221.

The local banks have lost $166,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 5 per cent. for short and 4¾ per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4½ per cent.; Paris, 3¾ per cent. Money was 4¼@4½ per cent. in London and 3½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 49½ pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 32 centimes.

Sterling exchange was quoted as follows on the points noted:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling—High, $4.8530; low, $4.85¼; last, $4.8520.

CLOSING RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8595.
Paris—Cable, 5.20⅝ less 1-32; check, 5.21¼.
Berlin—Cable, 94⅞; check, 94⅝.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.21⅛ plus 1-32; check, 5.21⅛ less 1-16.
Holland—Cable, 40.10; check, 40.06.
Belgium—Cable, 5.23⅜ less 1-32; check, 5.24⅛ less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.81¼; 90 days, $4.79¼.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.80¾; 90 days, $4.78¾.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.24⅝ less 1-32; 90 days, 5.26¼ less 1-32.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.25 less 1-32; 90 days, 5.26⅞.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94⅞; 90 days, 93⅞.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94⅞ less 1-32; 90 days, 93⅝.
Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39.67; 90 days, 39.50.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 5c premium; St. Paul, 10c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was ⅛c higher in London, at 26 11-16d per ounce, and ¼c higher in New York, at 57⅝c per ounce.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Cop....5	Mar.15,'15	99¼	99½	5.40
Austrian Gov.4½	July 14,'15	97	99½	5.30
Balt. & Ohio..5	July, 1914	99¾	100	6.00
Boston & Me.5	Feb. 3,'14	88	95	38.00
Boston & Me.6	June 2,'14	99	94	20.00
C. R. T.....5	July, 1918	95¾	96¼	5.95
Ches. & Ohio.4½	June, 1914	98¾	99¼	6.35
Chi. & W....5	Sep., 1915	98¾	99¼	5.55
Chi. E. Rys..5	July, 1914	98	95¼	13.00
Con. Gas Co..6	Feb.25,'14	100	100¼	4.85
Erie R. R.....6	Apr. 8,'14	99¾	100	5.00
Erie R. R.....5	Oct., 1914	98¾	99¼	6.00
Erie R. R.....5	Apr., 1919	97¾	98¼	6.00
Gen. Elec. Co.	Apr.16,'14	5.30%	4.90%	
Gen. Motor...6	Oct., 1915	98	98¾	8.50
Gen. Rubber..6	July, 1915	96	96¾	6.90
Hocking Val.5	Nov., 1914	99¼	99¾	5.70
Ill. Central...4½	July, 1914	99¼	99¾	5.20
Int. & Gt. N.5	Aug., 1914	90	98¾	9.66
Int. & Gt. N.5	Feb.15,'15	99¾	99¾	5.20
Lack. Steel...5	Mar., 1915	98½	98	9.00
L. S. & M. S.4½	Mar.15,'14	99¾	100	4.50
Mich. Cent....4½	Mar., 1914	99¾	99¾	5.00
Minn. & St.L.6	Feb., 1914	93	96¼	31.00
M., K. & T.6	May, 1915	94	95½	8.35
Mo. Pacific..5	June, 1914	91¾	92	22.00
M., T. & P..6	Apr., 1915	98¼	100	6.00
N. Y. C. & H. R.4½	Mar., 1914	99¾	99¾	5.00
N. Y. C. & H. R.5	Apr.21,'14	99¾	100	5.00
N. Y. C. & H. R.5	Sep.15,'14	99¾	99¾	5.20
N. Y. C. & H. R.5	Nov.5,'14	99¾	99¾	5.60
N. Y., N. H. & H.4	May,1915	98¾	98¾	5.60
N. Y., N. H. & H.6	May18,'14	98¼	98¾	8.60
N. Y. State...5	Feb., 1914	99¾	100¼	4.00
Nor. Pac.....6	July 9,'14	100¼	100¾	5.05
Pac. G. & E..6	June28,'14	99	99¾	5.80
Seaboard A. L..6	Mar., 1916	97¾	98½	5.55
So. Pacific..5	Jun.15,'14	99¾	100	5.00
So. Railway..5	Feb., 1916	98¾	99¼	5.20
Stulz. & Sons.6	June, 1916	96	97½	7.00
State of Texas.5	July, 1914	99¾	100¼	4.65
U. S. S. R. M.5	Feb., 1914	98¼	99¾	6.25
Union Typew.5	Jan.15,'16	96	97½	6.29
United Fruit..6	May, 1917	100¼	101	5.88
West. E. & M.6	Apr., 1917	98¾	99¼	6.35
Western Md..5	July, 1915	98¾	100¼	5.90
		98	98	6.30

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

B. & O. eq. tr..4½	Apr., '14-'23	5.05%	4.95%	
C. & N.W. eq. tr..4½	July, '14-'23	4.95%	4.75%	
Erie eq. tr.....5	Jan., '14-'23	5.40%	5.25%	
Hoc. V. eq. tr.5	Aug., '14-'23	5.25%	4.90%	
Ill. Cent. eq. tr.4½	Aug., '14-'23	5.00%	4.85%	
N. Y. Cen. L. eq. tr.....4½	Jan., '14-'27	5.10%	4.95%	
Penn. eq. tr...4½	Apr., '13-'22	4.85%	4.70%	
S. A. L. eq. tr.5	Fe.15,'14-'22	5.30%	5.10%	
So. Pac. eq. tr..4½	Mar., '14-'23	5.05%	5.00%	

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Boost to Sentiment.

An upturn in the stock market like the one yesterday acts as a tonic on the whole of Wall Street. When the ticker begins to click rapidly and each succeeding change of figures on the quotation board indicates that stocks are in increased demand, brokerage offices grow cheerful immediately, but the influence of market activity spreads far beyond the commission houses. Commercial paper men, dealers in securities not listed on the Exchange, foreign exchange brokers, bankers, and even merchants far over toward the water front discover quickly that stocks are looking up. They may or may not have a personal interest in the market. Their attention may be directed toward prices somewhat more keenly if they are able to figure on some paper profits, but the personal element appears to be secondary. The fact that the market has wakened up after a period of inertia is the primary matter. The ticker tape is the artery through which flows much Wall Street sentiment, not toward stocks alone but toward general business of a financial sort as well. If stocks advance everybody feels a little better disposed toward the prospects of his particular business, and if they go down or stand lifeless he has doubts.

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Too Much Prosperity.

Evidence is given now and then that a lot of business on a company's books may be as disappointing in returns made to stockholders as too little. This was the case with the Rumely Company last Summer when advance orders were found to have piled up so far out of proportion with working capital that dividends were omitted in order to conserve resources. Yesterday the Union Oil Company of California announced that the January payment had been passed in spite of the fact that gross sales had displayed a great increase during the year. "The floating debt, which has been reduced to normal proportions, will be further reduced," said President Stewart, "as a safeguard against contingencies. The situation has been brought about chiefly by too much prosperity. The volume of the company's business has been doubled in four years, with no corresponding increase in capital stock, growing by leaps and bounds year after year, from gross sales of $10,000,000 on a capital of $30,000,000 to gross sales in 1913 of $20,000,000 on a capital of $32,000,000. This great flow of new business has required each year millions of dollars for oil lands and drilling."

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London Buys and Sells.

London was a moderate buyer of Canadian Pacific yesterday, which it sold extensively on preceding days of the week. Dealings by cable have shown for some time that operations originating in London are about as nearly confined to the professional element as in the local market. Most of the meager transactions abroad in recent weeks has been considered on the local board to represent efforts of traders to seize a small profit.

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New Home for Boston & Maine.

It is considered likely that the New Haven will have to find a way to rid itself of the Boston & Maine. The crippled B. & M. ought to have a stronger pair of shoulders to lean on for a few years than those of the New Haven if it is to be kept out of a receivership, it is said, and the larger road would find even a part of the money which it paid for the Fitchburg a very welcome addition to its treasury at this time. This situation gave interest yesterday to a revival of the story that the Delaware & Hudson was preparing to open negotiations for the $22,000,000 of Boston & Maine common stock held in the treasury of the Boston Railroad holding company by the New Haven. The two systems fit together so well, without being competitive, that the Delaware & Hudson might logically be looked upon as the probable purchaser if the New Haven puts its stock upon the market. No one associated with any one of the three companies concerned was ready to admit yesterday that there was any thought of effecting a transfer.

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The President and Rates.

No doubt a very potent reason for yesterday's strong market was found in a story purporting to come from Washington, which said that an advance in freight rates had been decided upon. Traders know that an advance has not been decided upon, any more than that the Supreme Court has already decided the dissolution case against the United States Steel Corporation. The railroads have not completed their arguments for higher rates, and the shippers of the country have had no opportunity to submit evidence. Indications are that it will be after the close of the current railroad year before the commission arrives at a decision. From the speculator's standpoint the significance of the story lay in the fact that some one who had talked the matter over with the President is said to have told a reporter that Mr. Wilson believed the roads were entitled to the 5 per cent. advance asked for. The Interstate Commerce Commission is not expected to hear the President, but if he is convinced that rates should be higher traders consider it natural to suppose that the Commissioners may arrive at the same view eventually.

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Wabash-Pittsburgh Bonds Slump.

Bondholders who attended Thursday's meeting called by the Wabash-Pittsburgh Protective Committee appeared to be greatly encouraged by the report of earnings and the prospects for paying an assessment of $333 on a $1,000 bond to put the road on its feet again, but others did not share in the enthusiasm, if yesterday's market is a criterion. While most securities were advancing the Wabash-Pittsburgh first mortgage 4s sold from 15 down to 10, and closed at 11, with a net loss of $40 a bond. They have never sold so low before. The second mortgage 4s sold down to $6.25 on a $1,000 bond.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s...March, 1963	102¾	103	103	103¼
4½s...May, 1957	102⅝	103	103	103¼
4½s...Nov., 1957	102⅝	103	102⅞	103¼
4½s...May, 1917	100¾	102	100¾	102
4½s...Nov., 1917	100¾	102	100¾	102
4½s...March, 1930-'60	99¾	100	99¾	100
4½s...March, 1962	98½	98¾	98¾	99
4s...March, 1960	98¼	98½	98¼	99
4s...May, 1959	96½	96¾	96¾	97
4s...Nov., 1958	96¼	96½	95¾	96¼
4s...May, 1957	95½	96¼	96¼	96¾
4s...Nov., 1956	95¾	95	95¾	96¼
4s...Nov., 1956	93½	95	94	95
4s...Nov., 1936	93½	95	94	95
4s...1918-1919	96¼	96½	96¼	96¾
3½s...Nov., 1954-'55	89¼	90½	89¼	90¾
3½s...May, 1954	83½	84	83¾	84½
3½s...1950-1954	83	84½	84	85¼

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday, the present month, and the fiscal year as follows:

	Dec. 18. Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$706,718 $14,038,458	$151,136,235
Internal rev., ordinary	1,084,092 17,886,656	154,536,675
Corporat'n tax	7,067 93,049	2,755,050
Miscellaneous	60,354 2,625,007	24,232,083
Total rects.	1,858,231 34,643,169	332,660,084
Expenditures	3,181,682 38,668,618	344,831,603
Deficit	1,323,450 3,425,448	12,171,548

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Gains in the Oil Issues and Active Trading in United Cigar Stores.

The Oil issues, with the exception of Prairie Oil, rose sharply yesterday, with the advances ranging from 1 to 18 points, the latter in Standard Oil of California. South Penn Oil closed the day 9 points higher and Atlantic Refining at an advance of 6 points. United Cigar Stores was again one of the active features and at the close of the session had scored a net gain of 1½ points. Manhattan Transit was largely dealt in. Among bond issues New York State 4½s, when issued, sold at 104¾ and Canadian Pacific 6 per cent. notes at 101¼ to 101⅝.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Brit.-Am. Tob.	25⅜	25⅜	25¼	25¼
100	Con. Rub. Tire	40	40	40	40
25	Con. R. T. pf.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
7,000	Manhat. Tran.	1 5-16	1⅜	1 5-16	1 9-16
25	Maxwell M.	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	Max. M. 1st pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
50	Max. M. 2d pf.	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
225	Puebla S. & R.	2	2	2	2
100	Tob. Prod. pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½
5,000	U.C.S.Co., Am.	94½	95½	94½	95⅝
110	do pf.	111	†113	111	113

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

700	A.-A. Oil, new.	12¼	12	12¼	
35	Atl. Ref.	725	720	725	
20	Crescent F. L.	55½	55	55½	
500	Ohio Oil	141	138½	141	
100	Prairie O. & G.	414	408	404	
60	South Penn Oil	283	274	283	
900	S. O. of Cal.	249	230	247	
10	S. O., Ky., new	208	208	208	
600	S. O. of N. Y.	170	161	167	
50	S. O. of N. J.	396	395	395	
35	Vacuum Oil	189	189	189	
25	Washington Oil	41	41	41	

RAILROAD.

3,000	Can. Pac. rts.	4 3-16	4¼	4 3-16	4¼

MINING STOCKS.

100	Boston Mon.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,000	Braden Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7	7
1,600	*Can. G. S.	13	14	18	14
150	*Caribou C'b'lt.	70	70	70	70
400	*Elly Central	3	3	3	3
200	Goldf. Con.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜
20	Gr.-Can., new	29	29	29	29
300	La Rose Con.	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
300	McKin.-Dar.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1 1-16
200	*Nevada Hills	45	45	45	45
100	*New U. Bng.	41	41	41	41
300	Nip. Mines Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
700	Stewart	1 7-16	1½	1 7-16	1½
300	Tono. Extl	13-32	1 13-32	1 13-32	1 13-32
5,000	*Tono. Merg.	50	50	48	48
400	Tularosa	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	*W. E. Con.	1 7-32	1 7-32	1 7-32	1 7-32
3,000	W. E. Ext.	5	5	5	5

BONDS.

$30,000	C.P. 6% notes.	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
5,000	Con. R. T. 4s	65	65	65	65
200,000	N. Y. S. 4½s, w. i.	104⅜	104⅜	104 11-16	104⅜

*Sells cum. per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex div. on Wednesday should read 326 at 324.

Note.—Quotations in Standard Oil of Ohio

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Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 18. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., new.	23½	24	23¾	24
Houston Oil	15	16	13	16
Houston Oil pf.	50	60	50	60
Int. Rubber tr. ctfs.	7⅛	8	7	8
Lehigh Val. C. Co.	180	190	180	190
Marconi of America.	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
Willys Overland	58	61	58	61

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Belmont	3	3½	3	
Bailey	5	6	5	5½
Beaver Cons.	5	6	5	8
Brit. Col. Copper	30	32	31	32
Butte Mines	2⅛	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Butte-New Yo.	1 13-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	2
Butte & London	1	1⅜	1	2⅛
Combination Fraction	82	84	82	84
Crown Reserve	4	5	4	5
Con. Ariz. Smelting	1 11-16	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
Copper Mines Con.	2	¼	¾	¼
Davis-Daly Copper	2	2¼	2	2⅛
Dome Mines	1⅞	2	2	2⅛
El Paso Con.	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
First National	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Florence	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Gold Hill	20	23	20	23
Greene-Cananea	17	19	17	19
Greenwater	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
Halifax Tonopah	5	6	5	6
Hollinger	1¾	1⅞	1¼	1⅜
Jim Butler Blossom	16½	17⅛	16½	17¼
Jim Butler	115	117	115	117
Kerr Lake	66	67	66	67
Mason Valley	4 7-16	4½	4 7-16	4½
Mines of America	2	2¼	2	2¼
Mizpah Extension	2	2¼	2	2¼
Montana Tonopah	27	28	27	28
Ohio Copper	98	98	98	98
Rescue Eula	5-16	7-16	5-16	7-16
Standard Silver-Lead	8	8½	8	10
Temiskaming	1 9-16	1 11-16	1 9-16	1¾
Tonopah Belmont	14	15	14	15
Tonopah Mining	6¼	6⅝	6¼	7⅛
Tri-Bullion	6¼	6 5-16	6¼	6¼
Tuolumne Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
United Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
United Copper, pfd.	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Victor Tonopah	5	6	5	6
Wettlaufer Silver M's	25	27	25	27
Yukon Gold Mines	7	8	7	8
	2	2¼	2	2¼

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	142	148	145	150
Chicago Elevated 5s	92	94	92	94
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	98¾	99	98¾	99
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	98¾	99	98¾	99
Western Pacific 5s	74	75	74	75

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
Atlantic Refining	720	725	715	720
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	161	163	161	163
Chesebrough Mfg.	655	675	655	675
Colonial Oil	120	150	120	130
Continental	207	212	207	212
Crescent Pipe Line	54	57	53	56
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	835	845	835	845
Galena-Signal Oil	173	177	174	177
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	184	187	184	188
Indiana Pipe Lines	133	156	134	137
National Transit	39	41	38	40
New York Transit	325	335	325	335
Northern Pipe Line	106	110	104	109
Prairie Oil and Gas	403	407	412	416
Prairie Pipe Line	240	245	240	245
Solar Refining	315	325	310	315
Southern Pipe Line	240	242	240	245
South Penn Oil	279	283	272	276
Southwest Pa. Pipe Lines	150	155	150	160
Standard Oil (Cal.)	247	250	227	229
Standard Oil (Ind.)	404	408	404	409
Standard Oil (Kan.)	415	425	415	425
Standard Oil (Ky.)	610	620	605	610
Standard Oil (Neb.)	335	355	355	355
Standard Oil (N. J.)	394	398	396	397
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	168	170	166	167
Standard Oil (Ohio)	322	327	322	327
Swan & Finch	270	280	270	280
Union Tank Line	84	87	85	87
Vacuum	188	191	186	193
Waters-Pierce Oil	39	42	39	42
	2100	2300	2100	2300

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Dec. 19 Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 18. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf.	89	92	88	92
British-American	23¼	23¾	23¾	23¾
British-Am., new	23½	24	23¾	24
Conley Foil	280	295	250	295
Johnson Tin & M.	165	185	165	185
J. S. Young	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F.	182	190	182	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	120	150	120	130
R. J. Reynolds	245	250	245	250
R. J. Reynolds 6% sc.	100	104	100	104
Tobacco Products	100	104	100	150
United Cigar Stores	84¼	84½	83¾	84¼
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	115	110	115

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was weak at a recession of nearly ¼c for late deliveries. Tin was down ⅛c in the bid and ¼c in the asking price. The closing bid and asked prices follow:

Stand. Copper—	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Spot	14.25	..	14.25	..
December	14.06	..	14.20	..
January	14.06	..	14.20	..
February	14.06	..	14.20	..
March	14.06	..	14.15	..
Lead	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95
Spelter	5.15	5.25	5.15	5.20
Zinc	5.15	5.25	5.15	5.20
Tin	36.87½	37.37½	37.00	37.50

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with Thursday, follow:

	Friday. £ s d	£ s d	Thursday. £ s d	£ s d
Copper, spot	63 15 0		64 5 0	
Copper, futures	63 17 6		64 5 0	
Pig tin, spot	169 0 0		169 12 6	
Pig tin, futures	170 15 0		171 5 0	

The market ended steady. Spanish pig lead, £17 17s 6d, unchanged. Spelter, £21 10s, up 2s 6d. Cleveland warrants, 50s, unchanged.

J. H. Peyton, Railroad President.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 19.—John Howe Peyton, chief engineer of construction of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, was to-day elected President of the Nashville, Chatanooga & St. Louis Railway, effective April 1, 1914, to succeed the late John W. Thomas, Jr. In the meantime Major E. C. Lewis, chairman of the board, will serve as executive.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Balt. Elec. pf.	43½	43½	43½
10	Consol. Coal	94	94	94
50	Consol. Power	106¾	106¾	106¾
21	*Fidelity & Deposit	148	148	148
115	First Nat. Bank	147½	147½	147½
100	Penn. Water & P.	66¼	66	66¼
30	S. A. Line	17¼	17	17¼
50	S. A. Line pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼
100	United Ry. & Elec.	24¾	24¾	24¾

BONDS.

$2,000	Arundel S. & G 6s.	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	B., Spar. Pt. & C. 4½s	93	93	93
1,000	Consol. Coal 6s	100	100	100
500	Consol. Coal 6s	101	101	101
5,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	93	93	93
500	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼
16,000	Mt. Vernon-Wash. Cot. Duck 5s	53	52	52½
4,000	Unit. Ry. & E. 1st 4s	82	82	82
6,000	Unit. Ry. & E. inc. 4s	61¼	61	61
1,300	Unit. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s, small	86¼	86	86¼
2,000	United Ry. & E. 5 p. c. notes	100	100	100
*Cash.				

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Adventure	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,515	Alaska Gold	20⅞	19⅞	20⅛
45	Allouez	33½	32¾	33½
1,180	Amalgamated	71	70	71
1,555	American Zinc	18¼	17	18¼
100	Arizona Com'l	4½	3¾	4⅛
20	Bonanza	55c.	55c.	55c.
215	Butte-Balaklala	4	3	4
1,688	Butte & Superior	30	28¼	30
730	Calumet & Arizona	62½	61	62½
18	Calumet & Hecla	400	397½	400
95	Centennial	13	13	13
165	Copper Range	34	33	34
70	East Butte	10¾	10¼	10¼
15	Franklin	2½	2½	2½
430	Granby	72	69½	72
38	Greene-Cananea	29½	29½	29½
160	Indiana	4¼	3¾	4¼

SEEKS MORE POWER IN RAILWAY CONTROL

Commerce Board Asks Congress for Authority to Supervise Their Capitalization.

ALSO A STEEL CAR LAW

Pointing to Increasing Accidents, It Urges Speed Regulation and Automatic Stopping Devices.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Emphasizing the necessity for further action by the Government to provide greater safety for travelers and employes on railroads, the Interstate Commerce Commission, in its annual report, submitted to Congress to-day, makes vigorous recommendations for additional powers over the physical construction and operation of the roads. The commission also recommends that it be vested with authority to supervise the issue of railroad securities and some measure of control over the capitalization.

Among the important recommendations for new legislation are the following:

Authority for the commission to make orders respecting the construction and maintenance of the physical properties of railroads and rules and regulations pertaining to the use and operation of such properties.

Control and supervision over railway capitalization.

Power to require the use of block signal systems and steel or steel underframe cars in passenger service.

Authority to examine all books and papers of common carriers subject to the law.

That the commission be relieved of all duties under the parcel post law.

That one period be fixed for the beginning of all actions relating to transportation charges and that that period be within three years from the completion of the service as to which damages are claimed.

That a carrier which fails to demand payment of charges for any transportation service within a period of ninety days shall be deemed guilty of giving a rebate to the shipper.

That all suits brought to enforce or set aside orders of the commission be directly under the supervision of the commission, instead of under the direction of the Department of Justice; and that the commission be charged primarily with the duty of presenting such cases in court subject to the right of the Department of Justice or private individuals to intervene to protect public or private interests.

Appalling List of Accidents.

Conditions disclosed by the commission's investigation of railroad accidents during the year present a situation which, the commission believes, ought to be the subject of immediate legislation. Seventy-six accidents investigated comprised fifty-one collisions and twenty-five derailments and caused the death of 283 and the injury of 1,880 persons. Commenting upon these facts, the report says:

"The commission again is compelled to note the exceedingly large proportion of train accidents due to derelict duty on the part of employes. Fifty-six of the accidents investigated during the year, or nearly 74 per cent. of the whole number, were directly caused by mistakes of employes. These mistakes were disregard of fixed signals, improper flagging, failure to obey train orders, improper checking of train register, misunderstanding of orders, occupying main track on time of superior train, block operator allowed train to enter occupied block, dispatcher gave lap order or used improper form of order, operator made mistake in the order, switch left open in face of approaching train, excessive speed, and failure to identify train that was met.

Same Errors Repeated.

"These errors are exactly the ones which figure in the causes of train accidents year after year. Their persistence, leading always to the same harrowing results, points inevitably to the truth of one or the other of the following alternatives: Either a great majority of these deplorable railroad disasters are unavoidable, or there exists a widespread lack of intelligent and well-directed effort to minimize the mistakes of employes in the operation of trains. It is not believed that all those accidents which are caused by the mistakes of employes are unavoidable. It is quite true that man is prone to error, and as long as absolute reliance is placed upon the human element in the operation of trains accidents are bound to occur, but until it can be shown that all reasonable and proper measures have been taken for its prevention no accident can be classed as unavoidable.

"The trouble is that in the main the rules are understood, but they are habitually violated by employes. The evidence also is that in many cases operating officers are cognizant of this habitual disregard of rules and no proper steps are taken to correct the evil. Many operating officers appear to proceed upon the thory that their responsibility ends with the promulgation of rules.

"Lack of supervision and inspection with respect to matters affecting the safety of trains is inexplicable when the careful supervision of all matters directly affecting the revenue of the roads is considered. The auditing and checking systems used for detecting the dishonesty of employes, the marvels of ingenuity to secure careful attention to detail, but means of determining whether trains are operated in accordance with the requirements of safety and in conformity with the rules are almost entirely lacking.

"In previous reports the commission has recommended legislation requiring the standardization of operating rules. It is vital to the safe movement of trains that rules should be explicit and uniform in character, so that they may be easily understood and that there may be no doubt as to their application. To this end Federal legislation is necessary."

Here the report points out the necessity for the development and perfection of some system of automatic train to be used in connection with signal systems. The report then recommends a limit on train speed, saying:

"On many roads there is no limit to the speed at which passenger trains are allowed to run. Enginemen are thus encouraged to run their trains at excessive speed in an effort to make up time lost on schedules that are in many cases already sufficiently fast for safety. The maximum allowable speed of trains on all roads should be established at a safe limit.

"There is particular need for an investigation of the conditions surrounding the use of steel rails and car wheels upon railroads."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.02	Justice	.01
Andes	.04	Kentucky Con.	.02
Belcher	.48	Mexican	1.10
Best & Belcher	.65	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.02	Ophir	1.15
Caledonia	1.55	Overman	.80
Challenge Con.	.18	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.02	Savage	.11
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	Sec. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Nevada	.07
Crown Point	.07	Union Con.	.18
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.02
Hale & Norcross	.17	Yellow Jacket	.18

TONOPAH.

Belmont	1.00	Comb. Fraction	.06
Jim Butler	.07	Diamond. B.	.06
McNamara	.07	Florence	.15
Midway	.34	Goldfield Con. M.	1.40
Mizpah Ext.	.24	Goldfield Merger	.08
Montana	.31	Jumbo	.03
North Star	.38	Lone Star	.01
Rescue Eula	.09	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Ext.	1.45	Vernal	.04
Tonopah Merger	.07	Nevada Hills	.45
West End	1.22½	Round Mountain	.84

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.10	Manhattan Con.	.08
Booth	.01		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	6¾	6¾	Jackpot	6¾	7
Elkton	52	52½	McKinney	57¾	57¾
El Paso	.250	300	Old Gold	1	2½
Findlay	1¾	2	Portland	100	104½
Gold Dollar	6	8¼	Vindicator	83	84
Isabella	.10	10½	Rav. B. H.	3	4½

CANADA'S BIG EXPORT GAIN.

November Farm Shipments $10,000,000 Greater Than Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 19.—Canadian exports are increasing tremendously since the Simmons-Underwood tariff went into effect.

A statement issued by the Trade and Commerce Department to-day shows that in November, 1912, the exports of domestic agricultural products were $24,175,000, while in November, 1913, they were $35,417,000. Exports of domestic animals and their productions in November, 1912, were $4,939,000; in November, 1913, they amounted to $7,735,000. For the first eight months of the present fiscal year the total Canadian trade was $717,624,000, as against $713,614,000 during the same period last year.

RAILROADS LOSE DECISION,

Appellate Division Favors Neustadt & Co. in Flour Case.

The practice of railroads in charging full car service rates and track storage on less than carload lots was scored by the Appellate Division yesterday in giving judgment to Neustadt & Co. against the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the New York Dock Company. The court, acting on a submitted case, threw out the railroad's claim for car srevice and assessed it for damages arising from the destruction in storage of 140 bags of flour, which the two companies wrongfully held.

Neustadt & Co., dealers in flour, got a carload consisting of 350 bags from the Cambridge Milling Company, Cambridge, Minn., which arrived at Jersey City on Sept. 27, 1910. They took off 210 bags at Martin's Siding, and ordered the remaining 140 sent to the Atlantic Terminal of the New York Dock Company. Notice of its arrival there did not reach Neustadt & Co. on time, and when they claimed the flour they were met with demands for transfer of an entire carload, the use of the car during all the elapsed time, some three months, and track storage charges. Their demands for the flour unless they paid these charges was refused. Justice Scott, writing the unanimous opinion of the Appellate Division, said of Neustadt & Co.'s position:

"They ordered the 140 sacks to be forwarded. They were not interested nor had they any control over the means or details of the transfer. It was the privilege of the railroad, if it saw fit, to permit the 140 sacks to remain in the original car, and thus to forward them. If, however, for some reason of its own, it chose to pursue this course and did not unload this remnant of the original carload for said forward it in some other receptable, I do not think it could thus force upon the shipper obligations and expenses attendant upon a full carload lot. Its claim for car service and track storage charges amounts to $3 a day, or about three-tenths of 1 per cent. per day on the value of 140 sacks. A construction of tariff rules which would give to a carrier the option so to transport cargo as to subject the same to any such rate of charge would shock the conscience."

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Views of Dun's Review and Bradstreet's.

Commenting on the condition of trade and operations of the banks, Dun's Review says:

With the approach of the annual inventory period a general slowing down of business is to be expected, yet more than seasonable quietness now prevails, both in commercial and financial channels. Christmas sales compare fairly well with those of a year ago, although the activity is not general. In wholesale lines, buyers of dry goods continue in a waiting attitude regarding forward operations, the influence of lower prices for raw cotton having restricted future trading in finished products. The market for wool reflects an irregular demand, with manufacturers showing no disposition to purchase in excess of immediate requirements. In New England the retail movement of footwear has improved and jobbing trade is fair, but some factories are shutting down for stock-taking purposes. The undertone of leather remains firm and there are no accumulations of stock in any quarter. Although the running schedule of steel mills is likely to be reduced before the year-end, producers seem to be more confident as to the outlook.

Bank clearings at the principal cities in the United States again make an indifferent comparison with a year ago, although showing a slight improvement over 1911, the total for this week amounting to $2,939,717,735, a decrease of 9.3 per cent. as compared with the $3,242,181,291 of the same week last year, but a gain of 0.5 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding week two years ago, when $2,925,419,343 was reported.

Bradstreet's says:

Retail and holiday business holds the centre of the stage, while wholesale trade and industry tend to quiet down. Salesmen are in from the road, inventories will soon disclose shown total, and mine trade, affected by backward demand at retail, caused by prolonged mild weather, is slackening.

Final distribution is irregular in volume, being helped by holiday spirit in buying, but finding drawbacks in the mild weather ruling in many sections of the country. There are some cycle of corrections being made in the Northwest. Holiday buying proper has expanded, and in most instances is reported larger than a year ago.

Employes Oppose Dissolution Suit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A petition signed by 4,800 employes of the National Tube Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, protesting against the Government's dissolution suit, was presented to the Senate to-day by Senator Burton. It made a roll eighteen inches in diameter.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

As prices rose on the Consolidated Stock Exchange business expanded heavily. Sales totaled 52,810 shares, the best showing since Nov. 10 last. That the currency bill, in an amended form satisfactory to a majority of the banking community, would soon be enacted into law was an expectation which stimulated buying on a large scale. Reports that the Interstate Commerce Commission had virtually decided to grant the application for an increase in railroad rates and would expedite proceedings in the matter also helped to improve sentiment. The advance in prices was reflected from the opening of business at 9:30 o'clock, when, on the call, overnight gains were recorded ranging from a small fraction to more than a point.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,800	Amal. Cop.	70	71¼	70	70¾
50	Am. Beet Sug.	22	22	22	22
910	Am. Can.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¾
90	Am. Sme'g.	61¾	62⅝	61¼	62⅛
19	Am. Sugar.	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¾
30	Am. T. & T.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
100	Am. Tob. pf.	98	98	98	98
50	Balt. & Ohio.	91⅜	92	91⅜	92¼
140	Beth. S. R.	86½	87¼	86½	87¼
1,410	Can. Pacific.	213¾	216¾	213¾	216
90	Cent. Leather.	28	28	27¾	28
120	Ches. & Ohio.	57¾	58	57½	58
180	C., M. & S. P.	97¾	99	97¾	99⅜
160	C., St. P. & P.	27½	27½	27½	27½
20	Col. F. & I.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
20	Dist. Secur.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
810	Erie.	28¼	28¼	27¾	28
20	Erie 1st pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
20	Gen. Electric.	130½	130½	130½	130⅝
80	Gt. Nor. pf.	124½	124½	124½	124½
50	Inter.-Met. pf.	50¼	50¾	50	50¾
1,500	Lehigh Val.	149¼	151¾	149¼	151¾
100	Mex. Petrol.	43¾	44	42¾	44
200	Mo. Pacific.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
810	N. Y. Central	91¾	93¼	91¾	92⅞
30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
100	Nor. Pacific.	106⅝	108	106⅝	108
1,600	Pennsylvania.	106¾	107¼	106¾	106⅝
12,800	Reading.	163⅞	166¼	162¾	162¾
40	Rock Island.	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¾
10	Rock Isl. pf.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20½
410	So. Pacific.	85⅜	87¼	85⅜	87
40	So. Railway.	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¾
70	Tenn. Copper.	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¾
100	Third Ave.	40	40	40	40
1,700	Union Pac.	151	151	150	150¾
50	Union Pac. pf.	86	86	86	86
50	U. S. Rubber.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
100	U. S. Steel.	61	61	60¾	61
100	U. S. Steel pf.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
100	Utah Copper.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
100	Va.-Car. Chem.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	96	96	96	96
100	Wabash.	3	3	3	3
600	Wabash pf.	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
100	Wells Fargo Exp.	88	88	88	88
100	W. U. Tel.	80	80	80	80
1,800	West'house E. & M.	63¾	64¼	63¾	64¼
200	Wheel. & L. E.	4	4¼	4	4¼
200	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	15	15	15	15
200	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	6	6	5¾	5¾
2,500	W'worth (F. W.) Co.	88	90	88	90

ASSETS COMPANY GETS TIME

Creditors Consent to an Extension of a Year.

A committee consisting of Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, Samuel McRoberts, Vice President of the National City Bank, and Benjamin Guinness of Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., has been appointed to represent creditors of the Assets Realization Company. The direct work of the committee will be to supervise the liquidation of assets behind loans of the company and to further the retirement of its more pressing obligations.

It was learned yesterday that Theodore Frothingham of Philadelphia had resigned as Treasurer and that his place had been taken by C. M. F. Murphy, head of a firm of accountants of this city. Mr. Murphy will be the representative of the Creditors' Committee within the company. It is expected that other changes of officers will be made before long.

It was announced yesterday that the Assets Company had completed arrangements with bankers to carry its loans for whatever period is necessary to liquidate them, and the leading creditors have agreed to wait for their money.

"The largest creditors have consented to an extension of a year," said John W. McKinnon, Vice President of the company, "for the retirement of the company's obligations to them, and a further extension may be granted if agreeable to all parties concerned."

Bankers in tuoch with the conditions of the company said yesterday that the liquidation of debts could be accomplished without difficulty, except that it would take time.

"The company owns first mortgages on freehold real estate," one banker said, "either directly or through its subsidiary companies, which, with cash on hand, will be enough to discharge indebtedness directly contingent and leave a substantial balance."

The company has assets of a nominal value of $16,000,000 and total liabilities of about $3,000,000.

POPE CREDITORS' PETITION.

Ask Appointment of Additional Receiver in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 18.—Application was renewed in the Superior Court to-day for the appointment of an additional receiver in Connecticut for the Pope Manufacturing Company, Massachusetts interests desiring to have Charles A. Morss act with Col. George Pope.

Thomas F. Baxter of Boston favored the appointment of Mr. Morss. Edward E. Blodgett of Boston, representing $800,000 in creditors' claims, also spoke for it. Mr. Blodgett declared that if the valuation of the Westfield, Mass., plant was made on the same basis as the inventory of the Connecticut property the creditors would not get their claims in full.

Col. Pope, the receiver, testified that the automobile business conducted at the works in this city made money each year after the reorganization until the present year. The loss this year, ending July 31, was $12,000. The gross earnings on the bicycle business at Westfield have been $442,413. Dividends of $680,640 have been paid on the business since reorganization.

Favor Lake Shore-Central Merger.

Of the $68,000,000 of Lake Shore bonds on which assents to a consolidation of that property with the New York Central must be obtained before the proposed merger can be carried into effect, only $9,000,000 remain to be secured, it was announced yesterday. Last Spring seven smaller subsidiary companies operating in New York State were merged with the Central. To smooth the way for a merger of the Central and the Lake Shore the former company is offering Lake Shore bondholders a 4 per cent. bond for their 3½ per cent. collateral.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Dec. 19, 1913	$2,044,000
Same day last year	2,329,000
Total year to date	482,407,420
Same period last year	662,518,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	85.69 +.24
Same day last year	91.33 +.08

	High.	Low.
Range year to date	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

Jap Gov 4½s, ster l	87½	Cent Pac gtd 4s	90
2d Series		5,000	90¼
1,000	87	5,000	90⅛
Rep of Cuba 6s		C & O fund 5s	
4,000	100	1,000	95⅝
N Y State 4s, 1961		Den 4½s	
2,000	98	8,000	90⅜
2,000	97	conv 4½s	
N Y Canal 4s,		5,000	78
1962		Chi & Alton 3s	
5,000	97½	1,000	61
Va 6s, def. Brown		C, B & Q gen 4s	
Bros & Co ctfs		5,000	90⅜
10,000	52	7,000	90⅝
N Y City 4½s, 1954		joint 4s	
3,000	84	2,000	93⅜
4½s, Nov, 1957		3,000	93⅝
5,000	108	11,000	93¾
4½s, 1963		registered	
2,000	106¼	1,000	93⅜
2,000	103	Nebr ext 4s	
3,000	103⅛	2,000	94⅛
2,000	103¼	5,000	94⅜
6,000	102⅞	Chi Gt Westn 4s	
500	102⅝	1,000	70
registered		C, I & L ref 6s	
500	106¼	2,000	117⅜
		Chi, Mil & St P	
		gen 4½s	
		2,000	100½
		conv 4½s	
		2,000	100⅝
		1,000	100⅝
		5,000	100⅞
		C & N W gen 5½s	
		5,000	80¼
		1,000	80
		Chi Rwys 5s	
		5,000	96⅛
		C, R I & P gen 4s	
		5,000	85¾
		Chi, Rock I & P	
		Ry ref 4s	
		20,000	70⅝
		10,000	70
		1,000	70¾
		6,000	71
		C, St L & P RR 4s	
		5,000	48½
		10,000	49¾
		15,000	49⅝
		11,000	49¾
		4,000	49⅞
		24,000	50
		10,000	50½
		Chi, St P, M & O	
		deb 6s	
		2,000	100
		Col & So 1st 4s	
		7,000	89⅝
		ref & ext 4½s	
		1,000	91
		D & Rio Gr 1st	
		& ref 5s	
		5,000	68⅝
		7,000	68
		Del U Ry con 4½s	
		8,000	67⅜
		Det Sou Corp 5s	
		5,000	60¾
		12,000	61
		10,000	61⅛
		1,000	61¼
		1,000	61⅜
		2,000	61⅝
		6,000	61½
		2,000	61⅝
		1,000	61¾
		2,000	62
		15,000	61¾
		20,000	62
		5,000	62⅛
		5,000	62¼
		4,000	62⅜
		2,000	62⅝
		2,000	63
Erie 1st ext 4s		30,000	71
30,000	71	30,000	70⅞
50,000	70⅞	5,000	71¼
cv 4s, ser A		7,000	73
7,000	73	Series B	
Series B		5,000	70
5,000	70	5,000	70⅛
5,000	70⅛	10,000	71
10,000	71	Flint & Pere M 6s	
Flint & Pere M 6s		2,000	100⅜
2,000	100⅜	con 6s	
con 6s		2,000	89
2,000	89	Ft Wor Div 6s	
Ft Wor Div 6s		1,000	89
1,000	89	Gen Elec deb 5s	
Gen Elec deb 5s		1,000	103
1,000	103	500	103¼
500	103¼	Gen Motors 6s	
Gen Motors 6s		1,000	98⅝
1,000	98⅝		
53,810			

Inter-Met 4½s		St L, Ir M & So	
5,000	74½	gen 5s	
5,000	74¾	3,000	101
5,000	74⅝	St L & San Fran	
I R T 1st & ref 5s		R R ref 4s	
1,000	85½	1,000	70
2,000	98¾	San An & A P 4s	
2,000	98½	2,000	75¼
Internat Paper 6s		2,000	75
2,000	102	Seaboard A L adj 5s	
Int Stm Pump 5s		1,000	72¼
5,000	60	6,000	73
2,000	61	So Pac col 4s	
1,000	61½	2,000	90¼
Kan City So 5s		1,000	90¾
2,000	95	conv 4s	
3,000	95¼	17,000	84½
Lac Gas L of St		20,000	84¾
L 1st 5s		1st ref 4s	
11,000	100	21,000	85⅛
Lake S & Mich S		Southn Ry 1st 5s	
4s, 1928		11,000	102
1,000	88⅜	gen 4s	
1,000	88⅞	5,000	72⅝
5,000 t o	88⅞	Texas Co conv 6s	
5,000	88⅝	3,000	93¼
1,000	88⅞	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
1931		10,000	99½
1,000	88½	4,000	99⅞
Ligg & Myers 5s		Third Av 1st 5s	
1,000	96⅜	2,000	106¾
Long Dock 6s		ref 4s	
4,000	121¼	6,000	80¼
Mer Mar col tr 4½s		gtd 5s	
2,000	58¾	5,000	74⅜
Mex Nor Ry 1st 4s		5,000	74⅝
8,000	86¾	Union Pac 1st 4s	
Mo Pac 5s, 1917		18,000	94¾
2,000	95	5,000	94⅝
Mob & Ohio, sf		19,000	94⅝
L D 5s	85	conv 4s	
1,000		8,000	90½
National Tube 5s		100,000	90⅜
1,000	95¾	25,000	90¾
N Y Cent deb 4s,		10,000	90⅞
1934	84	1st & ref 4s	
4,000		8,000	88¾
L S col 3½s		U R Rs of S F 4s	
100,000	77	1,000	52
N Y Chi & St L		U S Steel C 5s	
1st 4s		1,000	89½
1,000	95¼	9,000	89⅞
N Y C & H R		1,000	90
Pow col tr 5s		13,000	90⅜
1,000	102¾	4,000	90⅝
N Y, N H & H		5,000	90¾
conv deb 6s		Va-Car Ch 1st 5s	
25,000	104	1,000	91¼
cv deb 6s, w i		Virginia Midland,	
10,000	102	Series E 5s	
10,000	102¼	1,000	102
60,000	102½	Virgin Ry 1st 5s	
40,000	102⅝	1,000	87¾
14,000	102¾	4,000	88
N Y Rwys ref 4s		Wabash 1st 5s	
6,000	78	1,000	101¾
adj 5s		Wabash R R ref	
1,000	54⅞	& ext 4s	
1,000	55	1,000	49½
N Y Teleph 4½s		1,000	49¾
1,000	94	1,000	49⅝
N & W con 4s		Eq Tr Co ctfs	
1,000s10f	92⅞	of dep, stpd	
500	92¾	10,000	46
conv 4½s		Wab P Ter 1st 4s	
3,000	103¼	1,000	15
5,000	103⅝	Cent Tr ctfs	
2,000	103¾	5,000	14½
divisnl 1st 4s		10,000	13
1,000	86	2,000	12
Poca C & C 4s		10,000	11
1,000	83¼	10,000	10½
3,000s10f	85¾	27,000	10¼
3,000	85¼	7,000	10⅜
Nor Pacific 4s		27,000	10⅝
1,000	92	22,000	11
5,000	91⅞	1st 4s, Colum	
2,000	92	Tr ctfs for	
gen 3s		Cent Tr ctfs	
1,000	64	20,000	10
Pac Tel & Tel 5s		2,000	10⅛
2,000	93½	8,000	10⅝
Penn conv 3½s		Wa Midland 4s	
1,000	97⅛	2,000	75¼
2,000	97⅜	Westingh El & M	
3,000	97⅛	1st cv 5 f 5s	
Ray Consol 1st 6s		1,000	97¼
1,000	105	1,000s3f	97¾
1,000	104⅞	1,000	97⅝
Reading gen 4s		1,000	98
6,000	90⅜	1,000	97⅞
1,000	90⅝	Wheel & L E 4½s	
1,000	90⅞	1,000	87¼
5,000	90¾	1,000	88
12,000	90⅝	Wheel & Lake E	
27,000	90⅞	1st con 4s	
5,000	90⅞	2,000	73
2,000	91¼	Wilk & E 1st 5s	
R & Dany con 6s		1,000	92½
2,000	100⅝		

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97½	98
2s, c, 1930	97¼	..
3s, r, 1918	102¾	103
3s, c, 1918	102¾	103
4s, r, 1925	110½	111¾
4s, c, 1925	111	112
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96¾	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
C & N W		
pf	165	170
Chi, St P,		
M & Om	117	125
Do pf	130	140
C, C, C &		
St L	34	40
Do pf	61½	71
Col F & I		
pf	92	99
Col & So	28	29
Do 1st pf	60	64
Do 2d pf	50	70
Colo Ind C		
pf	63¼	63
Crex Carp	65	80
Cub-Am S		84
Del & Hud	190	195
D, L & W	570	590
D & R G		
pf	70¾	73
Duluth S S & A		
pf	20¾	22
Duq Fuel		50
Elec Bond & S		55
Ft Dearborn		
Ry pf	89	90
Gen Chem	161	164
Gen Motors	35¼	36¼
Havana Tob		
Co	145	175
Do pf	107	111
Hock Val	124	..
Homestake		
ex div	114	..
Inger-Rand	120	..
Int Agricul	40	..
Do pf	90	..
Int H Sup		
pf	114	..
Int H Cor	100½	101¼
Int St P	5	5½
Do pf	22	25
Iowa Cent	5	8
Do pf	12	20
K C, Ft S		
& M	40	50
Kan C So	68¾	70
Kay Co		
pf	67	68¼
Keyser (J)		
& Co	73½	80
Do 1st pf	100	106
K & M	3	8
Do pf	43	..
Kresge(SS)		
Co	79	81
Do pf	97	100¼
Lack Steel	27	34
Lael Gas	93	95
L E & W	7	8
Do pf	17	26
Lake Shore	480	490
L & M pf	110	115
Long Isl'd	27	35
L-W Rlts	27½	32
Do 1st pf	95	105
Do 2d pf	87	91
Lorill Co	163	165
Do pf	108½	110
McKay Con		
pf	92	70
Man Elev	125	130
M Dep Sts		
pf	97	101½
Mer Mar	3¾	4
Mex P pf	79	82
Mich Cent	..	100
M & St L	8	12¼
Do pf	27	40
M St P &		
S S M	122	140
Do pf	81	83
M P 1st pf	100	..
N C & St		
L	134½	141
Nat Bis	118	120½
Do pf	116¾	119¾
Nat L R	102	104
Nat Rys of		
M 1st pf	33	43
N Cent Co	40	60
N O, M &		
C pf	..	25
N Y A, B.	60	65
N Y C &		
St L	42	49
Do 2d pf	61	68
N Y Dock	45	80
Do pf	20	30
N Y O &		
West	26	27
Norf & Wn		
pf	82¾	83¾
North Am	65	67
Nor Ohio	54	61
Ont Sth	2¾	3⅜
Pabst B pf	102	105
Pac Coast	75	85
Do 1st pf	76	86
Do 2d pf	75	100
P T & Tel		
pf	..	114
Peo & E	6	11
Petr-Mutl	21	25
Do 1st pf	80	95
Phelps-D	183	..
Philia Co	75	85
P, C, C &		
St L	90	95
Do pf	97	98
Pitts S pf	88	94
Pr St Car	25½	26
Do pf	92	96
Pub S Corp	105½	106
R R Sec I		
C stk	..	78
Ry St Spr		
pf	91	97½
Rumely (M)		
Co	14	16
St L & S		
Fran	4	4½
Do 1st pf	14	18
St L & S		
F, C & S		
W pf	15	30
St L S W		
pf	..	56
Sears-R pf	121½	..
S-S S & I		
pf, ex d	80	93
So P R S		65
Do pf	..	106
So R Ry &		
O ctfs	95	97
Stand W	81½	86
Do pf	90	92½
Studeb Co	117	118
Do pf	95	97
Tex Pac	13	13½
T P L Tr	94	100
T St L &		
West	8	9
Do pf	..	20
T C R T	105	106
Do pf	105½	..
Und E Ar		
div	91¾	96
U S & P	5¾	9
Do pf	29	37
Un Bag &	13¾	14¾
Do pf	97	106
Un Dry G		91
Do pf	94½	..
U Rys Inv	10	11¾
Do pf	53	56½
U S C I P	9¾	10¾
U S Exp	85	88
U S Ind Al	39	40
Do pf	85	90
U S R &		
Imp	63½	65
U S R S		
pf	92¾	93¾
Va I C &		
C pf	87	88
Va R & P	6	8
Do pf	58	..

HAVE THREE PLANS FOR TIMES SQUARE

Service Board Gets Suggestions of N. Y. Central Engineer and Broadway Association's.

OBJECTIONS TO THEIR OWN

M. W. Brown Shows Inadequacy of Local B. R. T. Stop South of 42d Street.

Three plans for the arrangement of stations in Times Square have been drafted and laid before the Public Service Commission, one by its own chief engineer, Alfred Craven, and two by volunteer engineers, George A. Harwood, chief engineer of the electric zone of the New York Central, and Henry G. Opdycke, consulting engineer of the Broadway Association. If, as is now expected, the Public Service Commission decides to make the B. R. T. Forty-second Street station an express stop, Mr. Craven will of course draft a final plan of his own, but the possibilities of the situation are pretty well exploited in the plans already in existence.

Marshall W. Brown, consulting engineer of the Forty-second Street Subway Association, went over them yesterday and made a close comparison of the features of each. Since Mr. Craven's plan provides only a local station at Forty-second Street, and, moreover, makes that run down Broadway to Fortieth Street, it lacked the large mezzanine concourse which is contained in the plans of Mr. Harwood and Mr. Opdycke.

"That, it seems to me," Mr. Brown said, "is a very serious defect. We all know the great dangers of crossing the streets near Times Square, and it would be most regrettable if the opportunity were missed of providing what would practically be an underground street, which would not only reduce the congestion of traffic, but would add greatly to the safety of this busy district."

Mr. Brown laid stress on the inconveniences of crossing Forty-second Street at Broadway and Seventh Avenue. At these points the Third Avenue street cars move at the direction of the traffic policemen and consequently their stops and starts are most spasmodic. Even if there were no express station in Broadway here, Mr. Brown held that Mr. Craven should have provided the most ample means for the passage to and fro of the public and he expressed the opinion that his plans in this respect were entirely inadequate.

"All they provide," said the engineer, "between Broadway and Seventh Avenue under Forty-second Street is a passageway twenty-five feet wide and along this must go not only those who would transfer between the Interborough and the B. R. T. lines, but also all Interborough passengers who wish to pass from the Seventh Avenue line to the Steel or Tunnel shuttle service trains. It seems to me that the traffic is sure to be so heavy at this point that the excavation of the entire street will not provide more than sufficient room.

"Then Mr. Craven has designed only a small mezzanine bridge over the B. R. T. lines near the Hotel Knickerbocker, which is surely scanty for the millions which will use it each year, and to enable them to reach the eastern side of the present Times Square they are arranged for merely such a subgrade passageway as is now to be found in that station. The entire conception, it appears to me, lacks imagination or grasp of the immense crowds to be handled at this point."

Both the plans provided by Mr. Opdycke and by Mr. Harwood suggest large mezzanine concourses running well up into the middle of Times Square and providing entrances and exits from both sides of Broadway and Seventh Avenue. Mr. Brown, however, pointed out a risk in connection with the plan of Mr. Harwood. That engineer had seen the advantage of placing the B. R. T. station in Broadway across the same street as the Interborough line in Seventh Avenue. He had presumed that, in order to get over the objections to making passengers cross Forty-second Street, the Interborough station would run up as far north as half-way between Forty-second Street and Forty-third Street, and he had placed his B. R. T. station in the same relative position.

"But now you will notice," said Mr. Brown, "that the commission apparently has decided to place the Interborough station entirely to the south of Forty-second Street, and it may well happen that as a result Mr. Harwood's B. R. T. station would also be driven to the south beyond the limits of Times Square, and that is done it would hardly happen that the commission would ever build the concourse under Times Square, which is so badly needed."

For this reason Mr. Brown believes that the B. R. T. station should be brought squarely up north of Forty-second Street. If the platforms stretched, as Mr. Opdycke has suggested, right up to Forty-fourth Street, they would be immediately beneath the concourse, and passengers as they left the trains would find themselves naturally in the great mezzanine space. In this of their own volition and without any direction from the servants of the company, they would spread themselves out, and would seek the exits, which were nearest to their destinations. So by carefully analyzing the three plans Mr. Brown came to the conclusion that for the proper organization of the great traffic point the platforms of the B. R. T. express station should be to the north of Forty-second Street with a mezzanine concourse directly over them.

TRANSIT QUESTIONS UP.

Broadway Association Hears Subway and Bus Proposals.

The Broadway Association reiterated its belief yesterday at its meeting in the Hotel McAlpin in the establishment of an express stop on the new B. R. T. Broadway line north of Forty-second Street, and adopted a resolution to the effect that the logical position of the B. R. T. express stations was at Thirty-fourth, Forty-second, and Fifty-ninth Street. The motion was referred to the Transit Committee for action.

Several representatives of the property owners of Columbus Circle attended the meeting and brought up the suggestion that the Interborough should change the present Columbus Circle local to an express station. A resolution to that effect was proposed and carried.

The Association passed a resolution favoring the grant of a franchise to the Fifth Avenue Coach Company to establish a motor bus route, starting at Fourteenth Street, running up Madison and Park Avenues to Ninety-sixth Street, and throwing out a branch at Fifty-seventh Street, which would permit the cars to run down Seventh Avenue and Broadway to Thirty-fourth Street.

R. W. Meade, President of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, explained the proposal to the association, and it was strongly supported, among others by Richard Lambert, representing certain theatrical interests. It was decided to request the Board of Estimate to grant the franchise and to invite the co-operation of the property owners.

Texas & Pacific Earnings.

The operating revenues of the Texas & Pacific for the year ended June 30, 1913, were $18,078,783, an increase of $1,105,561 over 1912. The net increase was $301,841. Deductions for additions and betterments were $1,352,183, leaving a net corporate loss of $760,342. Operating expenses were $14,772,781, an increase of $1,464,483.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Chinchillas Still Popular.

John & James Dobson, Incorporated, opened yesterday a line of black and blue all-wool chinchilla overcoatings for the next Fall season at $1.10 a yard, regular. The line was called "Style 1914," and it was said that only a limited quantity would be booked at the price given. It was learned at the company's office that the goods referred to had been taken well by the trade.

Lace House to Lose Officer.

W. E. Morgan, Vice President of William Meyer & Co., will sever his connection with that firm on Jan. 1. When asked by a TIMES reporter yesterday what line he would follow after that date, he said that he had not yet decided. Mr. Morgan was Vice President and a Director of the Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company of St. Louis before coming to this city, and during his connection with the Meyer firm he has been active in many of the movements for the betterment of the lace and embroidery trade.

Shoe Men May Pray for Snow.

More than one wholesaler in the local shoe trade is on the verge of praying for snow and real Winter weather. Business in that part of the city is slow, not because the public hasn't the money to buy new shoes, but because continued warm weather has not yet made it imperative for consumers to invest in heavier footwear. Rubber overshoes have also lain dormant because of the lack of snow, and this has helped in keeping sales totals low in more than one house along Duane Street.

Road Men Are Organizing.

A new commercial organization, which is yet to be named, came into existence Thursday night at the Hotel Claridge. This body is pone to traveling men only, and the membership will be limited to those covering territories in the Central and Eastern States. About fifty salesmen in various lines were present at the organization meeting, at which Arthur Cairo presided. The object of the organization is to prevent imposition on road men by hotels, railroads, and baggage transfer companies. About 3,000 applications for membership were presented at Thursday's meeting. It is expected that the next meeting will be held in Madison Square Garden some time in February. The incorporators and members of the Board of Directors are Arthur Cairo, Horace Wilcox, William Rosenfield, Gerald Siegel, M. E. Heise, William Kares, G. W. Hagedorn, H. G. Madigan, James Patterson, Julius Schwab, D. Dudley Gutmann, and Isaac Kaiser.

Bonded Gowns May Be Sold.

One of the principal reasons given against undue mutilation of foreign model garments and samples, which, under certain conditions, can now be entered in bond, is that these articles cannot then be sold upon exportation at the expiration of the bond limit. While the law, as it requires that the goods covered by the bond be shipped out of the United States, it does not prohibit their sale in other countries. Importers believe that with reasonable labeling and identification of models and samples, a market can be found among them at fair prices. It is reported that already waist and dress manufacturing concerns in this city have made plans to sell their model garments to houses located in Montreal, Havana, and Mexico City, and sales are also anticipated in Germany and England. Henry C. Stuart, Special Deputy Collector, said yesterday at the Custom House that it was immaterial to the Government where these models and samples were disposed of so long as they were sent out of the country.

Business Centre Talk Up Again.

The denial by the H. B. Claflin Company of the report that it was seeking quarters in the new commercial district uptown has again led to a discussion in trade circles of the relative merits of the old centre of wholesaling around Worth Street and the new district that has grown up along Fourth Avenue from Seventeenth Street to Thirty-fourth. The firms which have moved uptown seem satisfied with the unbroken reports for the most part of excellent business in their new location, despite the greatly increased rents they have to pay, while those who remain at "the old stand" are firm in their refusal to desert it for more modern buildings and lower insurance rates. The opinion of the most prominent Worth Street merchants regarding the two centres is summed up in the statement that if a firm made up of young men went into business in the old downtown district with $5,000 capital, he would get more than $10,000 in credit without a hesitation, whereas if the same firm went into business uptown they would have to buy for cash.

Buyers Want Design Protection.

A new light on the subject of design piracy is shed in a letter from J. P. Wolf, a buyer for Lord & Taylor, to C. R. Clifford, who fathered the idea of protective legislation for designs at the recent convention of the Federation of Trade Press Associations in this city. Says Mr. Wolf:

> Your agitation against design piracy is more face-reaching than appears on its face. I believe that most buyers would feel a sense of relief if they knew that the manufacturer was protected, because in buying a pattern the buyer would then feel less hesitancy in the knowledge that a copy would not be placed upon the market, perhaps in the hands of his competitor, at a lower price. The failure to protect the manufacturer precipitates a lot of inferior fabrics, because the man who copies always copies a little cheaper, a little poorer. If he would only do it a little better he would have a constructive influence rather than a destructive influence. I think that your work is to be highly commended, not only by the honest manufacturer, but by the dealer, who is never sure of the value of what he buys, because the value of design rests entirely upon its character and exclusiveness.

It is said that these sentiments are echoed by many other buyers throughout the country.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

High Duty on Codiene—Decision on Leather Cases and Contents.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that codiene is properly dutiable as an alkaloid of opium under Paragraph 43, Tariff act of 1897, and Paragraph 41, act of 1909, whether manufactured from opium or synthetically from morphine. Gustav Martin and Merck & Co. imported the commodity, which was returned for duty by the Collector at New York at the rate of $1 a pound under the act of 1897 and $1.50 a pound under the Payne-Aldrich law. The importers made a variety of claims, among them that duty should have been taken as medicinal preparations. None of the claims was regarded as meritorious by the board.

Judge Somerville in his decision for the board holds that it was the intent of Congress to place a high rate of duty on the products of opium used in medicinal preparations.

C. F. Rumpp & Sons, Philadelphia, are involved in a contention dealing with the classification under the old law of leather cases containing various articles. Duty was taken under Paragraph 452 at 50 per cent. ad valorem, as fitted leather cases. It was decided that the cases and other fittings were properly dutiable at 40 per cent. under the same paragraph, as manufactures of leather, while the balance of the articles are allowed to enter at 45 per cent., as manufactures of metal.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Local manufacturers say that bright colors, but soft tones, will be emphasized in Spring millinery trimmings. Browns, blues, reds, grays, greens, and faded rose are expected to be much in vogue.

Sprays of flowers in wired lace are the latest corsage ornaments. They are meeting general favor.

Although trading in woolen and worsted hosiery has been fairly large the country over, business in fleeced cotton goods is reported rather spotty.

COTTON MEN PLEASED.

Think Great Good Will Come from National Chamber of Commerce.

At a luncheon given here recently to Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, a committee of representative members of the cotton goods trade was appointed to confer with that organization on matters relevant to the cotton industry. This committee was made up of Ridley Watts of Grinnell, Willis & Co., Chairman; Bertram H. Borden of M. C. Borden & Sons, John W. T. Nichols of Minot, Hooper & Co., William E. Webb of James H. Dunham & Co., and John C. Eames of the H. B. Claflin Company.

A TIMES reporter interviewed two of these merchants yesterday—Mr. Nichols and Mr. Borden. Mr. Nichols said he believed that the committee, by conferring with the National Chamber of Commerce, could not only be of great value to the cotton trade, but to the general business interests of the country. This would be especially true, he said, if, through such conferences, the Chamber could do work similar to that done by the British Board of Trade, and if its work were given the same recognition by the Government that the British board receives from the English authorities.

When asked what could be accomplished by the suggested conferences, Mr. Nichols answered that if the recommendations offered were given fair attention by the Government, the tariff could be put on a fair basis and proper adjustments of tariff problems could be brought about.

Mr. Borden said that he believed the Chamber's plan would be of great benefit to the commercial interests of the country, in that it would put before the proper authorities the condition of business as seen by the merchants themselves. The work of the Chamber, he said, should have the co-operation of trade bodies all over the country.

It is understood that a meeting of the committee will be called in the near future.

SKINNED THE PHEASANTS.

Customs Men Reduce Plumage Birds to Mere Food.

Customs officials held up two pheasants brought from England on the Lusitania yesterday by H. Venon, a crockery importer of 104 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Venon was told that the feathers would have to be taken off before the pheasants could be landed, and the skins, too, as the law reads that skins of foreign plumage birds are also forbidden.

When the birds were sent back on board to the ship's butcher to be shorn of their brilliant plumage they made a bulky looking package, but after the feathers and skins had been removed the pheasants were returned to Mr. Venon in a small brown paper parcel.

Collector Dudley Field Malone went down the Bay yesterday on the revenue cutter and came back on the Lusitania to the Cunard pier to watch the methods of handling a big number of passengers.

HOLIDAY GOODS ACTIVE.

Mild Weather Affects Sale of Heavy Wearing Apparel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Distribution of holiday goods, such as toys, jewelry, novelties, through both wholesale and retail channels, is better than normal. Moderate weather continues to have an adverse effect on the sale of heavy wearing apparel.

"Most of our traveling representatives have been in the house during the week getting special information on the lines they will show during their Spring trips. Although fewer salesmen have been on their territories, the road orders received during the first part of the week show a gain over those of the corresponding days a year ago, which may be attributed in large part to the delayed replenishing of stocks in certain lines, which are now rapidly being depleted. A similar excess of orders is reported by our New York sales office.

"Cash receipts show a slight decrease as compared with those of the same week a year ago."

New Post for W. C. Brown.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—W. C. Brown, who recently resigned the Presidency of the New York Central Railway, accepted the Vice Presidency of the National Soil Fertility League to-day.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Jacob Adler & Co., glove manufacturers, have taken temporary quarters at 746 Broadway. W. J. Stitt, one of the partners, said yesterday that the company had not yet decided on the permanent home of the business, following the recent fire in its old quarters.

The John V. Farwell Company of Chicago, whose local office is now at 66 Leonard Street, will move it about Feb. 1 to the tenth floor of the Textile Building, 72 Leonard Street.

Exports of domestics and cotton duck from this port last week aggregated $226,208, a drop of $286,259 from the previous week. The greatest amount of merchandise shipped to a single country, valued at $46,696, went to Cuba.

D. Matshak & Co., dry goods, will move about Jan. 1 to 85 Franklin Street. They are now at 302 Church Street.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The British hardware business is not so active as last year, the home demand is moderately good, but the export trade is declining. In the first ten months of 1913 exports of British hardware were valued at $10,128,713.

It has been estimated that the forest revenue of British Columbia for 1913 will aggregate $3,000,000, an increase of $400,000 over that of last year.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Switzerland has decided that the present laws prohibiting the importation of animals between Italy and Switzerland needs revision. As a result it will endeavor to show the Italian Government the necessity of a convention with Switzerland to settle existing differences. Such a convention would, it is said, result in the development of commercial relations between the two countries.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat advanced under a moderate demand, closing ⅜ to ½c higher for the day. Corn and oats were steady with Thursday's quotations. Renewed selling carried cotton contracts down from 6 to 18 points, the January option declining into new low-ground for the movement. Cotton oil was firm and provisions eased off.

WHEAT.

Wheat prices at the opening of the market were slightly lower, but the selling pressure was not as great as was expected, and during the day a steadier feeling developed and prices at the close showed net gains of ⅜ to ½c. The foreign markets were generally lower, but prices abroad failed to make a full response to our decline of Thursday, and one of the principal stimulating factors of the day was renewed evidences of export buying, sales being reported of about fifty loads, part of which was done on Thursday.

The weather over the West was somewhat cooler, but this caused little apprehension of crop damage, as The Modern Miller said that the rank growth acts as a protection and that the cold would have to be both severe and prove to do serious damage. It spoke of the spread of the insects in the Southwest, however, which was looked upon as a menacing factor. Broomhall's estimated world's exports for the week, exclusive of North America, at 6,800,000 bushels, which with Bradstreet's American figures indicated total shipments of 13,764,000, which compared with actual shipments a week ago of 11,008,000 and 10,480,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1 elevator domestic and $1.01 free on board. No. 1 Nor. Duluth, 99¼c free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	....	....	97¼	97	97¾
May	98¼	97⅞	98¼	97 15-16	97¾
July	....	....	95¾	95¼	....

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	88¼	87½	88¼	87¾	80¾
May	91⅝	90⅝	91¼	90⅞	91¼
July	88¼	87½	88¼	87¾	88⅝

CORN.

The corn market was steady in the face of continued heavy receipts, which so far this week have increased more than 5,000,000 bushels over the movement last week. The weather was very favorable for marketing corn, and cash prices at the interior were said to be lower. In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 74¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	70¼	69¾	69¾	69¾	48¾
May	70	69¾	69¾	69½	49⅞
July	69¼	68⅞	68	68¾	50

OATS.

The oats market was influenced largely by the action of corn, and prices during the day were steady on covering and buying by prominent commission houses. The movement was quite liberal, and so far this week has increased about 500,000 bushels over last week, and there were also said to be liberal offerings from Canada.

The local cash market was quiet, standard white being quoted at 45¾ to 46¼c; No. 2, 45½ to 47c; No. 3, 45¼ to 46c; No. 4, 44½ to 45½c; clipped white, 45 to 46½c; fancy clipped white, 47 to 48c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	39⅝	39	39¼	39	33¼
May	42	41¾	41¾	41½	35⅝
July	41¾	41	41½	41	33½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was only moderately active, and after showing a slightly steadier tone early on covering prices sagged off in sympathy with lower prices for hogs, and closed at about the low point of the day. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000; estimated for Saturday, 16,000; Kansas City received 7,000, and Omaha, 8,400.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close	Prev. Close.	Year.
Lard—					
January	10.67	10.62	10.62	10.67	9.97½
May	11.02	10.97	10.97	11.00	9.97½
Ribs—					
January	10.77	10.77	10.77	10.77	9.80
May	11.07	11.05	11.05	11.05	9.80
Pork—					
January	....	....	20.62	20.70	18.10
May	20.90	20.87	20.80	20.85	18.22½

COTTON.

The cotton market sold back to the low point of Wednesday during yesterday's trading, and January contracts made new lower ground for the movement under renewed liquidation and bear pressure. The close was easy at practically the lowest prices of the day, or from 6 to 13 points under the final figures of Thursday.

Relatively steady cables and overnight advices from the South, indicating that interior spot holders were showing continued firmness, inspired some scattered buying at the opening, which was steadied at a decline of 1 point on December, but generally 1 to 2 points higher. Prices almost at once became easier under realizing by recent buyers or renewed liquidation, however, and January contracts sold off to 12.24, or 14 points net lower. Other months sold 10 to 11 points net lower, where the decline was checked by covering and buying by shorts encouraged by easier.

Weak-end figures also seemed a little less bearish than anticipated, but after a rally of 6 or 7 points the market again weakened under selling which some attributed to the Southwest, although after the close it was more generally said to have been for local account.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were generally unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower at 12.80 for middling upland; delivered on contract 2,100 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	12.53	12.42	12.47@12.49	12.53
January	12.39	12.24	12.25@12.26	12.38
February	12.30	12.30	12.30@....	12.37
March	12.60	12.48	12.48@12.50	12.59
April	....	....	12.48@12.50	12.59
May	12.62	12.48	12.50@12.51	12.60
June	....	....	12.48@12.50	12.57
July	12.58	12.47	12.47@12.49	12.56
August	12.35	12.30	12.25@12.27	12.33
September	....	....	11.82@11.84	11.90
October	11.77	11.70	11.70@11.72	11.78

COTTONSEED OIL.

A steadier tone developed in the cottonseed oil market owing to a cessation of offerings and on covering. The volume of trading was not active but a better feeling prevailed and at the close of the day values were 6 to 9 points higher. The demand for the cash article showed little or no improvement and the advance was believed to be little more than a rally from the recent decline.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	High.
Spot	....	....	6.65@6.90	6.70
December	6.78	6.78	6.77@6.80	6.70
January	6.80	6.78	6.80@6.82	6.77
February	....	....	6.93@7.00	6.85
March	7.07	7.02	7.06@7.08	7.00
April	....	....	7.14@7.20	7.00
May	7.25	7.20	7.25@7.27	7.20
June	....	....	7.28@7.32	7.20
July	7.34	7.32	7.35@7.37	7.27

COFFEE.

There was little new development in the coffee market during yesterday's operations, but the undertone was steady. Total sales for the day were 42,000 bags. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were practically unchanged from Thursday. Trading were not inclined to favor the buying side, as conditions in Brazil are still somewhat unsettled. The market was heavy with a decline of ¼ to ⅜ pfennig. Prices in Brazil were unchanged at Rio, while Santos spots were 20 reis lower, and futures were unchanged to 25 reis higher. The demand for the spot article was still very limited, and the market as a whole was in a waiting position.

Prices on the spot were unchanged with Rio 7's quoted at 9½c.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	9.01	9.01	9.07@ 9.08	9.09
January	....	....	9.11@ 9.13	9.14
February	....	....	9.24@ 9.26	9.27
March	9.38	9.30	9.37@ 9.38	9.40
April	....	....	9.50@ 9.51	9.52
May	9.64	9.55	9.62@ 9.63	9.65
June	....	....	9.72@ 9.73	9.75
July	9.77	9.75	9.82@ 9.83	9.85
August	....	....	9.90@ 9.91	9.93
September	9.98	9.91	9.98@ 9.99	10.01
October	10.00	10.00	10.05@10.07	10.06
November	....	....	10.10@10.11	10.10

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,503 packages. General trade quiet and feeling barely steady. In some quarters there is a little weaker tone. Creamery, extras, 36@37c; firsts, 28@34c; seconds, 24@27c; thirds, 22@23c; held, extras, 32@33c; firsts, 27½@31c; seconds, 23½@29½c; thirds, 22@23c; State dairy, finest, 31@33c; good to prime, 26@30c; common to fair, 20@25c; process, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 20@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23½c; factory, held, 21@22c; current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 19½@20c; thirds, 18@19c; packing stock, held, 19½@20½c; current make, No. 2, 19@19½c; No. 3, 17½@18½c.

CHEESE.—Receipts yesterday, 200 boxes. Market firm on high grade with milks a little more inquiry. Medium grades in better demand. State, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 16¾c; white, 16¾@17c; average fancy, 16½@16¾c; fresh, colored, specials, 16c; white, 16@16¼c; average fancy, 15½@15¾c; undergrades, 12½@15¼c; daisies, held, best, 16¾c; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, held, best, 16@16½c; twins and flats, held, best, 16@16½c; State skims, held, specials, 13@13½c; choice, 11@12c; skims, fresh, choice, 10½@11¼c; skims, poor to fair, 5@10c; skims, full skims or badly defective, 2@4c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday: 6 306 cases. There is a moderate demand, but no great activity. Considerable confidence at steady prices. Storage eggs in some demand, and generally fairly firm at present quotations. Near by eggs steady. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 36c; extra firsts, 34@35c; firsts, 33@33½c; seconds, 30@32c; dirties, 25@27c; checks, 23@25c; refrigerators, special marks, fancy, 30c; firsts 29@29½c; seconds, 27½@28c; lower grades, 23@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery, whites, fine to fancy, large, 40@43c; whites, fair to good, 36@38c; small or otherwise seriously defective 32@35c; Western, gathered white, 34@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery brown, 36c; gathered brown and colors, 33@35c; fresh, foreign, 120 dozen cases, fair to prime, 26@30c; held fresh, 120 dozen cases, poor to fair, 22@26c; refrigerator, 120 dozen, cases poor to good, 23@25c; limed, 120 dozen cases, fair to prime, 22½@24c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—There were no wholesale price changes reported yesterday for Western beef cuts.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market was inactive and unchanged. The local raw sugar market continued more or less unsettled, with prices on a basis of $3.23 for centrifugal, $2.71 for Muscovado and $2.48 for molasses sugar. The London beet sugar market was quiet, and prices were again lower. December being quoted at 8s 10½d, January at 8s 11¼d, and May at 9s 3¾d.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—There was a good demand yesterday for grocery grades of molasses, and prices were firm. Syrups were steady and unchanged.

RICE.—There was no improvement in the demand for rice, and prices were somewhat easier.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market was featureless and prices were nominally unchanged.

OILS.—This market showed no price changes yesterday.

NAVAL STORES.—The turpentine market was quiet and unchanged. Tar was firm, owing to light supplies, but business was inactive. Rosin was steady and unchanged.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

BIRNBAUM, AUERBACH & CO., manufacturers of furs at 31 and 33 West Thirty-first Street, made an assignment yesterday to Archibald Palmer, which was signed by only one of the partners, Nathan Auerbach. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by these creditors: F. D. Ast, $664, Morris Botis, $53, and A. Worsnop, $750, all on assigned claims. Liabilities are said to be $30,000 and assets $5,000.

HARRIS SCHWARTZ.—A petition has been filed against Harris Schwartz, trading as Mme. Schwartz, dealer in furs and gowns at 691 Sixth Avenue, by these creditors: Joseph T. Goodman, $400; Irving C. Simons, $400, and Isidore K. Ullman, $400, all on assigned claims. Mr. Schwartz made an assignment yesterday to Abner S. Werblin.

SOLOMON SILVERSTEIN.—A petition has been filed against Solomon Silverstein, dealer in waists at 185 Clinton Street, by these creditors: Abe Aronow, $204; Max Buchbinder, $228, and Wilfred Bernstein, $103. Liabilities are $2,200 and assets $500.

HARRY KRUG, residing at 117 West Forty-seventh Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $5,525 and no assets.

JOHN J. REILLY, bartender, of 201 West 145th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,103 and no assets.

MARTHA H. REID of Mount Vernon has filed a petition with liabilities $2,513 and assets 92 cents in bank. Among the creditors are the Mount Vernon Trust Company, $475, and Lewis F. Mazzetti, caterer, $149.

EDMUND W. VAN DERPOOL, SR., grocer, of Poughkeepsie, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,035 and assets $1,200.

JULIUS L. HOLMES.—Judge Holt has appointed Merrill E. Gates receiver for Julius L. Holmes, shoe dealer of White Plains, with authority to carry on business ten days.

HEALY BOX CORPORATION.—Schedules of the Healy Box Corporation of 71 Broadway and Chicago show liabilities $127,101 and assets $37,457, consisting of accounts, $22,941; claims, $8,230; notes, $2,098; office fixtures, $400; tools and patterns, $600; cash on hand, $65; cash in bank, $1,711; deposit for a surety bond $1,424. Among the creditors are Henry B. Sayler, $24,193; Harold Gayley, $5,200; P. T. Dodge, $5,200; Single Service Package Corporation, $25,000; Simplex Metal Band Box Company, $9,353; W. P. Healy, Chicago, $27,220; F. P. Russell, Chicago, $5,200; State of New Jersey, $1,417 corporation tax.

COMPOSITE BOARD COMPANY.—Schedules of the Composite Board Company of 50 Church Street and Niagara Falls show liabilities $86,859, and assets $29,193, consisting of machinery and plant, $27,516; materials, $1,449; accounts, $213, and cash, $15.

L. W. MARKS.—Schedules of L. W. Marks, a corporation, manufacturer of ostrich feathers at 56 West Thirty-ninth Street, show liabilities $27,631 and assets $6,062.

JULIET SPORT COMPANY.—Schedules of the Juliet Stores Company, dealers in hats and millinery at 56 West 39th St., with stores in Philadelphia and Washington, show liabilities of $9,688 and assets $4,805, consisting of stock, $2,500; accounts, $1,595; fixtures, $650, and cash, $150.

M. M. KOCH, INC.—Schedules of M. M. Koch, Inc., dealer in millinery of 546 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities $43,700 and assets $31,095, consisting of stock, $20,000; fixtures, $9,000, and accounts, $2,065.

U. S. AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the United Auto Supply Company of 88 Chambers Street, show liabilities $6,783 and assets $3,737, consisting of stock, $3,000; fixtures, $250; accounts, $422, and cash, $65.

AARON GALEF.—Schedules of Aaron Galef, wholesale dealer in women's hats, at 247 Broadway, show liabilities $11,324 and assets $5,611, consisting of stock, $200; fixtures, $300; accounts, $3,101, and cash, $10.

SAM THEIL.—Schedules of Sam Theil, dealer in men's furnishing goods, at 318 Bowery, show liabilities $3,820 and assets $1,550, consisting of stock, $1,000; fixtures, $200, and deposit on lease, $350.

AVON GARDEN COMPANY.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition filed on April 25 against the Avon Garden Company, cafe and restaurant, at 4,198 Broadway, corner 178th Street, on a demurrer put in by the company that the petition failed to allege sufficient facts to constitute an act of bankruptcy.

TOM McNAUGHTON, residing at 267 West Eighty-ninth Street, has filed a petition to get rid of liabilities of $167,034 as a member of the firm of Werba & Luescher, theatrical producers of 1,520 Broadway. He has no individual debts and no assets.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments, for amounts more than $100, were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abukakil, Gabriel—Greenwich & Cortlandt Co., $1,680.

Alpern, Morris, and Louis Katz—J. Posner et al., $109.

Broder, Julius—M. Goldberg, $190.

Brennan, Adelaide—J. A. Hopper, $401.

Boaler, Mae—Canavan Investing Co., $441.

Becker, Charles—H. Hesse, $119.

Bruno, Maria—North American Brewing Co., $272.

Bruno, Sabino—Same, $327.

Brennan, Adelaide—J. A. Hooper, $401.

Chapin, Charles H.—A. P. Ward, $387.

Christal, John—J. J. Martin, Jr., $452.

Crowe, Albert M.—D. Carragher, $108.

Daily, William J.—P. J. Brancato, $222.

De Leeuw, Philip J. and Harriet—J. Spolder, $575.

Dunlap, William—Manhattan Electric and Lamp Co., $123.

De Mittry, Ulisses—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $147.

Eveline, Cecelia—Same, $179.

Eveline, James B. and George A.—J. W. McDonald, $873.

Gresham, Elisha—F. Hacker, $122.

Guglielmo, John—L. Barbieri, $112.

Giuseppe, Maurice, or Joseph Maurice—P. Henderstein, $176.

Hammershag, Seymour—M. Hipfl, costs, $184.

Hand, Eleanor M.—A. Leipzig, $3,116.

Hillman, William—J. Plotkin, $206.

Jacobs, Moe—Morewood Realty Holding Co., $325.

Jacobs, Harry—A. Bykowsky, $136.

Kane, James F.—B. N. Herold, $196.

King, Alexander, Jr.—J. J. McBride, $200.

Knight, Margaret—Same, $197.

Krist, Emil—R. Gernsheimer Realty Co., $261.

Leonard, Nellie A.—J. F. Boyle, $199.

Lovingston, William—S. Sherman et al, $151.

Lindheimer, Samuel—S. Josephy et al, $137.

Loeffler, Mary A.—P. Miklowitz, $202.

Levine, William—M. Goldstein, $1,221.

Ludwig, Edward—David Shannon Co., $865.

Mullin, Wm. J.—H. Mullin et al., $12,612.

Mohr, Florence—A. Mange, $302.

Martin, Clinton S.—Studebaker Bros. Co., $252.

McCoy, John T.—Watson Flagg Engineering Co., $301.

Murtagh, John P., adm.—Leicestershire Realty Co., costs, $118.

Miller, Edgar W.—W. R. Gray et al, $650.

Medlin, Samuel—A. Coleman, $958.

Medbury, Fitch H.—A. A. Whitman, $471.

McClelland, Walter—G. Stewart, $1,046.

McSweyer, Frank—Falls Rivet and Machinery Co., $117.

Moshowitz, Joseph—M. Wishengrad, $4,000.

Oster, Saul M.—S. Bentz, $911.

Plumeri, Salvatore and Eugenie—E. Bonagur, $226.

Pincus, Morris, and Morris Strulovitz—D. Schlein, $161.

Petrilla, Giuseppe and Maria—C. Iandioul, $2,076.

Peskin, Hyman—J. Rosenblum & Co., $104.

Phelps, Ex.—C. Decatur, $850.

Pereleberg, Morris—M. Eberhart & Son Co., $114.

Pincus, Morris, and Morris Strulovita—D. Schlein, $161.

Papajan, Charles—H. Peter, $117.

Pellegrini, Pietro—D. Farugo, $234.

Powell, Mary A., and Herman Wolf—W. Schefter, $139.

Peiser, Isaac—W. R. Bayes, $240.

Rosenberg, Meyer, and David Kalman—S. Danziger, $233.

Reisner, Andrew, administrator—L. M. Brown, $152.

Rosencrantz, Isidor B.—Browning, King & Co., $1,055.

Savage, Charles B. W., and Henrietta K. Savage—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $2,576.

Schupper, Marcus H.—Alpha Electrical Co., $180.

Shenkow, Max—I. Kashare, $876.

Schor, William and Cleo—Plymouth Rubber Co., $1,963.

Springer, John H. B.—P. Moffat, $1,806.

Silkworth, Charles E.—C. J. Housman et al., $2,521.

Tulp, Herman, and Edgar O. Clark—Jay N. Emley, costs, $110.

Tobias, Frank—Miller, $399.

Van Ston, George W., and Ernest B. Dunker —W. R. Mollineaux, $168.

Same—G. Busch, $196.

Weinberg, Abraham—P. Thomas, $1,076.

Well, Gabriel—Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America, $192.

Webster, Robert B.—F. E. Ostwald, $118.

TO PUT ELECTION OFFICIALS IN GOWNS

Robert Adamson Gives the Woman's Forum a George W. Perkins Suggestion.

MEETINGS IN THE SCHOOLS

Borough President-Elect Marks Says He Favors Pensions for City Employes.

Marcus M. Marks, President-elect of the Borough of Manhattan, and Robert Adamson, secretary to the Mayor, told the members of the Woman's Forum, at its regular meeting in the Waldorf yesterday morning, that they believed schools and churches should be opened for political and campaign meetings. Mr. Adamson told of unnecessary expenditures in political campaigns—1,000,000 buttons, only good to give to small boys, banners, and red fire, which he considered useless.

He said a wide-awake business man came to Fusion headquarters to offer him an organized corps of applauders, warranted a clap at the proper moment, men who could also ask inconvenient questions of an opponent or who could be formed into visiting committees.

"The greatest expense of the campaign is the rental of halls for meetings" he said, "and with their bands and banners there is no dignity to them and they are not in keeping with serious matters of State. It seems to me—and the idea is not original—that there could be no more proper use of the public school buildings than for such meetings. If there is anything that is important it is the election of city officials, and it would add greatly to the dignity of the elections if they were held in the school buildings.

"I was talking about this with George W. Perkins, and he said that he would like to see the election officials in gowns. He would do anything that would add dignity to an election."

"Good! Good!" said the women, applauding.

"We are getting a different class of men in politics, men who are not merely politicians, but interested in doing the work. The time is coming when we shall specialize in municipal work, there will be experts to do the work of the city and when that time comes women will be more largely employed, for there are positions for which they are better fitted than men."

"The time is coming, I hope," said Mr. Marks, "when it will not be said as a credit to a man: 'He is not a politician.' The word means a representative of the people and should stand for something noble. Better men are coming into politics, a better class among district leaders and captains. We can't run a Government without parties and leaders and captains, and as long as we look down upon them as degraded they will stay down and if we look up to them we will raise them. I am going to do my little best to keep from differentiating between politicians and decent men."

"I'm a politician," said Miss Helen Varick Boswell, President of the Forum:

"And some of us are district leaders ourselves," said Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, who belongs to the district organization of the Woman Suffrage Party.

"Everything that has been said about the use of public school buildings is true," continued Mr. Marks. "There would be less humbug and buncombe at big public meetings if they were held in the schools instead of in halls with brass bands and banners. I don't feel that I can present a sensible argument in a hall. I appeal to the feelings, that is what the audience wants, that is the only thing it will rise to. The public schools give an atmosphere for the appeal to reason and, so, I hope they will be used. And also the churches."

"When the first pastor asked me to speak in his church I was afraid to bring up economic questions and campaign matters, but at the close of my remarks the pastor himself got up, said he was going to vote for me, hoped the congregation would, and for the whole Fusion ticket. I spoke more freely in churches after that and I visited all denominations and al colors. And think of the economy—the slogan of the campaign—in using public buildings. Think of the waste of keeping all these buildings closed.

"One thing that I can tell the women after the campaign is that they need have no fear in going into politics. During this last campaign my wife and I went to 250 meetings in all sorts of places, some of them in the rear of bar rooms, and in none of them did she have the slightest annoyance or find conditions at all disagreeable. And I heartily believe in having women study civic questions, for otherwise they will find themselves with the ballot and unprepared for it. They should discuss the questions on the floor with the men and not sit up in the boxes to be smoked at. I consider that I represent the women as well as the men in my office; I represent the people, though it was the votes of the men that elected me, and the women must talk."

"They will," chorused many voices.

"And talk intelligently," said the speaker, completing the sentence.

Mr. Marks spoke about wages and pensions.

"I have looked into the subject carefully," he said, "and I shall not be idle this next four years. It is disgraceful the lack of pensions for city employes. They should know that in case of accident or sickness and old age they and their families will be cared for. The members of the Board of Estimate are going to work together like brothers and this government is going to make the men, women, and children happy."

Mrs. Marks and Mrs. Adamson were guests of the Forum. Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson was present and told of the "Big and Little Sister" movement of which Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt is President.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BERMAN, BABETTA. (died Nov. 18, 1898;) left less than $5,000 personalty to Addie Berman Kauder, her daughter.

COLLINS, EMILY L., (died Nov. 27;) left $8,400 personalty to Laura Sedgwick Collins, her daughter.

DE WITT, ANTOINETTE BEACH, (died Oct. 14;) left more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; $25,000 and one-fifth of residuary each to Julia E. and Belle B. Beach, her sisters; $10,000 and one-fifth of residuary to Walter H. G. Beach, her nephew; $8,000 and one-fifth of residuary each to Henry M. and Ely Beach, her nephews; $12,000 each to Carrie E. and Martha Beach; $9,000 each to Walter M. and Mary D. Ostrander; $5,000 to Margaret Louise Beach, her grandniece; $3,000 to the Trustees of the Dutch Church of Lower Montirille, N. J.; shares in residuary to Walter Herbert Gaines and Henry Magie Beach.

HAM, EMILY MORGAN, (died Dec. 12;) left $1,000 personalty to Mary Woodworth Ham, her daughter.

HEGETSCHWEILER, JOHN, (died Nov. 8;) left $750 personalty to Minnie Hegetschweiler, his wife.

KINGSBURY, SARAH A., (died Dec. 1;) left more than $10,000 personalty; $1,000 each, to Mary E., Anna G., Samuel A., Edward A., and Jonas Walter Fillebrown, her brothers and sisters; $100 to Woodland Cemetery Association; residuary to Albert B. Kingsbury, her son.

LELAND, MINNIE L., (died Dec. 10;) left more than $500 personalty to Marjorie Morton, her daughter.

LE ROY, EDWARD A., (died Dec. 11;) left more than $10,000 personalty in equal shares to Newbold, Archibald, Otis, and Edward A. Le Roy, his sons, and Nina Le Roy Miller, his daughter.

McCARTHY, MARY A., (died Dec. 9;) left $500 personalty to Helen L. McCarthy, her daughter.

PLUMMER, ALBERT T., (died Dec. 10;) left more than $10,000 personalty in unknown amounts to Jane A. Plummer, his wife; Jane S. Schley, his daughter, and Seney Plummer, his son.

POTTS, ROBERT, (died Nov. 27;) left $11,000 personalty to Bella Logan, his daughter.

TUCH, ISAAC, (died Oct. 31;) left $4,000 personalty; $5,000 to Esther Tuch, his wife; $50 each, to David Tuch, his son, and Ray R. Matshah, his daughter.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CALTO, ANTOINETTE, (died June 26, 1913;) net estate, $6,700; equity in lots in the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens $5,800; lots in Harrison, N. J., $1,000; cash, $281; bank account, $622.58; jewelry, $45.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Fair weather continued Friday throughout the East and South and the great Central Valleys, while over the Plains States, the Rocky Mountain region and on the Pacific slope it remained unsettled, with snow in the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions and the north Plains States and rains in Kansas and California.

Temperature has fallen decidedly in the far Northwest and it remains below the seasonal average west of the Rockies. Temperatures are moderate throughout the Central Valleys and the East and South.

The storm that was central Friday night over Kansas will move eastward and be attended by snows Saturday in the middle Plains States, the extreme upper Mississippi Valley and rains in the lower Mississippi Valley and the Gulf States. The precipitation will overspread the Ohio Valley and the Middle and South Atlantic States during Sunday night. Over the Northwest States and the Rocky Mountain region the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday. The temperature will rise Saturday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States and fall in the extreme upper Mississippi Valley and the Plains States.

Colder weather will overspread the great Central Valleys and the Gulf States during Sunday and Monday.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic coast will be moderate west, middle Atlantic coast, light variable; south Atlantic coast, moderate east.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain by night moderate southwest winds.

Southern New England.—Fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday, increasing cloudiness; moderate southwest and west winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain; light variable winds.

Western New York—Fair and warmer Saturday, probably followed by rain by night; Sunday, rain or snow and colder; moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	50	27	4 P. M.	41	35
6 A. M.	45	25	7 P. M.	37	32
9 A. M.	46	26	9 P. M.	35	32
12 M.	41	30	11 P. M.	32	32

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 42; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 25; at 3 P. M. it reached 33. Maximum temperature, 37 degrees at 2:40 P. M.; minimum, 24 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 47 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 53 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.17 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.16 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
12:03–216	Sullivan St.; Gerbereux, Dust & Kinder	Unknown
1:10–331	East 20th St.; Mrs. Davis	$50
4:00–331	E. 34th St.; Mrs. De Marko	$500
7:15–363	E. 76th St.; Rosalie Mineo	
9:10–145	Essex St.; Morris Green	Trifling
10:30–307	E. 14th St.; A. Greenberg	Trifling
10:55–36	W. 38th St.; J. Sandford	Trifling
11:25–36	E. 38th St.; Mr. Kearn	$3,500
P.M.		
4:08–426	E. 164th St.; Matilda Darush	Trifl.
4:55–246	W. 39th St.; W. R. Mason	Trifl.
6:40–308	W. 43d St.; Harry Cook	Trifl.
7:25–50	Great Jones St.; Mr. Keller	$100
7:25–59	Great Jones St.; — Keeler	$100
9:00–54	W. 151st St.; Lattarn & Welser	
9:00–116-118	Sherman Av.; A. Thompson	$200
9:50–35	Essex Market Pl.; City N. Y.	Trifling
10:26–516	Pearl St.; J. Waldman	$20
10:50–53	W. 140th St.; J. M. Royal	Trifling

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Appt.—Prob. Patrol. R. W. F. Conley. Transfer.—J. F. Brennecke, Det. Div., to 35 prect. Assg.—R. W. F. Conley to Sch. for Rects.; Act. Det. Serg. Isabella Goodwin, to Com'r's Off. for 10 days; Lt. Matron A. D. Preiss, 5 prect., to Com'r's Off. for 10 days; Act. Det. Serg. W. V. Rose, 13 prect., to 15 prect. for 10 days.

Applications for pay approved: Lieut. C. J. Hornbostel, 13 prect., while suspended; Patrol. J. M. Tubridy, 37 prect., while suspended.

Fined.—Patrol. F. S. Leary, 150 prect., absent no leave, 5 days; T. F. Custer, 170 prect., false statement, 5 days; Frank Fraser, 172 prect., off post, &c., 5 days.

Charges Preferred.—Patrol. John Marriman, 143 prect., unnecessary force; Edgar P. Ellis, 153 prect., improper action.

Fire Department.

W. H. Friedman, Dep. of Water Supply, transf. to Tel. Bu., Police Dept.

As prob. firemen: W. F. Curlock, F. W. Puck, J. W. McCabe, F. J. Stevens, H. H. Feeley, J. A. Gildersleeve, W. C. Belfield J. Bauschatz, W. H. Maloney, G. Hanrahan, J. J. O'Neill, J. A. Morgan, R. E. Tullis, Archie Kenny, Jno. Burns, L. J. Bedelmayer, C. A. Hauseman.

Leave, (no pay,) John Reiner, Eng. Co. 57, illness, 6 mo.

Fined, Emil Engelhofer, Eng. 24, loss of property $1.

Resignation, J. M. Shea, H. & L. 16.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Notification from the Superintendent of Buildings, the Bronx, of the reassignment to duty of Merrit Smith, assistant engineer.

Requisition from the Commissioner of Public Works, Manhattan, for the certification of the entire promotion list of rodmen, Grade C, from which to make appointments as rodman, Grade B, at $900 a year, in the Bureau of Design and Survey.

Notification from the Curator of the City College of the reassignment to duty of Francis J. Guinon.

Request of Anthony J. Brandt, 1,208 East Ninety-ninth Street, Brooklyn, for a medical re-examination for fireman.

Request of the Police Commissioner for authority to employ Francis W. Ford's Sons as Surveyors for three months at a total compensation of $100; also for authority to employ MacDonald & Reddy as Architects for the construction of a new station house, prison, and garage for the Sixty-first Precinct for about six months at a compensation of 5 per cent. net of the cost of the building, estimated at $8,333.33

United States.

An examination for male industrial teacher in the Philippine Islands will be held at the New York Custom House on Dec. 30 and 31. Industrial work is being emphasized more strongly each year. Teachers of carpentry and forging and machine shop practice are in great demand. There is need for men with sufficient knowledge of machinery to run small sawmills. Practical teachers who are masters of their trades will find responsible and remunerative employment. More than thirty provincial schools are equipped with woodworking machinery, and many have both woodworking and ironworking machinery.

Applicants for this examination should have had experience in teaching these trades or should have had school training in them. Persons who merely are journeymen are not desired. Age limits, 20 to 40 years. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

New Lawyers to be Sworn in Monday in Appellate Division.

The committee on character having certified to the Appellate Division, First Department, that the following named persons are of good moral character and fitness, they have been notified to present themselves at the Court House of the Appellate Division, Madison Square, on Monday, at 10 A.M., to be sworn in as attorneys and counselors-at-law:

Abramowitz, L.
Ackerson, A.
Armstrong, P. M.
Atterman, J. J.
Alexander, A. D.
Berliner, E.
Backus, R. C.
Baker, S. L.
Blair, W. W.
Bloomer, H. J.
Behr, N. M.
Brown, J. D.
Bradsley, J. R.
Brown, T. H.
Benvenga, F. C.
Berger, S.
Berman, D. J.
Brockway, G. G.
Cherkos, S.
Cohen, E. C.
Cooper, F. H.
Campbell, W. C.
Carlino, L. C.
Crater, J. F.
Dowd, J. L.
Doughty, T. S.
Danziger, N.
Ely, F.
Ellenbogen, A. E.
Freeman, P.
Flood, J. V.
Ferguson, J., Jr.
Fraser, L.
Fried, S.
Greenberg, M.
Gladstone, N. L.
Hoar, F. B.
Harris, E. K.
Heligans, W. R.
Hovorka, J.
Joyce, J. E.
Johnstone, G. J.
Knight, P. S.
Lachenbruch, I.
Logan, W. A.
Levy, H. H.
Lowenthal, M.
Mayfield, S.
Levinson, G. M.
Maresi, P. M.
Moore, J. H.
Metz, J. G.
Maher, T. A.
Martin, G. W.
Moskowitz, I. A.
McKercher, C.
McMahon, J. T.
McLaughlin, J. A.
O'Brien, M. J., Jr.
Ogden, H. L.
Olmsted, A. S.
Panaro, C. A.
Pinnes, J. L.
Palmer, C.
Penfold, T. A.
Pelikan, H. E.
Ryan, J. P.
Rosenthal, A. M.
Reisenstein, E. L.
Ramadell, C. H.
Rettig, M.
Raimo, J.
Robertson, J. W.
Shipman, B. F.
Steinhardt, M.
Siegel, I.
Siegel, J. S.
Scheiber, S.
Solomon, I. H.
Shulman, N.
Sullivan, M. P.
Springer, M. F.
Silverman, A.
Solomon, L.
Scheindlinger, S.
Tow, J.
Uttal, H.
Von Wedell, H. A.
Van Alstyne, W. T.
Winthrop, B.
Wodell, R. A.
Wilson, J. J.
Zimmerman, J. C.
Zion, J.
Zolotkoff, L.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CALTO, ANTOINETTE, (died June 26, 1913;) net estate, $6,700; equity in lots in the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens $5,800; lots in Harrison, N. J., $1,000; cash, $281; bank account, $622.58; jewelry, $45.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

Original.—Ex parte in the matter of Jonas Jones, petitioner.—Leave granted to file brief in opposition to petition for writ of habeas corpus herein on motion of the United States.

145—Nathaniel W. Hobbs, trustee, appellant, vs. Head & Dowst Company.—Argument concluded.

150—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, plaintiff in error vs. City of Minneapolis.—Argued.

157—Edwin L. Gauthier, plaintiff in error, vs. Peter Morrison et al.—Argued.

STATE.

Appellate Division.

The Appellate Division, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

John Nemeth, Incorporated, respondent, vs. William W. Tracy et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J. (Scott and McLaughlin, J.J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Flora Spitzer, as administratrix, respondent, vs. A. Augustus Healy and ano., appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. (Laughlin and Hotchkiss, JJ., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Herbert Neustadt, individually, &c., plaintiff, vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and another, defendants.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff as directed in opinion, without costs. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. Settle order on notice.

Dill & Collins, appellants, vs. John A. Morison, individually, &c., respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

Edward Oswald, respondent, vs. Underpinning and Foundation Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

The W. C. Sweetser Company, plaintiff, vs. Henry Gilsey and another, respondents, impleaded, with Raisler Heating Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Martin M. Stone, respondent, vs. United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs to appellant in both courts. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Automatic Strapping Machine Company, respondent, vs. Twisted Wire and Steel Company and another, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and demurrer sustained, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs, and with leave to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Annie Brudie, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Renault Frères Selling Branch, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

George S. Barnett, appellant, vs. Anheuser-Busch Agency, respondent.—Determination reversed and judgment of Municipal Court reinstated, with costs to appellant in this court and at the Appellate Term. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

Jacob Kaufman, an infant, respondent, vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Max Rubel, respondent, vs. Lebolt & Co., appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

In the matter of Abraham Schlesinger, deceased.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Thomas E. Deacon, respondent, vs. Solomon L. Pakas, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Vittorio Brun, appellant, vs. James M. Rogers and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Michael Drummond, as Commissioner, respondent, vs. Charles Blenis, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

People ex rel Isidor Straus and another, appellants, vs. Lawson Purdy et al., Commissioners, respondents.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to respondent. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

The City of New York, respondent, vs. Central Park, North & East River Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Rosa Baynard as administratrix, respondent, vs. Pittsburgh Contracting Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of William Buchanan, deceased.—Decree modified as indicated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to both parties payable out of the estate. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

John Mulstein Company, respondent, vs. Albert H. T. Banghaf, impleaded, appellant. Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Matter of Montefiore Home, appellant, vs. William A. Prendergast et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Hamm, H. Meehan, Costlant, and Rosenville Trust Company of Newark, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, and stay vacated. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Cream of Wheat Company, appellant, vs. American Home Magazine Company, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted as indicated in opinion. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Sama vs. Samo.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Moe A. Isaacs, respondent, vs. William Salomon et al., appellants.—Order reversed and motion granted to the extent stated in opinion, without costs to either party. Opinion by Scott, J.

Abrahams & Sainam vs. Same.—Order reversed and motion granted to extent stated in opinion, without costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Lena Scheler et al.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Lena Scheler et al.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Mary W. Powell et al., respondents, vs. John L. Murray et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to strike case from calendar and to stay the trial pending appeal to the Court of Appeals, granted. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

William B. Masterson, respondent, vs. Commercial Advertiser Association, appellant. —Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $1,000, in which event, judgment as so modified and ordered affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice. (Laughlin and Clarke, JJ., dissenting and voting for affirmance.)

In the matter of Hudson Hoagland.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Margaret Murphy vs. New York Press Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

In the matter of Henry J. Nichols.—Referred to official referee. Settle order on notice.

People ex rel Stephen H. Olin and another, relator, vs. Joseph P. Hennessy, William C. Ormond, and Antonio C. Astarita as Board of Assessors, &c., respondents.—Determination reversed, with $50 costs, and disbursements, to be paid personally by the two assessors who failed to perform their duty, and the matter remitted to the respondents with the command to proceed as directed in opinion. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Reginald H. Sayre, respondent, vs. Progressive Construction and Leasing Company, appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Henry C. Burnstine.—Referred to official referee. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Herrmann.—Referred to official referee. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Robert C. Buriando.—Referred to official referee. Settle order on notice.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ford, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Will for probate: Henry Osborne.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Green, J. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Alonzo Kimball v. Adolph Schleisinger—Frank W. Tuffan.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Friedericka Wacker v. John or Johann Wacker—Abel C. Thomas.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Siclen, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

COUNTY COURT.—No day calendar.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises..7:20|Sun sets..4:35|Moon rises.—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:42	12:57	6:46	7:17
Governors Island	12:58	11:12	7:23	7:54
Hell Gate	2:48	3:02	9:05	9:34

Arrived—Friday, Dec. 19.

SS Lusitania, Liverpool, Dec. 13.
SS America, Naples, Dec. 6.
SS Shimosa, Suez, Nov. 21.
SS Barcelona, Hamburg, Nov. 30.
SS El Valle, Galveston, Dec. 13.
SS Bloomfield, Tuxpam, Dec. 9.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Amerika	Hamburg	Dec. 11
Kansas City	Swansea	Dec. 2
Asiatic Prince	Baltimore	Nov. 30
Napoli	Naples	Dec. 4
Miltonian	Antwerp	Dec. 8
Prins Maurits	Haiti	Dec. 15
Alamo	Galveston	Dec. 13
Lenape	Jacksonville	Dec. 17

DUE TO-MORROW.

George Washington	Bremen	Dec. 13
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Dec. 13
Canadian	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Lorraine	Havre	Dec. 13
Louisiane	Bilbae	Dec. 7
Lutetian	Rouen	Dec. 8
Narragansett	Liverpool	Dec. 8
Manx	Trinidad	Dec. 14
Hawaiian	St. Louis	Dec. 14
Guantanamo	Progreso	Dec. 13
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Dec. 18
Socony	Fort Arthur	Dec. 14

DUE MONDAY.

Minnetonka	London	Dec. 13
Cleveland	Naples	Dec. 10
Ultonia	Gibraltar	Dec. 12
Bergensfjord	Bergen	Dec. 13
Pretoria	Hamburg	Dec. 13
Chicago	Havre	Dec. 13
Cambodge	Valencia	Dec. 2
Kroonland	Antwerp	Dec. 13
Flandre	Antwerp	Dec. 13
Pastores	Port Limon	Dec. 15
Bermudian	Bermuda	Dec. 20
Brazos	San Juan	Dec. 17
Seguranca	Havana	Dec. 16
Antilles	New Orleans	Dec. 19
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 19
Caribbean	Bermuda	Dec. 19

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
California, Glasgow	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Camaguey, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
P. Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lord Dufferin, Rio Janeiro	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cymric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Minnewaska, London	——	10:00 A.M.
Magdalena, Jamaica	——	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Horatius, Montevideo	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Industry, Montevideo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam		10:00 A.M.
Venezia, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Minnesota, Jamaica		10:00 A.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 19.

SS Lorraine, Havre to New York, was 702 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 21st, forenoon. French Line.

SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 1,376 miles E. at 4:35 P. M.; due 23d, afternoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SS President Grant, Hamburg to New York, was 1,246 miles E. at 8:20 P. M.; due 24th, forenoon. Hamburg-American Line.

BROW HEAD, IRELAND.

SS Carolina, New York for Liverpool, was 276 miles W. at 9 A. M.; due Queenstown 20th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 1,032 miles E. at 7 P. M.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 23 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Turks Island to New York, was 185 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 65 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 260 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Oklahoma, New York to Fort Arthur, was 461 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 133 miles N. E. of Jupiter at noon.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 217 miles N. of Tybee at noon.

SS Guantanamo, Tampico to New York, was 369 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Perfection, Fort Arthur to New York, was 168 miles S. at noon.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 154 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Pastores, Limon to New York, was 28 miles N. of Watlings Island at 8 P. M.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 23 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.

SS Seguranca, Tampico to New York, was 45 miles N. of Nassau at 8 P. M.

SS Denver, Galveston to New York, was 25 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Olympic, at Southampton, Dec. 19.
SS Themistocles, at Piraeus, Dec. 18.
SS Verona, at Naples, Dec. 18.
SS Zeeland, at Dover, Dec. 19.
SS Cincinnati, at Gibraltar, Dec. 19.
SS Wells City, at Bristol, Dec. 19.
SS Star of India, at Cape Town, Dec. 18.
SS Kandelfels, at Malta, Dec. 18.
SS Niwara, at Melbourne, Dec. 18.
SS River Orontes, at Genoa, Dec. 18.
SS Spenser, at Manchester, Dec. 18.
SS Offenbach, at Port Natal, Dec. 19.
SS Volga, at Durban, Dec. 19.
SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, at Southampton, Dec. 19.
SS Perugia, at Genoa, Dec. 17.
SS Arce Castle, at East London, Dec. 19.
SS Ocean, at Amsterdam, Dec. 17.
SS Salaga, at Las Palmas, Dec. 17.
SS Coniston Water, at Freemantle, Dec. 18.
SS New York, at Plymouth, Dec. 19.
SS Celtic, at Liverpool, Dec. 19.
SS Winamac, at Port Said, Dec. 19.
SS Howick Hall, at Valparaiso, Dec. 19.
SS Caribbean, at Bermuda, Dec. 19.

Sailed.

SS Cedric, from Queenstown, Dec. 19.
SS Polaris, from Algiers, Dec. 17.
SS Osorno, from Falmouth, Dec. 18.
SS Black Prince, from Santos, Dec. 17.
SS Etonian, from Antwerp, Dec. 18.
SS San Silvestre, from Avonmouth, Dec. 18.
SS Rhein, from Bremen, Dec. 18.

Passed.

SS Rindenfels, for New York from Calcutta, passed Gibraltar.
SS Wapello, New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale.
SS City of Edinburgh, for New York from Calcutta, passed Perim.

Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco) —Persia ..... Dec. 25
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Minnesota ..... Dec. 25
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia ..... Dec. 26
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Dec. 31

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Laura.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 31, SS Ultonia.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 2, SS Hellig Olav.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Maj. G. R. Irwin, Q. M. C., to 4th Field Art.; Capt. M. W. Howse, to 5th Fld. Art.

First Lt. J. H. Holland, Med. Corps, resigned.

First Lieut. H. G. Voorhies, Dental Surg., A. & N. Hosp., Hot Springs, to Ft. Leavenworth.

Col. C. R. Noyes, 30th Inf., relieved.

Col. F. B. McCoy, to 30th Inf.

Infantry promotions—F. J. Kernan, Lt. Col., to Col., unassigned; W. M. Wright, Maj., to Lt. Col., unassigned; E. St. C. Chitty, 1st Lt., to Capt., 2d Inf., to Maj., unassigned; F. H. Adams, 1st Lt. 12th Inf., to Capt., unassigned; G. C. Lewis, 1st Lt. 26th Inf., to Capt.; J. S. Sullivan, 2d Lt. 16th Inf., to 1st Lt., unassigned; D. G. C. Garrison, 2d Lt. 26th Inf., to 1st Lt.

Capt. A. L. Briggs, 26th Inf., relieved.

Capt. C. L. Brigham, Inf., to 166th Co., for 18 days, after report to Fort Monroe.

2d Lt. H. W. Stovall, C. A. C., 31st Co., will report Jan. 2 to Cape Fear.

Leaves—Lt. Col. G. Boswell, Inf., 12 days; Maj. G. C. Saffarrans, Inf., 10 days; 1st Lt. J. H. Holland, Med. Corps, from date of arrival till March 1.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Annapolis at Mazatlan; Standish and Cyclops, at Norfolk; Cheyenne, at San Francisco.

Sailed—California, Mazatlan for San Diego; Lebanon, N. Y. for Iona Island; Solace, N. Y. for Vera Cruz; Ohio, Guantanamo for Charleston; Connecticut and Kansas, Guantanamo for Vera Cruz.

Notice.

The flag of the Com. in Ch., Pac. flt., trans. from California to Pittsburgh. The Com. of Pac. res. flt., to the N. O. at Puget Sound, Dec. 31.

SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

BERLITZ SCHOOL
ALL LANGUAGES
Superior native teachers. Terms reasonable. Trial lesson free.
The Best Method. Day and Evening Sessions. Classes and Private. Send for Catalogue.
Madison Square (1122 Broadway.)
Harlem Branch 243 Lenox Av., nr. 125th St.
Brooklyn " 218-220 Livingston St.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING. Free Conversation Circles.
Do not lose time or money with inferior methods.

The Brown School of Tutoring
241 West 75th St.

DR. DOUGLAS FEARS RADIUM MONOPOLY

Says Government Control of Deposits Would Exclude Other Nations.

A DOG-IN-MANGER SPIRIT

Co-Worker with Dr. Howard Kelly Criticises Offer of Alfred I. du Pont.

The proposal of Alfred I. du Pont, Vice President of the du Pont Powder Company of Wilmington, Del., to have the United States Government take over the control of all the pitchblende and carnotite deposits in this country from which radium might be extracted for general use for the cure of cancer, was discussed with a great deal of interest by scientists in this city yesterday. Mr. du Pont, in co-operation with Dr. Howard Kelly of Baltimore, has offered to turn over to the Government the pitchblende deposits he owns in Gilpin County, Col.

The feasibility of Mr. du Pont's proposal and the spirit behind it was questioned, however, by Dr. James Douglas of 99 John Street, one of the foremost copper experts in the United States. Dr. Douglas, acting jointly with Dr. Howard Kelly of Baltimore, recently acquired the right to work what are regarded as perhaps the richest radium-yielding carnotite and pitchblende deposits in the world in Paradox Valley, Col. Subsequently an arrangement was made by which the extraction of radium from these deposits was to be undertaken under the direction of the United States Bureau of Mines, the cost being met by Dr. Douglas and Dr. Kelly. Asked what he thought of the plan suggested by Mr. du Pont, Dr. Douglas said:

"What is the use of it? I don't see why we should exclude the scientists of other nations who are disposed to cooperate with us in developing the output of radium. We should try to extend the production of radium throughout the whole world. The fact is we are behind-hand in the extraction of this valuable product, and that is one of the causes contributing to the excessive cost of treatment. In Europe they have already worked out the economic problem, and I do not see why we should wish to create a monopoly excluding them. The proposal seems to me to have been prompted by the dog-in-the-manger spirit."

Dr. Douglas explained briefly the arrangements that he and Dr. Kelly had made with the United States Bureau of Mines by which the bureau was to direct the process of extracting radium from the pitchblende and carnotite deposits in Paradox Valley. He said he first wished to relieve the general impression that these mineral deposits had been turned over to the United States Government from a simple motive of philanthropy. On the contrary, Dr. Douglas said that he and Dr. Kelly had furnished the money and the mineral deposits primarily for purposes of scientific experimentation.

"The present policy of the Bureau of Mines is to make experiments on a working scale," said Dr. Douglas, "as the Government cannot make this valuable product. There has been no secrecy as to the method or the success of extraction. In a year or two reports will be published containing the fullest information on the subject and showing as well the cost of extraction."

Dr. Douglas further explained that he and Dr. Kelly expected to get back some of the money they had advanced for the experiments from the sale of uranium, one of the bi-products of pitchblende and carnotite. They also were to receive a certain proportion of the radium extracted, but this they had agreed to dispense through certain hospitals in which they were deeply interested, the General Memorial Hospital in this city and Johns Hopkins in Baltimore.

Dr. James Ewing of the Cornell Medical College, First Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, who has given the radium treatment repeatedly, was asked last night what he thought of Mr. du Pont's proposal.

"I'm not a mineralogist nor a mining expert, and I have no comment to make," he said.

"What do you think of the possibility of radium as a cure for cancer?"

"I think that a great deal of harm may be done by the unwise exploitation of it."

"Do you think that radium is a cure for certain stages of cancer?"

"The question is yet an unripe one," replied Dr. Ewing.

Dr. Robert Abbe, senior surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, whose eminence in the medical profession is recognized abroad, as it is here, has been using radium in his practice almost since its discovery. He has obtained astonishing results.

TO AVERT PARCEL DELAY.

Post Office Department Planning to Relieve Next Week's Crush.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The parcel post system's first Christmas has brought such a heavy burden to the mails that the facilities of the Postoffice Department are being taxed to the utmost.

If the crush should become so acute next week that deliveries are affected, Postmaster General Burleson will have cards of notification sent to all consignees of all delayed packages.

Mr. Burleson to-day asked the House Post Office Committee for an immediate emergency appropriation of $1,000,000 to operate the parcel post until June 30. Of $1,000,000 appropriated to begin the new system, Mr. Burleson reported all but $22,000 had been spent on Dec. 6.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Henry Sidenburg Buys Thirteen-Story Central Park West Apartment—A $250,000 Deal in the Pennsylvania Station Zone Involving Twelve Buildings—Otto J. Bliss Sells His Tarrytown Estate.

An important investment deal which involves the largest apartment house sale on Central Park West in many months furnished the active feature to the realty market yesterday. The property sold was the northwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-seventh Street, 75.6 on the avenue by 100 on the street, and occupied by a thirteen-story apartment house recently completed.

It was sold by the Owners' Building Company, of which Samuel A. Herzog is President. The property was purchased by the seller in August, 1912, and the building was opened for occupancy late in September last, and is now practically fully rented for terms averaging three years. There are two apartments on a floor, and the rentals range from $2,500 to $4,250.

The buyer of the property is Henry Sidenberg, and in part payment he gave the five-story store and office building at 9 to 13 East Fifty-ninth Street, on a plot 75 by 100, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. It is known as the Monroe Building, and is assessed for $250,000.

Victor D. Martin was the broker in the transaction. Mr. Sidenberg was represented in the deal by Lachman & Goldsmith as attorneys and the Owners' Building Company was represented by Neuman & Newgass.

$250,000 for "Penn" Zone Plot.

One of the largest deals closed this Fall in the Pennsylvania Station district was announced yesterday by N. Bingham Baylies and William D. Blood, who sold to the Montrose Realty Company the twelve old brick and brownstone buildings numbering from 404 to 424 West Thirty-first Street.

The structures occupy a plot having a frontage of 200 feet, commencing 100 feet west of Ninth Avenue, with an irregular V-shaped rear line varying in depth from 80 to 120 feet.

Title to the property was held by Mary Reilly, Margaret Cook, Robert Gray, Rosalia Antz, Mary F. Ellson, the Edgar Improvement Company, Maria S. Simpson, Mary F. O'Hagan, John J. Campbell, and William McGuckin.

The greater portion of the plot faces the open cut to the west of the Pennsylvania Station, assuring permanent northerly light, and this transaction puts under one control one of the largest plots on the west side.

The price paid was over $250,000, and the assembling of the various properties by the brokers required more than eight months. The late Thomas H. Ellson was associated as broker in the transaction. No definite plans for the improvement of the plot were announced.

A $67,500 Bronx Deal.

Jennie Halpert has sold to a client of L. M. Mosauer & Co. 1,258 and 1,260 Boston Road, a three story business building with stores facing McKinley Square, one of the most important centres in the eastern section of the Bronx.

The structure, which occupies a plot 70 by 138 feet, has been held at $67,500. The buyer is an investor.

Bronx Flat Figures in Trade.

M. F. Dellac sold to M. Campbell for investment 1,071 Washington Avenue a six story flat occupying a plot 36 by 200. Property at Freeport, Long Island, was given in part payment. Ames & Co. were the brokers.

Otto J. Bliss Sells Tarrytown Estate.

Julian F. Detmer, who recently purchased the L. A. Costello and Henry Dale Estates at Tarrytown, N. Y., has added to his holdings by purchasing the Otto J. Bliss property adjoining. The Bliss estate consists of about seven and one-half acres of parked land with a spacious dwelling, numerous outhouses and buildings.

It has been considered one of the show places on the Hudson. The buyer now controls about thirty-seven acres. Nichols & Hobbie negotiated all three transactions.

Buying Tenements for Investment.

Maier Brothers have purchased for investment from Mrs. J. Tantel 1,836 Second Avenue, a five story double flat with stores on a lot 25 by 100, and 4 East 115th Street, a similar structure, from Dr. J. Nell. Emil Green negotiated both transactions.

Brooklyn.

Mrs. Lillian F. Koppell has purchased at Manhattan Beach Estates a plot 40 by 100 feet on the east side of Beaumont Street, 140 feet south of Oriental Boulevard.

The Rowsley Kennels Sold.

The famous Rowsley Kennels, at Ardsley, N. Y., have been sold by I. Scott McComb to M. Addyman. The property consists of about nineteen acres. The Real Estate Management Company negotiated the sale.

Big Factory for Sag Harbor, L. I.

It was reported yesterday that the Kehoe Stenographic Company will close its option on the Jesse Halsey plot of seventy-nine acres at Sag Harbor, L. I., and commence the erection of a factory building early next Spring. The land is owned by John Downer of Huntington and the sale price is $18,000.

The Kehoe concern is capitalized in the State of Delaware for $500,000. Its product will be machines designed to write mechanically shorthand characters.

Dr. Ward's Jersey Estate Sold.

The estate of the late Dr. Leslie Ward, known as Brookdale Farm, between Summit and Morristown, N. J., has been sold to a resident of St. Louis. It comprises a tract of 617 acres, with a large stone residence, barns, and other buildings. Dr. Ward is said to have spent nearly $1,000,000 in developing and improving the place. The name of the new owners has not been announced, but it is reported that he obtained the property for less than $300,000. The tract lies partly within Florham Park, near the Twombley estate.

A Recent Buyer.

Pauline Frank is the buyer of the three-story and basement dwelling, 29 West Ninety-fourth Street, sold recently.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Smith & Phelps have placed a first mortgage loan of $6,000 on the plot, 75 by 186, with a fifteen-room private dwelling, situated on the east side of Bronx Boulevard, beginning 25 feet north of Reiss Place. Also $10,000 on the plot of ten lots situated on the east side of Bronx Boulevard, beginning 100 feet north of Thwaites Place.

Macy Assessment Upheld.

The Appellate Division dismissed yesterday the appeal of R. H. Macy & Co., from an order of the Board of Tax Commissioners, fixing the 1910 assessment of their store at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, at $6,500,000, of which $4,000,000 represented the value unimproved of the land upon which the store was erected.

The Macy firm insisted that the gross value should have been $5,725,000 and the land value $3,500,000. In their appeal they pointed out the steady year to year increases in their assessment made by the board, and contended that such increases were not supported by increases in value in their neighborhood.

On the hearing, under a writ of certiorari, the board produced experts who supported the assessment. The Appellate Division decided on the evidence that the fair value was in excess of the assessment.

Times Square Lease at $7 a Square Foot for Second Floor.

The Longacre Land Company, owners of the building at the northeast corner of Forty-second Street and Broadway, have leased for a long term a large part of the second floor of that building, at a rental of about $7 a square foot, said to establish a record for second floor space. The tenant is the Monroe Clothes Shop.

Addition to Engineer's Club.

Plans have been filed for an addition to the Engineer's Club. It will be erected on a plot at 23 West Thirty-ninth Street, directly in the rear of the main club building in Fortieth Street. The plot to be improved is 25 by 98.9 feet. The building will be five stories high and the cost has been placed at $75,000 by the architect, Beverly S. King.

Newark Auction To-day.

At noon to-day on the front steps of the Court House in the City of Newark, N. J., Joseph P. Day will sell at public auction to the highest bidder the thirty-eight-acre tract at Forest Hill, Newark, N. J., belonging to the "failed" Excelsior Savings and Loan Society, whose assets are now in the hands of George C. Van Tuyl, Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, for liquidation. There are over 400 building lots in the tract located north of Branch Brook Park.

Against White Plains Site.

The Board of Supervisors have disapproved of the Hatfield site at North White Plains for the County Tuberculosis Hospital, by a vote of 29 to 7. A site in North Castle, Westchester County, of about 325 acres for $35,500, has been submitted to the committee.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Martin estate the five-story American basement residence of the late W. R. H. Martin, 118 East Thirty-sixth Street. The house is 25 feet by one-half the block and is one of the finest dwellings on Murray Hill. The new tenant is Lucius K. Wilmerding.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Dudley Phelps his residence at 80 East Seventy-fifth Street, a thirty-three-foot four-story whitestone dwelling, to W. Roscoe Bonsal, President of the South Carolina & Western Railroad.

Worthington Whitehouse leased for the Lowell Realty Company the four-story dwelling at 31 West Fifty-second Street for a term of years to John A. McVickar.

Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased 17 West Fifty-fifth Street, a three-story stable on a lot 25 by 100, to Ralph A. Cavalieri. This is part of the 75-foot plot recently sold by the same brokers for the Baltimore Realty Company to George Backer and Arnstein & Levy.

Croasdale Brown Company has leased the easterly store in the building 44 and 46 West Thirty-seventh Street to James Moore and the northerly store in the building 615 Fifth Avenue to A. M. Batson and B. E. Niles.

Edgar A. Manning has leased for a term of five years for Mary C. Bryan and Jean Bryan Berdell to Miss Anne E. Conlin, importer and dressmaker, the four-story and basement house 63 West Fifty-fifth Street.

John & James Dobson have increased their floor space in the Bruender Building at 104 to 112 East Twenty-fifth Street by leasing an additional 10,000 square feet on the seventh floor. W. J. Schoonmaker negotiated the lease.

Real Estate Notes.

There will be a meeting of the United Real Estate Owners' Association on Tuesday evening at the Grand Union Hotel.

Through the courtesy of Park Commissioner Louis F. La Roche a special meeting of the Dyckman Taxpayers' Association will be held Sunday, Dec. 21, 1913, at 2:30 P. M., in the mansion at Isham Park. School conditions as well as fire protection, which at the present time are inadequate, will, among other things, have the attention of this meeting.

James E. Barry has been elected a member of the Real Estate Board of New York.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

29th St, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, for a five-story office building, 25x98.9; Engineers' Club, 32 West 40th St, owner; F. S. King, 103 Park Av, architect; cost, $75,000.

Bryant Av, e s, 150 ft n of Lafayette Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 25x45; Albert Gerhards, 832 Whittier St, owner and architect; cost, $5,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Avenue A, 110 and 112, to two four-story tenements and stores; B. Becker, 120 Broome St, owner; Gross & Kleinberger, Bible House, architects; cost, $6,500.

FOR SALE.

DIAMONDS
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
Diamonds, Watches
GOLD JEWELRY
Largest Assortment. Lowest Prices.
No Employer's References Necessary.
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.
Open charge account. Pay Weekly or Monthly.
Call, Write or Phone 5867 Cortlandt.
OPEN EVENINGS.
AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO.
MAIDEN LANE at FLOOD

WATCHES DIAMONDS
CASTLE OPEN EVENINGS
CASH OR CREDIT
SUBWAY AT 4TH STATIONS NEXT FLOOR

DIAMONDS
Cash or Credit
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Open Evenings until 9:30.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, GOLD JEWELRY
LIBERAL CREDIT
Lowest Prices. Easiest Terms. ALL GOODS GUARANTEED. No employer's Reference Required. Call or phone 2951 John.
JAMES BERGMAN,
37 MAIDEN LANE 4th floor. Open EVENINGS.

Diamonds—Watches
ON EASY PAYMENTS. Very large assortment. All goods guaranteed.
NO MONEY DOWN from City Employees
SAM ROSE, 53-54 Maiden Lane, Room 909. Tel. 4045 John.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WILL EXCHANGE AND ADD CASH
Will trade free and clear Brooklyn property and add cash for improved Manhattan property.
FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St.

East Side.

PLOT WITH BUILDING LOAN
For sale, 64 feet frontage, with liberal building loan, to responsible builder. Location near Park Avenue and 85th Street.
FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WILL MOVE YOU FREE
into a new seven-room, one-family, steam-heated brick house; $25 and $30; if you want to buy, will give you twenty years to pay; in built-up section of Brooklyn, on new subway. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y., Room 65. Phone Cort. 5528.

New 1 and 2 Family, All Stone
and brick; hardwood; new; $4,075 to $6,500; no assessments; will take single lot free and clear part payment. 372 Bayfield St., Brooklyn. Will rent. FLEER BROS. Write us.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PIPING ROCK
Brookville---Woodbury
We have three of the best hill-tops, 20, 50 and 110 acres each; also one improved place; all at the right price. We have a new map of the whole section. Will send on application.
L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co.,
18 East 34th St. 4030 Murray Hill.

ARTISTIC MODERN HOUSE
(3 baths)
Garage; beautiful views; private bathing beach; pier; 22 miles out; accessible; exceptional surroundings and neighborhood. Right price and terms.
S. Osgood Pell & Company,
5610 Bryant. 542 Fifth Ave.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

HOME
The crowning charm of
CEDAR KNOLLS
is in its broad, winding, parked roadways, its sloping lawns, its rocky ledges and its stately trees. A modest home is made imposing by these surroundings. Send for booklet.
First Mortgage and Real Estate Company
30 East 42d Street.

ARTIST'S HOME BRIARCLIFF N. Y. MANOR.
Concrete; 12 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, electricity, gas; very complete and all appointments 1st-class. Beautiful, high elevation, hour out, near station.
A BIG BARGAIN, $15,000.
Would rent at very reasonable figure, furnished or unfurnished.
I. C. Hotaling & R. Co., 12 East 46th St., N. Y. Tel. 7870 Murray Hill.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

5th Av. North of 42d St.
Great Corner to Lease
Long Term
Will Improve With New Building
Sole Agent
John N. Golding
9 Pine St. 5th Ave., Cor. 45th St.

15 West 34th St.
OPPOSITE WALDORF ASTORIA.
Second Loft,
51x114 FEET; VERY LIGHT.
Shipping Facilities Through to 35th St.
F. A. SEITZ, Owner,
1,182 BROADWAY. 10 TO 12.
ON PREMISES M TO 4.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

LIGHT LOFTS
50x95, in a 12-story, modern, fireproof building, convenient to 6th Av. L and surface cars. Exceptionally low rental.
BUCHMAN BUILDING,
'Phone 561 Chelsea. 116 West 14th St.

433 BROADWAY,
N. W. CORNER HOWARD ST.
First, Third, and Fourth Lofts to Let.
Rent 20x75. Rent very low.
Possession February 1, 1914.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

3 Rooms and Bath
$2.00 PER DAY
or 66c per Room
at
61-65 E. 59th St.
Same locality as the Plaza, Savoy and Netherlands.
Hotel Service
THE MANHANSET
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Waumbek
955 West End Av., corner 107th St.
Choice seven and eight room apartments; largest rooms on west side; view of Drive. $1,400—$1,700. Concessions.
LEWIS M. THIERY,
Broadway, S. W. corner 107th St.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds.
Modern Elevator Apartments
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
RENTS
$1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x33
Dining Rooms 14x19
Bedrooms 14x16

MANHATTAN—East Side.

3 ROOMS & BATH
with all improvements; continuous elevator and phone service; $50. Apply Superintendent.
54 EAST 59TH ST.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
103 EAST 29TH ST.
1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath, also studio apartment of 4 rooms and bath to lease; meals optional.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part III. thereof, to be held in and for the First Judicial District, in the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on December 24, 1913, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of three disinterested freeholders, residents in The City of New York, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners and all persons interested in the real property rights, terms, franchises, easements, or privileges sought to be taken or extinguished by The City of New York, or which may be affected or damaged by this proceeding, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1901 and the statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

The City of New York by this proceeding seeks to acquire an estate in fee simple absolute, free from all liens and incumbrances, except as hereinafter noted, with regard to Parcels Nos. I and II, as hereinafter more specifically mentioned in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land shown upon the maps or plans hereinafter referred to and in the memorandum annexed to said maps and designated therein as Parcels Nos. I and II, respectively, together with the buildings and improvements thereon situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York, City and State of New York, as hereinafter more particularly bounded and described, for the construction, maintenance, and operation in perpetuity of a portion of a rapid transit railroad known as the Park Place, William and Clark Street Route, in accordance with the routes and general plans of construction adopted by the Public Service Commission for the First District on the 28th day of May, 1912, and approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York on the 13th day of June, 1912, and by the Mayor of The City of New York on the 10th day of July, 1912, and consented to by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in and for the First Judicial Department by an order entered on the 3d day of February, 1913. Said portion of said rapid transit railroad is described in the contract for the operation thereof dated March 10, 1913, made by The City of New York, acting by the Public Service Commission for the First District, with Interborough Rapid Transit Company, a corporation organized and existing under the Laws of the State of New York, being a portion of the Seventh Avenue-Lexington Avenue Line described in said contract.

The property in which a fee simple absolute is to be acquired by The City of New York in this proceeding, free from all liens and incumbrances, except as hereinafter specifically noted, is situated in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York, City and State of New York, and is bounded and described as follows, and the parcel numbers by which said property is shown on the aforesaid maps and memorandum are set opposite each parcel:

Parcel No. I: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Park Place and the easterly line of West Broadway, and running thence northwardly along the easterly line of West Broadway seventy-five (75) feet to the dividing line between Parcel No. I and Parcel No. II; thence eastwardly along a course making on the northerly side thereof an angle of ninety degrees fifteen minutes and thirty seconds (90° 15' 30") with the easterly line of West Broadway and part of the way along said dividing line between Parcel No. I and Parcel No. II a distance of seventy-four (74) feet eight (8) inches to the dividing line between Parcel No. I and Parcel No. III; thence southwardly along a course making on the easterly side thereof an angle of ninety degrees fifteen minutes and thirty seconds (90° 15' 30") with the course last above described and along said dividing line parallel with the northerly line of Park Place a distance of seventy-five (75) feet to a point on the northerly line of Park Place distant seventy-four (74) feet eight (8) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Park Place and the easterly line of West Broadway; thence westwardly along the northerly line of Park Place seventy-four (74) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Parcel No. II: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Murray Street and the easterly line of West Broadway, and running thence southwardly along the easterly line of West Broadway eighty-nine (89) feet eleven (11) inches to the dividing line between Parcel No. I and Parcel No. II; thence eastwardly along a course making on the northerly side thereof an angle of ninety degrees fifteen minutes and thirty seconds (90° 15' 30") with the course last above described a distance of eighty-nine (89) feet eleven and one-quarter (11¼) inches to a point on the southerly line of Murray Street distant fifty (50) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Murray Street and the easterly line of West Broadway; thence westwardly along the southerly line of Murray Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Parcel No. III: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Park Place distant seventy-four (74) feet eight (8) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Park Place and the easterly line of West Broadway, which point is also in the dividing line between Parcel No. I and Parcel No. III; and running thence eastwardly along the northerly line of Park Place forty-nine (49) feet nine (9) inches; thence northwardly at right angles to the northerly line of Park Place eighty-nine (89) feet eleven and five-eighths (11⅝) inches; thence westward along a course making on the southerly side thereof an angle of eighty-nine degrees fifty-eight minutes and forty seconds (89° 58' 40") with the course last above described a distance of forty-nine (49) feet five and three-quarter (5¾) inches to the easterly face of the easterly wall of the rear of the five (5) story brownstone dwelling now or lately known as the premises known as No. 58 Murray Street; thence southwardly along said easterly face of said easterly wall nine (9) feet eleven and three-eighths (11⅜) inches, more or less, to the southerly face of the rear wall of said building; thence westwardly along said southerly face of said rear wall eight (8) inches, more or less, to the easterly face of a course making on the easterly side thereof an angle of ninety degrees fifteen minutes and thirty seconds (90° 15' 30") with the northerly line of Park Place and part of the way along the dividing line between Parcel No. I and Parcel No. III a distance of eighty (80) feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Said estate in fee simple absolute in Parcel No. I, however, as hereinabove noted, is to be subject to any rights which the owner or owners of the premises adjoining Parcel No. I on the north and known as No. 58 Murray Street or any person or corporation claiming under such owner or owners may have in the party wall standing partly on Parcel No. I and partly on said adjoining premises.

Said estate in fee simple absolute in said parcels of property above described is required for the construction, maintenance, and operation in perpetuity of a portion of a rapid transit railroad known as the Park Place, William and Clark Street Route in accordance with the routes and general plans of construction adopted by the Public Service commission for the First District on the 28th day of May, 1912, and approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York on the 13th day of June, 1912, and by the Mayor of The City of New York on the 10th day of July, 1912, and consented to by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in and for the First Judicial Department by an order entered on the 3d day of February, 1913. Said portion of said rapid transit railroad is described in the said contract for the operation thereof dated March 10, 1913, made by The City of New York, acting by the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York on the 21st day of November, 1913, and in a memorandum annexed to each of said maps or plans and adopted therewith and made a part thereof, which said maps and memoranda were filed, one in the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan of The City of New York on the 24th day of November, 1913, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York, at 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1913, and one in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 9th day of December, 1913, said copy being entitled "State of New York, Public Service Commission for the First District, Engineering Department Routes No. 4 and 8, Section No. 2, Map or Plan showing Property to be Acquired at West Broadway, Murray Street and Park Place," dated November 17, 1913, signed by Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer, and numbered File No. 1702, Drg. No. 1.

Dated New York, December 9th, 1913.

ARCHIBALD R. WATSON,
Corporation Counsel,
Hall of Records,
Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.

Collectors of rare books, prints, and pamphlets relating to the early history of the United States found in the Book Exchange of THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS. Every Sunday.—Adv.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, W. 57th St. 11 A. M., REV. DONALD MACINTYRE, SUBJECT, "THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS." 8 P. M., Sunday School Christmas Service.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 35th St., between 5th and 9th Aves. Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 5 West 46th St. Dr. Woelfkin, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Bible Classes, 9:40 A. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. 11 A. M.—"THE PRE-EXISTENT CHRIST AND HIS PREPARED BODY—DID HE COME TO LIVE A GOOD LIFE; OR DIE AN ACCURSED DEATH?" (A Christmas Sermon.) 8 P. M.—"CAN ANY ONE BE A GENUINE CHRISTIAN WHO DENIES THE VIRGIN BIRTH?" (A Christmas Sermon.) Special Christmas Music all day. Bible School, 10 A. M. Pastor Haldeman's Bible Exposition Friday night, 8 o'clock.

HOPE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 104th St., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "Bible and Modern Mind." 8, "The New Home."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. Will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9.45. Rev. E. R. Eaton, Ldr.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square. Dr. Judson, 11 and 8.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 127th St. Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D. 11 A. M.—"The Perpetual Incarnation." 8 P. M.—Annual Christmas Services.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 234 W. 11th St., Rev. John R. Gunn, Pastor. 10:45 A. M.—"Around the Manger." 7:45 P. M.—"Youth and Ambition."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"No Room In the Inn." 8 P. M.—Christmas Cantata: "Christ Child."

Brooklyn.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC in the BAPTIST TEMPLE, 8d Av. and Schermerhorn St., BROOKLYN. Morning, 10:30, selection from "THE MESSIAH." Evening, 7:45, Loveland's Cantata, "THE NEW-BORN KING," 17 Beautiful Numbers, 4 soloists. Full orchestra. Temple Choir, 100.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday School Christmas Service, 10 A. M. Service, 11 A. M. The pastor will preach. SUBJECT: "THE SUPREME DIVINITY OF CHRIST'S HUMAN NATURE." Is it difficult and is it essential to believe this? Christmas Day a special service will be held in the morning at 11 o'clock. The service will be of a simple devotional character, including the singing of favorite Christmas Hymns, and two brief addresses by the Pastor and the Organist. The choir will sing three traditional carols a few moments before the service hour.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church—Central Park West and 96th St. Second Church—Central Park West and 68th St. Third Church—125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church—500 West 181st St. Fifth Church—Madison Av. and 38th St.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street, Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 8 P. M. Special Musical Service. Hawley's Cantata, "The Christ Child" will be rendered. Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting. Christmas, 11 A. M., Dr. Jefferson will preach.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Dr. STIMSON, Pastor, preaches, 11, Christmas Sermon; 8, Special Music.

Brooklyn.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject, "The Unexplored Remainder in the Life and Character of Jesus." Evening subject, "The Sixth Century: Leo the Great and the Foundation of the Roman Catholic Church." With special Christmas music at both services.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.—Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., "WHAT JESUS TAUGHT CONCERNING HIMSELF." 8 P. M., CHRISTMAS MUSICAL SERVICE. Miss Leimdorf, Violinist; Reader, Mrs. Dr. West.

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. 11 A. M.—CHILDREN'S SUNDAY. Addresses by Dr. JOHN L. ELLIOTT and ALFRED W. MARTIN.

Jewish.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, 5th Av. and 76th St. Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN. Sunday morning at 11, "When Will Social Reform End?"

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY, AT 11. DR. WISE: "THE DRAMA OF TO-DAY or PLAYS MORAL AND IMMORAL." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Sermon by Dr. Silverman, "The Wells of Salvation." Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Sermon by Dr. Adolph Grossman, "Conflicting Tendencies in Jewish Life and Character." Monday, 11 A. M. sharp, Lecture by Dr. Enelow, "The Permanent Power of Biblical Poetry." All are welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT. Broadway and 93d St. Wm. M. Horn, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder, 10:30.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, Corner 60th Street. Rev. CHARLES L. MEAD, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"The Significance of the Nativity." 8 P. M.—Choir will render musical service of old Christmas Carols. Short address by Dr. Mead. "Memories of Bethlehem." Welcome to all.

Oswald Garrison Villard, lecture 10 A. M., at Park Ave. Church, cor. 86th St. Saint-Saens Xmas Oratorio. Large chorus. Hriens Symphony Club (90 members) will play.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., west of Columbus. WALLACE H. FINCH, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"The Dayspring from on High." 8 P. M.—"The Star of Bethlehem." Dr. Alfred G. Robyn, Organist and Choirmaster.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. C. L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Christmas Sermon. 8 P. M.—"The Mystery of the Manger."

Methodist Episcopal.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48TH ST., WEST of Broadway. J. LEWIS HARTSOCK, Minister.—11 A. M., Christmas Sermon. 8 P. M., Peace Meeting. Addresses: Hudson Maxim, H. C. Clews, Madison C. Peters.

Union Christmas Service of all Methodist Churches on the lower west side, 10:30 A. M. Brief addresses. Music by combined choirs.

61ST STREET, between 2d and 3d Avs. REV. BENJAMIN SAXON, PASTOR. 11 A. M., "The Heralds of Christ's Coming." 8 P. M., "Except Ye Be Converted."

New Thought.

MARY E. T. CHAPIN. NEW THOUGHT CHURCH SERVICES, Berkeley Theatre, 44th St., 5th Av. 11 A. M.—"THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT." 8 P. M.—Address by Mrs. Chapin. Singing by Lois Fox. Public invited.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 5 West 88th St., Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, CHURCH OF THE NEW CIVILIZATION, 48th St. Theatre, West 48th St., 11:15 A. M. JULIA SETON GERARD, Speaker. Subject: "THE NEW STAR OF THE EAST."

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, Sundays, 11 A. M. F. W. Sears, Speaker. NEW AEOLIAN HALL, 32 W. 42d St. Finest pipe organ in the world. Organ recital and Sacred Music, 10:30 A. M. You are welcome. Reserved seats. Free seats.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH Av., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "THE CHRISTMAS CHEER." 4:30 P. M.—Dr. WILLIAM CARTER, "THE VICTORIES OF PEACE." Young Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. Devotional Service Wednesday at 8 P. M. ALL WELCOME.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St. Preacher To-morrow, THE REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D. Service at 11 A. M. and at 4:30 P. M. At the afternoon service Dr. Jowett will preach the Annual Sermon to the New England Society of New York. Instead

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 19.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 124th St, 100.11x100; Alonzo Hutchinson to George L. Tighe, 3,425 Broadway, ½ part, all liens, Dec. 10; attorney, Henry D. Patton, 27 Cedar St.....$4,000

DELANCEY ST, 40, n se 25.2x100; Delancey St, 42, n s, 25.1x100; Flora Gromer, administratrix of Isidor Simon, to Samuel Grosner, 1,361 Madison Av, and Rae I. Goldfarb and Morris Simon, 532 West 111th St, (mtg $40,000,) Dec. 19; attorneys, Amend & Amend, 49 Nassau St.....$101,500

SAME PROPERTY; Ella Willnski et al. to same, (mtg $40,000,) Dec 19; same attorneys.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Simon Badt to same, all title, quitclaim, Dec. 19; same attorneys. $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 138th St, 100.7x58.1x99.11x70; Simax Realty Co, to S. M. & M. E. Bernheimer Co., 2,566 Broadway, all liens, Dec. 18; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway.....$100

STANTON ST, 200, n w corner of Ridge St, 7(41-48,) 25x80; Louis Simon to Louis Danbeln, 1,715 Madison Av, (mtg $59,500,) all liens, Dec. 19; attorney, A. F. Silverstone, 220 Broadway.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 157th St, run e 150.11 to w s of Edgecombe Av x s 40x59.11x w 123.3 to St. Nicholas Av x n 103.7 to beginning; George Doctor Co., Incorporated, to Pauline Doctor, 938 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $50,000,) Dec. 18; attorney, Sidney Nordlinger, 160 Broadway.....$100

BUFFOLK ST, 114, e s, 25x100; Simon Marshack to Isaac Goldberg, 839 Williams St, Brooklyn, (mtg $1,500,) Dec. 18; attorney, P. Hellitzer, 320 Broadway.....$1

1ST AV, 1,026-30, n e corner 56th St, 80x94; Ferdinand C. Bamman to Rose Sharon, 924 Kelly St, (mtg $49,000,) Dec. 16; attorney, Wachtel, Jr., 99 Nassau St.....$100

7TH AV, 2,187, e s, 25x96; Berthold Landauer to Clarence Herman, 312 West 112th St, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, Dec. 19; attorney, A. F. Silverstone, 220 Broadway.....$1

12TH ST, n s, 158 ft e of Av C, 25x100; John Sternecker to Pew Realty Corporation, 1,029 East 163d St, (mtg $13,500,) Dec. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Company, 160 Broadway.....$1

26TH ST, 322 East, s s, 20x98.9; Michael Josephsohn to Amelia Neumeister, at Getty Hamilton, Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg $19,500,) Dec. 16; attorney, Samuel A. Potter, 140 Nassau St.....$100

74TH ST, 152 East, s s, 18.9x102.2; William L. Peabody to Charles A. Peabody, 224 Madison Av, (mtg $18,500,) Jan. 9; attorneys, Montgomery & P., 2 Wall St.....$100

76TH ST, 324 West, s s, 22x107.2, (foreclosure Dec. 16;) Henry D. Kelly, referee, to Abraham Leipzig, 50 West 77th St, (mtg $31,000,) Dec. 19; attorneys, Jacobs & L., 132 Madison St.....$3,000

80TH ST, 67 East, n s, 25.6x100.8; Rector, &c., of Church of the Beloved Disciple to Trustees of the Estate and Property of the Diocesan Convention of New York, 32 Liberty St, Oct. 14; attorney, H. L. Morris, 32 Liberty St.....$1

86D ST, n s, 870 ft w of 3d Av, 14x61; Ensign Realty Co. to Joseph Cohen, 1,453 Lexington Av, (mtg $5,000,) all liens, Dec. 19; attorney, Victor Deutsch, 63 Park Row.$100

102D ST, 109-11 West, n s, 45.10x100.11, (foreclosure Dec. 16;) Ellsworth J. Blake, referee, to Edgewater & Co., Incorporated, 1,123 Broadway, (mtg $56,500,) Dec. 18; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway.....$1,000

113TH ST, 235 West, n s, 18x100.11; Isaac M. Witt to George Killan, 244 East 68th St, (mtg $10,000,) Dec. 18; attorney, Theodore Sattler, 147 4th Av.....$1

Bronx.

ASTOR AV, s s, adjoining lands of parties of the first and second parts; Benjamin Stern to William V. Astor, at Rhinebeck, N. Y., Dec. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ASTOR AV, n s, 61.6 ft e of Bouck Av, 11.5x irregular; Waring Av, s w corner of Young Av, 25x irregular to Wilson Av; Waring Av, s e corner of Young Av, 25x78; William V. Astor to Benjamin Stern, 59 West 55th St, Nov. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BOSTON ROAD, 1,057, w s, 37.5x117.9; Kassel Oshinsky to K O Realty Corporation, 350 Broadway, (mtg $32,000;) attorney, Samuel Shurtz, 150 Broadway.....$100

BROOK AV, 1,530, s w corner of Wendover Av, 104.10x26; Bennenson Realty Co. to Hyman Shapiro and another, 2,949 3d Av, mtg $19,000, Dec. 16; attorney, J. A. Michel, 209 Broadway.....$100

ELTON AV, w s 74 ft n of 156th St, 26x100.8; Harry Beuller to Julius Heiderman, 783 Elton Av, Dec. 10; attorney, Title Guaranty and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Julius Heiderman to Jos. Ferara, 757 Elton Av, Dec. 18; attorney, same.....$100

EVERGREEN AV, 1,214 e s, 40x100; R. Clinton Norton to Terbor Impt. Corpn., 115 Broadway, Dec. 18; (mt $27,000).....$1

HOE AV, 1,520, e s, 25x100; Albert Neumann and others to Joseph Neumann, Sr., 1,520 Hoe Av, Dec. 16, (mtg $7,000;) attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway.....$1

HULL AV, w s 41.5ft n of 209th St, 41.8x100; Harry Bishman to Annie Pike, 575 West 172d St, Sept. 20, 1907; (mtg $500).....$100

HULL AV, w s, 83.4 ft n of 209th St, 41.8x100; Harry Fishman to Annie Pike, 575 West 172d St, Sept. 20, 1907, (mtg $500).$100

INTERVALE AV, w s, 193.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Annie Lomax to Lomax-Astoria Corporation, 82 Woolsey St, Borough of Queens, Dec. 15; attorney, E. S. Clark, 165 Broadway.....$1

LOT 340, map of Section B, Vyse estate; Adolph Auerbach to William T. Atkinson, Cauldwell, N. Y., Dec. 17, (mtg $1,475;) attorney, P. J. Dunn, 15 Broad St.....$100

LOTS 30, 34, 85, and 427, map of Mount Eden; Anna A. Byrne to Harold Swain, 1,650 Grand Boulevard, Aug. 25.....$1

N. 1/2 LOT 44, Map Washingtonville; Fredk. Weed to Chas. J. Reinhardt, 4,755 White Plains Rd., Nov. 19; attorney, Title Guaranty Company, 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Ellen Eddi et al to same, Nov. 17; attorney, same.....$1

PARK AV, s e corner of 183d St, 90x47.1; Hermann N. Meyer to Henry Bruning, 538 East 180th St, (mtg $20,000,) Dec. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Co. 160 Broadway..$1

UNION AV, 608, e s, 17.6x90; Charles A. Laumeister to Frederick W. Ehrsam, 526 Wales Av, Dec. 18, (mtg $4,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway, $100

VALENTINE AV, w s, 90.1 ft n of 197th St, 25x105.7; Mary Casson to Anne Casson, 2,837 Willis Av, Dec. 15, (mtg $6,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Anne Casson to Matthew Casson, 2,837 Valentine Av, (mtg $6,500,) Dec. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WALES AV, 516, e s, 25x100; Frederick W. Ehrsam to Charles A. Laumeister, 322 East 156th St, Dec. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 127.6 ft s of 171st St, 9.5x140.2; Carrie Freund and another to Anthony and Adolph Deutsch, 319 East Houston St, mtg $30,000, Dec. 18; attorneys, Strasbourger, E. & S., 74 Broadway.....$100

6TH AV, s s, 250 ft s of Walnut St, 50x100; Harold Swain to Anna R. Crossin, 1,446 East 5th St, Brooklyn, Dec. 17.....$1

12TH AV, s w s, 555 ft s e of White Plains Av, 50x114, Wakefield; William Bernard, referee, to Frances R. Silver, 985 Aldus Av, Dec. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,050

145TH ST, 358 East, 25x100; Hiram T. Wood to Lydia Katz, 2,168 La Fontaine Av, Dec. 19, (mtg $6,500;) attorney, B. G. Oppenheim, 277 Broadway.....$100

147TH ST, 438 East, 25x100; John H. Bedine to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, 160 East 64th St, Dec. 17, (mtg $16,500)) attorney, O. H. Zuzeman, 149 Broadway.....$100

161ST ST, 770 East, 21.9x76.2; Benjamin Rosen to Sarah Meltzer, 915 Intervale Av, Dec. 18; attorney, L. Rosenberg, 116 Nassau St.....$1

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

BOWERY, 119, all; Callahan Estate, Corporation, to Max Himmel, 73 Delancey St, 5 4-12 years from Jan. 1, 1914; attorney, William Weiss, 320 Broadway.....$2,100

BROADWAY, 1,078, n e corner of 37th St, store and basement s of Broadway entrance; Times Square Improvement Co. to Aaron L. Binsky, 284 Grand St, 5 years from May 1, 1914; 5 years' renewal at $5,500; attorney, Morris Saltpeter, 10 Wall St.....$5,000

BROADWAY, n e corner of 42d St, space in second story; Longacre Land Co., Inc., to Monroe Clothes Shop, Inc., 1,476 Broadway, 6 years from March 1, 1914; attorney, Hart, $20,000.....$12,500 to $20,000

CRESCENT AV, 636, store floor and part of cellar; Kate I. Reilly to Julius Rossick, 2,310 Belmont Av, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1914; attorney, Ernest Dannane, 406 East 149th St.....$840 to $1,500

JEROME AV, s w corner of Burnside Av, 75x—x228, all; David A. Schulte to Mr. Michael J. Broderick, 2,023 Jerome Av, 4 years from Nov. 1, 1913; A. Hupfel's Sons, 842 St. Ann's Av.....$1,760

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 191st St, corner store and basement; Almeda Construction Co. to James J. Koff, 546 West 124th St, 10 years from Aug. 1, 1913; attorney, M. G. Lilkin, 18 Park Row.....$1,700

2D AV, 156 to 160, s e corner of 10th St, all; Rosenfeld Realty Co. to Clinton M. Hall, Garden City, L. I., 10 years from Dec. 19, 1913; attorney, Hy. B. Gayley, 40 Wall St.....$17,640

3D AV, 2,585, three-story building, all; Elizabeth M. O'Reilly to Theodore Neckles, 4,527 3d Av, 10 years from July 1, 1913; attorney, Dominic L. O'Reilly, 258 Broadway.....$2,120 to $3,600

3D AV, 88, store floor; John Brennan to James L. Brennan and another, 1,519 Rosedle St, 10 years from Sept. 1, 1913; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway.....$2,100

6TH AV, 225 and 227, all; James J. Coogan and another to Abe Pischlowitz and another, 860 East 161st St, 9 years, from April 30, 1914; attorney, Otto A. Samuels, 99 Nassau St.....$10,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 8 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, n e corner 147th St, 25x75; Beigh L. Andrews to William W. Young, East Orange, N. J., Dec. 19, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

DELANCEY ST, 40-42, s s, 50.1x100; Samuel Grosner and others to Berthold Hahn, 26 West 91st St, Dec. 19, (prior mortgage $60,000;) 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Amend & A. 119 Nassau St.....$15,000

DELANCEY ST, 42, n s, 25.1x100; same to German Savings Bank, 107 4th Av, Dec. 19, 5 years, 5 p. c.; attorney, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$30,000

DELANCEY ST, 40, n s, 25.2x100; same to same; 6 years, 6 p. c.; Dec. 19; attorney, same.....$30,000

DIVISION ST, 96 and 98, n s, —x—; Bertha Goldman to Nathan Hutkoff, 121 East 80th St, prior mtg $26,000, Oct. 28, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Goldfogle, C. & L., 277 Broadway.....$18,000

LEWIS ST, 76, e s, 25x100; Rosie Schoendorf to Mendel Isaacs, 2,905 5th St, Brooklyn, Dec. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$500

MADISON ST, 224, 26.1x70; Morris Singer to Louis Simon, 67 East 107th st, Dec. 19, (prior mortgage $36,000;) due Jan. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. F. Silverstone, 220 Broadway.....$12,000

14TH ST, 242 East, s s, 27.4x163.8; David Esler to State Bank, 378 Grand St, Dec. 17, demand, 6 p. c.....$6,200

1ST AV, 1,030, e s, 20x94; Rose Simon to Ferdinand C. Bamman, 926 West 154th St, prior mtg $10,000, Dec. 16, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 99 Nassau St.....$4,500

1ST AV, 1,025, e s, 20x94; same to same, prior mtg $10,000, Dec. 16, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, same.....$4,500

1ST AV, 1,026, n e corner of 56th St, 20x94; same to same, prior mtg $14,000, Dec. 16, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, same.$6,000

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, e s, 188.8 ft s of Heath Av, 40.2x —; Fordham Realty Co. to Katherine L. Bunting, 442 East 142d St, Dec. 18, prior mtg $8,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Robert E. Bergman, 33 Av of the Finest St.....$1,500

EAGLE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 161st St, 100x180; Lillian B. Rogers to Benjamin Cohen, 853 Cauldwell Av, 3 years, 6 p. c., Dec. 19; attorney, A. D. Levin, 35 Nassau St.$10,000

ELTON AV, w s, 74 ft n of 156th St, 26x100.8; Joseph Ferrara to Julius Helderman, 783 Elton Av, Dec. 18, 2 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$2,000

$4,900 on easiest of terms buys a modern 6 room semi-bungalow in choice location Fanwood; big rooms, steam heat, &c.; send for picture. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Farms.

For Sale.—105-acre farm; best location in Litchfield County; good land; good buildings; $6,000; part cash. Maurice E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Real Estate—Out of City.

An elegant country residence, delightfully situated, for sale at a bargain to quick purchaser. Address Post Office Box 339, Madison Square Branch.

For Sale—Two hundred and forty-six acres of land, within 12 minutes' ride of Washington, D. C.; will sell cheap. Write to or call 1334 Monroe St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Building Material

Retiring from business! Our entire showroom, over 200 magnificent samples of hardwood mantels, console-mirrors, buffets, kitchenettes, and refrigerators must be sold within the next two weeks. Hudson Mantel & Mirror Co., 812 Bowery, near Bleecker.

Mortgage Loans.

Mortgages.—Wanted, for my client, a loan of $7,500 on second mortgage or $25,000 on first mortgage on magnificent suburban estate; commission will be paid to brokers. Room 407, 59 Wall St.

$125,000.—First mortgage, new apartment hotel, by owner, to take up building loan; rents $35,000 per annum; appraised at $200,000. Room 1,325, Singer Building.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Concord Av., 825, (142d St., ½ block from Southern Boulevard.)—Three-story 2-family brick house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, open plumbing, electric lights, inlaid floors; rent, $45. Keys 347. Ernst, 35 Nassau St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

FACTORY LOFTS.

45x85; all light; rent, $960, per year; including steam heat, electricity, freight elevator; very low insurance rate. Corner Patchen Av, and Madison St., Brooklyn.

41 EAST 41ST ST.

Modern 5-story building; plate glass store front; all or part. HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 41 East 41st St.

A part of a loft to rent; suitable for light manufacturing or showroom; front part, 145 and 147 West 28th St., Fashion Button Works.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Desk room with use of phone in office between 42d and 58th, on (or near) Broadway. T 167 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.

Private baths, kitchenettes, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ.

To let (furnished or unfurnished) apartments from two rooms, with bath, to seven rooms, with bath; price, from $10 to $25 weekly; excellent restaurant in building. Apply 127 East 72d St.

THE NEVADA.

70th St. and Broadway.

Seven light rooms, facing Broadway; exquisitely furnished; two baths. Apartment 8C. Phone 684 Columbus

84th St., 269 West, (Two Doors from Broadway.)—One and two large rooms, suites, with kitchenette; gas, laundry, and maid service included; $2 to $7 weekly; immediate possession; also other apartments; inquire all day.

71st, 221 West.—Nicely furnished one and two room suites with kitchenettes; gas, laundry, maid service included; respectable people only; $5-$9 weekly; immediate possession.

To Sublet.—Handsomely furnished or unfurnished apartment, 3 rooms and 2 baths. Hotel Berkeley, 74th St. and Amsterdam Av. Apply H. Warendorff, Hotel Ansonia.

93d and Broadway.—Eight light, attractively furnished rooms, high-class apartment; elevator; every modern convenience; immediate possession. D 10 Times.

84th St., 114 East.—One and two large rooms, newly furnished, with kitchenette, gas, maid service, laundry included, $3 to $7 weekly.

Comfortable furnished apartments, all sizes, short or long leases, $75 per month and up. Slawson & Hobbs, 142 West 72d St.

95th St., 230 West.—Exceptionally furnished seven rooms, elevator, apartment; piano; library; references. Apt. 22.

Elevator, 4, 5 rooms, bath, $45-$55 month. Rosa, 547 West 125d. (Broadway.)

East Side.

Pleasant furnished apartment, sitting room, three bedrooms, and bath; suitable for three gentlemen. St. Lorens Hotel, 127 East 72d. St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

203 WEST 94TH STREET.

Elevator apartments, six rooms; $60; ground floor; suitable for doctor, $50. Apply to janitor, on premises.

New Markeen elevator apartments, 570 West 156th St. I have several 4-5 rooms left; will rent cheap.

East Side.

Two rooms and bath, in central location, at unusual value. Address 149 East 84th St., Apartment 9, or inquire of Superintendent. Tel. 8584 Murray Hill.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-606 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Public Notices

THE LINCOLN INSTITUTE OF KENTUCKY, at Simpsonville, appeals for funds from $1 upward. Education is provided for colored youth of both sexes and efforts are made to give the negro such opportunities in his native locality as will make him contented there. Remittances may be addressed to the Rev. Dr. A. Eugene Thomson, Principal.

ANY PERSON WHO SAW THE ACCIDENT which occurred on the south side Malden Lane, between Nassau and William Sts., on Thursday, December 18th, about 9:30 A. M., please communicate with Room No. 1205, 66 William St.

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale.

West Side.

An elegant West 74th St. residence for sale at a bargain to a quick purchaser. Address Post Office Box 339, Madison Square Branch.

East Side.

Bargain—Four-story well furnished house, 20x70; offer of some cash; over $20,000 mortgage considered; filled with tenants; excellent business proposition to quick buyer; owner on premises, 162 East 57th.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—TWO FAMILY HOUSE, 235 East 62d St. For particulars, R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

CHESTER COURT ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, $7,750-$8,000; terms to suit; English stucco brick; Prospect Park Station. Brighton "Z"; opp. 610 Flatbush Av. F. J. Collins, Builder.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Bayview, Freeport.—Highly restricted home section; new houses; $4,000 to $10,000. Sealy, 44 Court St., Brooklyn, or Freeport.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

HACKENSACK, N. J.—Ten-room house, recently built, parquet flooring, hardwood finish, electric light, hot water heating system, two bathrooms, every modern improvement; 5 minutes to R. R. station or trolley line; to be let furnished or unfurnished; no reasonable offer refused. Apply A. W. Brunn, Produce Exchange Building, New York City.

A big little six room semi-bungalow at Westfield, plot 75x100, new and modern, $4,275; $300 cash, $20 per month and interest; it is choice. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

$4,900 on easiest of terms buys a modern 6 room semi-bungalow in choice location Fanwood; big rooms, steam heat, &c.; send for picture. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Farms.

For Sale.—105-acre farm; best location in Litchfield County; good land; good buildings; $6,000; part cash. Maurice E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

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Building Material

Retiring from business! Our entire showroom, over 200 magnificent samples of hardwood mantels, console-mirrors, buffets, kitchenettes, and refrigerators must be sold within the next two weeks. Hudson Mantel & Mirror Co., 812 Bowery, near Bleecker.

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To Let for Business Purposes.

FACTORY LOFTS.

45x85; all light; rent, $960, per year; including steam heat, electricity, freight elevator; very low insurance rate. Corner Patchen Av, and Madison St., Brooklyn.

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Modern 5-story building; plate glass store front; all or part. HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 41 East 41st St.

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Wanted for Business Purposes.

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A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.

Private baths, kitchenettes, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ.

To let (furnished or unfurnished) apartments from two rooms, with bath, to seven rooms, with bath; price, from $10 to $25 weekly; excellent restaurant in building. Apply 127 East 72d St.

THE NEVADA.

70th St. and Broadway.

Seven light rooms, facing Broadway; exquisitely furnished; two baths. Apartment 8C. Phone 684 Columbus

84th St., 269 West, (Two Doors from Broadway.)—One and two large rooms, suites, with kitchenette; gas, laundry, and maid service included; $2 to $7 weekly; immediate possession; also other apartments; inquire all day.

71st, 221 West.—Nicely furnished one and two room suites with kitchenettes; gas, laundry, maid service included; respectable people only; $5-$9 weekly; immediate possession.

To Sublet.—Handsomely furnished or unfurnished apartment, 3 rooms and 2 baths. Hotel Berkeley, 74th St. and Amsterdam Av. Apply H. Warendorff, Hotel Ansonia.

93d and Broadway.—Eight light, attractively furnished rooms, high-class apartment; elevator; every modern convenience; immediate possession. D 10 Times.

84th St., 114 East.—One and two large rooms, newly furnished, with kitchenette, gas, maid service, laundry included, $3 to $7 weekly.

Comfortable furnished apartments, all sizes, short or long leases, $75 per month and up. Slawson & Hobbs, 142 West 72d St.

95th St., 230 West.—Exceptionally furnished seven rooms, elevator, apartment; piano; library; references. Apt. 22.

Elevator, 4, 5 rooms, bath, $45-$55 month. Rosa, 547 West 125d. (Broadway.)

East Side.

Pleasant furnished apartment, sitting room, three bedrooms, and bath; suitable for three gentlemen. St. Lorens Hotel, 127 East 72d. St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

203 WEST 94TH STREET.

Elevator apartments, six rooms; $60; ground floor; suitable for doctor, $50. Apply to janitor, on premises.

New Markeen elevator apartments, 570 West 156th St. I have several 4-5 rooms left; will rent cheap.

East Side.

Two rooms and bath, in central location, at unusual value. Address 149 East 84th St., Apartment 9, or inquire of Superintendent. Tel. 8584 Murray Hill.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-606 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Public Notices

THE LINCOLN INSTITUTE OF KENTUCKY, at Simpsonville, appeals for funds from $1 upward. Education is provided for colored youth of both sexes and efforts are made to give the negro such opportunities in his native locality as will make him contented there. Remittances may be addressed to the Rev. Dr. A. Eugene Thomson, Principal.

ANY PERSON WHO SAW THE ACCIDENT which occurred on the south side Malden Lane, between Nassau and William Sts., on Thursday, December 18th, about 9:30 A. M., please communicate with Room No. 1205, 66 William St.

INFORMATION INVITED

While not undertaking to guarantee each advertisement on this page, THE NEW YORK TIMES invites correspondence from its readers regarding any doubtful advertisement. Complaints receive thorough investigation. For information which leads to the arrest and conviction of any one obtaining money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES, a reward of $100 will be paid.

Lost

LOST—Early Wednesday morning, 7th Av., gold watch, Waltham make, chain (broken), owl stickpin, society pin, cuff links, mileage and other record books; liberal reward for return, all or part; no questions asked. Apply Clerk, Knickerbocker Hotel.

LOST.—Diamond sunburst brooch, Dec. 14, afternoon, en route to museum via McDonough, Fulton, and New York Av. to Eastern Parkway. Liberal reward for return, E. F. G., 864 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Baroque pearl pin set with diamond chips. Temple Israel or vicinity 120th St., Lenox Av.; finder handsomely rewarded. Mrs. J. S. Hyman, 296 Central Park West.

LOST—Medium-size diamond circle pin with initials "E. M. McC." on back, Friday night, between Amsterdam Theatre, 30th St., or at Aerial Theatre; reward. 88 Park Av.

LOST.—Ring set with sapphires and diamonds, on surface car or vicinity McCreery's. Liberal reward for return to office Hotel Colonial, West 81st St.

LOST.—Ring, square setting, sapphire surrounded by small diamonds, Fifth Av, near 42d; reward; no questions. Room 407, 59 Wall St. Phone Broad 5458.

LOST.—Silver eyeglass case, marked K. C. S., Wednesday, 17th, 6 P. M., Subway or on Broadway, between 103d and 105th Sts.; reward. Z 232 Times.

LOST.—$50, between Berkeley Place, Atlantic Av., via Culver Line to Gravesend; liberal reward. Phone Halley, 941-W, Coney Island.

LOST.—Diamond monogram brooch, initials M. S. D., 99th to 130th St. or Amsterdam Av. car., Dec. 14; reward. 162 West 130th St.

LOST.—Small cameo brooch, family keepsake, Wednesday afternoon; liberal reward. Room 911, 29 Broadway. Phone 2396 Rector.

LOST.—Dec. 18, cluster breastpin, black pearl, surrounded by diamonds; liberal reward. Vaumoegen, 261 West 51st St.

LOST—On Thursday, 11, diamond bar pin, between Shubert Theatre and East 57th St.; liberal reward. T 154 Times.

LOST.—Large diamond ring; $50 reward if returned to N. D. Cass, Athol, Mass.

KEYS LOST—$10 REWARD.
ABOUT 15TH, SMALL BUNCH
FLAT KEYS ON GOLD CHAIN.
ROOM 1,610, 154 NASSAU ST.

$500.00 REWARD

for return of diamond bracelet lost while attending The Plaza Dance or on way there Tuesday, Dec. 16, Mrs. C. De Simpson, 2 East 45th St., or W. K. Lunt, Hotel Plaza.

$10.00 REWARD to party who borrowed my fur-lined coat from clothes line in yard Wednesday afternoon, if coat is returned in good condition soon as the cold snap is over. Dr. Nash, Neptune Av., and Cortlandt St., Coney Island.

Loss and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Brindle English bulldog, answering to name of Tiff, in the neighborhood of 143d St., between Broadway and 8th Av. Suitable reward for return to Hendricks, 896 Manhattan Av.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; heated; hot water; excellent table; moderate.

29TH, 33 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, adjoining bath; parlor dining room; excellent table.

34TH, 117 AND 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

38TH, 37 EAST.

Large room; private bath; reasonable; permanent.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board, table board; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

7TH AV. 2,053, (123d.)—Sunny rooms; steam heated; homelike house; best board.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Large room; heat; running water; two beds; good board; reasonabe.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57th, 411 West THE LA GRANGE
102d, 255 West.
Accommodations unsurpassed; double rooms, (board two,) $14; single, $7 upward; superior cuisine.

57TH, 359 WEST.—Large, small rooms; back parlor; good board; reference; reasonable.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; elevator.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive room; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; private bath; steam heat; room telephone.

71ST, 61 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room; excellent table; every convenience; gentleman preferred; all cars; Subway, "L." 4519 Columbus.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; large, sunny rooms; private baths, steam heat, electricity; single rooms; running water; reasonable.

72D, 131 WEST.—Handsome, large, small rooms; new furniture; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table; half block Subway, "L."

72D ST., 266 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms with or without private bath; newly decorated throughout; excellent table. 4881 Columbus. Mrs. T. W. Markley.

72D ST., 267 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; second floor; excellent table; Southern exposure.

72D ST., 157 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, well-appointed house; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large rooms; home cooking; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

79TH ST., 114 AND 182 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Benheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

80TH ST. 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

82D, 68 WEST.—Parlor dining room; excellent table; table guests; house newly furnished; large and small rooms; private baths; electric lights.

83D, 124 WEST.—Attractive light rooms with running water or private bath; steam heat and telephone; table board.

84TH ST., 56 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; desirable location; references; table guests accommodated.

90TH, 18 WEST.—Elegant private home; large, small rooms; excellent table; moderate.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; first-class cuisine; "L" express; reference.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Unusually attractive large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; exclusive and quiet; private home.

104TH, 257 (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath; table board; references.

118TH.—Small room, excellent cuisine, fine surroundings; moderate. Inquire 560 West 118th.

118TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; unsurpassed table; quiet, efficient service.

A HOUSE
FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE
111 WEST 123D. INSPECTION INVITED.

Charming Winter Home.
Away from city and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, reservoir, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

LARGE sunny room; board; elevator apartment; very reasonable; refined, private home; nice parlors, facing Central Park; near Gainsborough on 59th St.; references. Telephone 581—Columbus.

WEST END AV. 879.—Corner room; excellent meals; 103d Subway; reasonable; references.

Table Boarders

94TH, 148 WEST.—Table board; wholesome, fresh food; reasonable rates; double rooms. Moses.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST. (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms; home cooking; table guests; telephone; references.

21ST ST., 127 EAST. (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; quiet surroundings; breakfast served in rooms.

28TH ST., 109 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms for business men; Subway; $2.50-$5.

29TH, 113 EAST.—Large double and two single rooms; refined private house; telephone; all conveniences; near Subway.

29TH ST., 182 EAST.—Large, sunny room; suitable for refined couple; all conveniences.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; sunny room, running water; breakfast optional; references.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Attractive rooms with, without private baths; gentlemen; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Two rooms, bath; together, separately; handsomely furnished; electric light; telephone; unusual conveniences.

55TH ST., 83 EAST.—Excellent large, quiet room, with all conveniences; phone; references.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large, attractively furnished room; all conveniences; gentleman only; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large, small, beautiful rooms; bath; steam; electricity; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 1,325, (93d St.)—Two handsome, large furnished rooms; all modern improvements; phone.

REFINED LADY LIVING IN A high-class apartment wants to rent to a refined party alone furnished private room, with bath, steam heat, telephone, electric lights, k

BARNES WANTS FULL ASSEMBLY CAUCUS

Will Urge All Republicans to Attend, but Won't Push Hinman for Speaker.

DESIRES THE BEST MAN

Chairman Says He's Progressive and Will Serve Out His Present Term.

State Chairman William Barnes, while he bitterly resents the activities of the group of local Republicans headed by Henry L. Stimson, Ogden L. Mills, and County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig to prevent the election of Assemblyman Harold J. Hinman of Albany to the Speakership of the Assembly, announced yesterday that under no circumstances would he take a hand in the contest.

Mr. Barnes believes that it is consistent with his duty and responsibility as head of the Republican State Committee to do his utmost in an attempt to prevail upon all the Republican Assemblymen-elect to enter the caucus which is to be held on Jan. 7 to determine upon the organization of the Assembly. This done, Mr. Barnes believes that his functions cease. What the Assemblymen-elect do after the doors have closed upon them and the caucus has been called to order he regards as being their affair and nobody else's. Consequently, he regards the recent action of the Stimson-Mills-Koenig group, assisted by up-State Republicans hostile to Mr. Barnes, in making up an independent Assembly slate as unwarrantable interference with the duties and prerogatives of the Republican Assemblymen-elect.

"Their action is directed against me, and is based on their desire to control the Republican Party organization now that things begin to look good for the Republicans again," said Mr. Barnes yesterday. "They want to get me out, and they give as their reason that I am not progressive. I am prepared to debate that proposition with them. I have never said that I am not a Progressive, even if I have not considered it in keeping with proper dignity to shout it out from the housetops that I am such a thing. The only thing they actually can hold against me in that connection is that I was the man who defeated Theodore Roosevelt at the Chicago Convention. If we are going to an opposition party and ask them to tell us how to run our own—oh, well, it is too silly to discuss seriously."

Mr. Barnes has taken pains to make it clear to his opponents that he intends to serve out his present term as Republican State Chairman, and that, if he is to take up that burden again after the primaries next Fall, it must be on his own terms. Friends of Mr. Barnes said yesterday that, in common with such distinguished Republicans as United States Senator Root, the State Chairman looks upon the present activities of the Republican insurgents in this State as treachery pure and simple.

Mr. Barnes has told persons with whom he has discussed the situation and the fight that is being made on him that he will pay no attention to the fury that is raised against him by Republicans outside of the State Committee, and that the only manner in which they can retire him at the present time is through the State Committee itself.

"If they try that," said Mr. Barnes yesterday, "they will find that all they can muster up is five out of forty-three votes."

Regarding the prospective Speakership contest, Mr. Barnes said:

"There are eighty-one Republican members in the next Assembly. I assume that in the natural course of events these Republican members will meet to determine upon the organization of that body. I must also assume that, knowing their responsibility, so clearly expressed at the recent Waldorf conference, they will realize that the record they make in the Assembly will be the basis on which the party will be tested. It is their duty to elect the best man among them for Speaker.

"I do not consider that I have any fuction to perform in connection with the election of Speaker. I shall not permit myself to commit the impropriety of asking any member to vote for anybody. And if I did, I surely should expect any member I approached to resent my action."

"What do you think of the attitude the Stimson-Mills-Koenig faction in the local organization has taken in the Speakership situation?" Mr. Barnes was asked. The members of this group at a dinner and conference held in this city last week prepared a slate for the organization of the Assembly, in opposition to Harold J. Hinman, one of Mr. Barnes's three Albany Assemblymen-elect, who is a candidate for Speaker, and is regarded as having the "organization" backing.

"I see no reason why Mr. Mills or any other man should not be active in public affairs," Mr. Barnes replied. "If they have any purposes in this situation other than what they think is to the interest of the Republican Party, I am not aware of it. They have no responsibility to carry. Therefore they are free. When such activities are resented, trouble results from them. I know of no way in which I can prevent it.

"The great thing before the next Republican Assembly is to cut down the expenses of the State. It will have the absolute power to shut off appropriations, which have grown enormously under Dix and Sulzer. If the new Assembly does not do that, it will fail in its manifest duty.

"I assume that the man elected to the Speakership will have brains enough to know that leadership is not a functional quality. It seeks at each particular moment of human existence the person qualified. The man elected to the Speakership, if he has not the qualities required for the office, will do more harm than good. If he does not measure up to his responsibility to himself, his party, and the people of the State, some other man in that body will become the real leader.

"I hear there is a disposition in some quarters to elect a Speaker on factional lines. I have no doubt that such a disposition exists. It is natural that it should. Such movements, however, really are the buying of a liability, not the creation of an asset.

"Practical unanimity of thought exists in the Republican Party of the State of New York regarding measures and policies. It is in a healthy condition. Because of it, ambitions naturally breed. The brilliant prospect for the election of a Republican Governor and a Republican United States Senator will not, I trust, be jeopardized through personal rivalry, which can only weaken a party."

It was said yesterday that Harold J. Hinman, Mr. Barnes's Assemblyman, would have at least 50 votes in the Republican caucus. This will be more than sufficient to make him the caucus candidate for Speaker. The only fear of Hinman's friends is that his opponents will be able to keep a sufficient number of Republican Assemblymen-elect out of the caucus to keep the total number of those participating less than the required majority of 76. Of the new Assembly 79 are listed as Republicans.

At a conference at the Clarendon Hotel, in Brooklyn, last night, twelve Republican Assemblymen-elect of Kings County agreed to support in caucus or otherwise the candidacy of Almuth W. Hoff of the Eighteenth Kings District for Speaker. Hoff's boom was launched three weeks ago at a meeting at Republican headquarters in Montague Street. His supporters regard Hinman of Albany as his strongest opponent, but they said last night they were confident of their candidate's success, inasmuch as he had already received the promise of about twenty votes from Assemblymen-elect all over the State.

Justice Weeks May Be Reappointed.

It was reported yesterday that Bartow S. Weeks, who served last year on the Supreme Court bench in this city by appointment from ex-Gov. Sulzer, would be appointed by Gov. Glynn to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of James W. Gerard, whom President Wilson appointed Ambassador to Germany. Mr. Weeks was one of the Tammany candidates for the Supreme Court in the last election and was defeated.

ROUT SHERIFF AT CARNIVAL

But Later Admit Him to Serve Papers on Pavlowa's Stage Manager.

There was a large audience yesterday afternoon at the Pavlowa Carnival, held at the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the Music School Settlement. The boxes were filled, and the standees crowded the rail on the ground floor. Following the performance a Russian tea dance was given in the foyer, and there was a rush for this part of the entertainment.

Excitement was caused behind the scenes when, shortly before the end of the performance, a Deputy Sheriff forced his way in through one of the stage entrances in an attempt to serve papers in a suit on Emil Dendre, a stage manager connected with the Russian dancers, but not with the opera company.

The Deputy Sheriff first came into contact with Giovanni Belluci of Director Gatti-Casazza's office force, who impeded his progress. Belluci was assisted by one of the office boys and the two put the Deputy to rout. He returned shortly with a policeman and the way was opened for him when Alfred Seligsberg, one of the opera company's counsel, who happened to be passing in the corridor, examined his credentials and told the attendants to admit him.

Mr. Dendre was on the stage when he was served. It was said at the opera house yesterday that the papers were in civil action of assault brought against the stage manager by a lawyer's clerk, who said that he had been attacked several weeks ago when he came into contact with Mr. Dendre in connection with another legal matter. The stage manager, it is said, has been an official in an important position in the Russian Government.

Mme. Pavlowa and her ballet of forty presented a new character ballet in two acts, "La Halte De Cavalerie," never before given in public. The scene was in a village in Hungary, and the story was one of love, jealousy, and intrigue.

Repeated encores were granted by Mme. Pavlowa in the divertissements and she received many floral tributes. Besides the new ballet an oriental fantasy was presented which pleased. The entertainment closed with Mme. Pavlowa and M. L. Novikoff in "L'Automne Bacchanale."

She also appeared at the tea dance where Miss Joan Sawyer and Thomas Allen Rector gave an exhibition of modern dances.

The members of the Tea Committee were Miss Ethel Barrymore, Miss Annie Russell, Miss Mana Zucca, Miss Emily Stevens, Miss Chrystal Herne, Miss Hilda England, Miss Ethel Wright, and Miss Alice Brady.

Among the boxholders were Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Adolf Lewisohn, Mrs. Arthur Scribner, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Edward Harkness, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Mrs. Robert E. Tod, W. Seward Webb, Otto Kahn, Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, and John D. Archbold.

TO WATCH PRIVATE BANKS.

Van Tuyl Commission Would Give Bank Superintendent Supervision.

The Sub-Committee on Private Banking of the Van Tuyl commission for the revision of the State banking laws issued this statement late yesterday afternoon:

The first draft of the proposed law bringing the private banks under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks, as prepared by Hon. George I. Skinner, First Deputy Superintendent of Banks, under the direction of Mr. Charles L. Bostwick, Chairman of the Committee on Private Bankers, was submitted to the committee in executive session on Thursday.

The committee will undoubtedly recommend, subject to the approval of the full commission, a law which will repeal the present statute providing for the supervision of private bankers by the Controller of the State, and will propose as a substitute a law placing them under the Superintendent of Banks and materially increasing the powers of the supervising officer. There are at present about eighty private banks in cities of the first class which are under the supervision of the Controller of the State, whose powers are inadequate.

It is the purpose of the committee to provide protection for the ignorant immigrants who deposit their savings with the "banker" who speaks their language and understands their customs, but who does not provide adequate safety.

A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Van Tuyl commission, has sent out a call for a meeting of the entire commission to be held at the Chamber of Commerce on Dec. 30, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

McNAUGHTON OWES $157,000

Actor, in Petition, Lists Werba & Luescher Debts.

Tom McNaughton, the English actor, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday as a member of the firm of Werba & Luescher, which went into bankruptcy several weeks ago. McNaughton schedules firm debts of $157,024 but denies having any personal debts.

McNaughton, who is the husband of Alice Lloyd, the English music hall performer, who is now in this country, says his firm owes Miss Lloyd $13,909, Eddie Foy $8,000, and David Bispham $9,800. These amounts were for salaries owed. The rest of the indebtedness is distributed among banks, theatres, authors for royalties, scene painters and costumers, with a few names of men who loaned the firm money. Joseph Le Blang, the ticket speculator, is down for $11,050.

The filing of McNaughton's petition to be declared a bankrupt was the first public intimation that the actor had an interest in the Werba & Luescher firm.

PRIEST RESCUES WOMAN.

Carries Her Down a Ladder at Tenement Blaze.

Before the firemen arrived to fight the flames that had started in the tenement at 66 East Eighty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon the tenants were rushing for the street and for the roof, and a passing priest joined with a steamfitter in bringing two women down from the second floor.

These were Mrs. Peter Wilkins and her mother, who appeared at the front window calling for help. The steamfitter got a ladder from the garage next door and he and the priest climbed it, each carrying a woman to the street.

The fire was confined to the hallways.

Chanson en Crinoline at Plaza.

The second of Mrs. Hawkesworth's Chansons en Crinoline was held yesterday morning at the Plaza, when Mme. Pavlowa and her company appeared. The patronesses, many of whom were present, included Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., Mrs. Frederick T. Van Buren, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. The last of the series will take place on Thursday morning, Jan. 8.

McAneny Encourages Hospital Work

Borough President McAneny at the dinner of the Washington Heights Hospital Committee last night promised the committee his moral support and encouragement in the campaign for a larger hospital. The funds received for the hospital for the day amounted to $2,800, which brings the total to $40,000. The committee resolved itself into a permanent organization last night. It will meet every Friday night.

Hazelton PIANOS EST. 1849.
One of the few really ARTISTIC PIANOS
Manufactured to-day.
Only those pianos which have passed through "the cauldrons of Time" can safely be regarded as proof against the disappointments common to the average piano.—Samuel Hazelton.
HAZELTON BROS., 66 UNIVERSITY PLACE. Block west of Broadway at 11th St.

HARD FOR MITCHEL TO FILL HIS CABINET

Two of Those to Whom He Has Offered Places Have Declined to Serve the City.

WALDO'S FRIENDS ACTIVE

They Are Besieging the New Mayor in an Effort to Have Police Head Reappointed.

Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel returned from Washington yesterday, where he had a conference with President Wilson, and resumed his work of trying to find the men he wants to appoint to the big places in his administration. Although Mr. Mitchel has considered the names of dozens of men, most of them applicants, for places in his Cabinet, he is far from having made up his mind as to whom to select. The tentative slate which he completed a few days ago is in danger of going to pieces, for several men of prominence whom Mr. Mitchel would like to have about him had declined to serve as Commissioners, it was said yesterday.

The one office that is giving the Mayor-elect the most concern is that of Police Commissioner. It was said yesterday that he had offered the place to at least two men, and that both had declined. None of the political leaders who submitted lists of candidates for practically every job at Mr. Mitchel's disposal asked for that of Police Commissioner. It is known that Mr. Mitchel is holding two men in reserve for the place, in case he cannot get the man he would like—Arthur Woods and Frederick H. Bugher—both former Deputy Police Commissioners. Friends of Commissioner Waldo are besieging Mr. Mitchel to reappoint him.

Mr. Mitchel was not inclined to discuss his conference with President Wilson.

"Did you discuss the reorganization of the Democratic Party in New York City?" he was asked.

"I have nothing whatever to say on that subject," was his reply.

"Did you discuss with the President any matters pertaining to appointments?"

"I did not," Mr. Mitchel replied. "The President's health was such that no one would want to bother him with such matters. I would have, however, been glad to discuss the matter with him otherwise."

The Mayor-elect is preserving the deepest silence regarding the appointments he is to make. He said again yesterday that he would make no announcement along this line until the last day of the year, in the meantime dozens of men, politicians and others, continue to call upon him at his office, 55 Liberty Street. When asked about these callers Mr. Mitchel replies that their visits have no significance. Health Commissioner Ernst J. Lederle had a conference with him yesterday.

"We did not discuss appointments of any kind," explained Mr. Mitchel when asked about the Health Commissionership. "We simply discussed matters relating to his department."

Mr. Mitchel is showing the effects of the strain he is under, and the fact that he has had to give up all public dinner engagements gives color to a report that his health is not of the best.

It was said yesterday that Milo R. Maltbie, member of the Public Service Commission at $15,000 a year, was Mr. Mitchel's choice for Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, but when Mr. Mitchel was asked about it he only laughed. Mr. Maltbie's term as Public Service Commissioner will expire in about a year. His friends said yesterday that he did not want to go, but would prefer to be appointed on the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington.

The name of Clarence J. Shearn for Corporation Counsel came up yesterday. William B. Ellison is thought by politicians to be Mr. Mitchel's choice for that place. Four names of persons as possibilities for the office of City Chamberlain, which pays $12,000 a year, are being discussed. They are Ogden L. Mills, Robert Adamson, James Martin, and Frank L. Polk. Mr. Adamson, it was said, could have the place if he wanted it, but it was asserted that Mr. Mitchel was anxious to have Mr. Adamson stay with him as private secretary.

ALUMNI ENTERTAIN MITCHEL.

His Classmates Give a Theatre Party in New Mayor's Honor.

Mayor-elect Mitchel was "John" last night to his classmates of the class of 1899, Columbia University, who made their annual reunion the occasion for a theatre party and supper in his honor. The reunion committee, consisting of Ernest A. Cardozo, James D. Pell, George S. Hellman, Arthur A. Fowler, H. A. Oddie, and Howard Chapman, entertained Mr. Mitchel at dinner at Sherry's before the theatre.

The class members filled all of the ten boxes at the Globe Theatre, where "The Madcap Duchess" is being played. Between the acts the audience cheered Mr. Mitchel loudly, and there was a universal demand for a speech from the Mayor-elect, but he only acknowledged the applause by smiling and declined to talk. After the theatre the party adjourned to the College Room of the Hotel Astor, where the supper was served. There were no speeches. One of the members of the class explained that the gathering was "simply a jolly good time in honor of John Mitchel."

The members of the class present, other than the Reunion Committee and Mr. Mitchel, were George Ehret, Jr., B. M. L. Ernst, Eli Benedict, Charles H. Tuttle, Frank K. Seward, R. A. Fleiss, H. von Bauer, Otto H. Hinck, A. E. Senftner, Charles Moran, Henry C. Eldert, N. D. L. L. Fletcher, W. M. Van Name, H. O. Mosenthal, H. A. Miller, F. A. de Peyster, E. L. Satterlee, Myron S. Falk, A. C. Oakley, H. R. Mainser, C. A. Baker, Henry C. Carpenter, Frank S. Hackett, M. Weinstein, Rhinelander Waldo, G. E. Blum, Oscar R. Lichtenstein, R. J. Cole, Moritz Wormser, W. C. Morrill, Irving Giffin, John Marcus, W. E. Greene, H. M. Foster, E. F. O'Connor, H. Zinser, E. McCarty, D. C. Eccles, E. R. Foster, George Fort, T. Parsons, Philip Godwin, W. W. Bross, George Matthews, and G. Parsons.

MITCHEL AT BENEFIT.

Will Speak for Barnard Fund at Opera Performance.

Mayor-elect Mitchel has accepted the invitation of the Barnard College Benefit Committee to make an address between the acts of the benefit performance of "Madama Butterfly," which is to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Jan. 3. Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel will be the guests of Mrs. George McAneny, who is a Barnard graduate and member of the Benefit Committee.

The Opera House will be decorated with college flags and banners of pale blue. Seventy-five graduates will serve as a Special Programme Committee to sell souvenir programmes containing an account of the $2,000,000 fund which the alumnae are raising to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the college in 1914. Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid is Chairman of the Patroness Committee. Among the patronesses and patrons are Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Henry Clews, Dr. John H. Finley, Dr. William Grosvenor, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. William Church Osborne, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, George L. Rives, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, Mrs. William B. Sloane, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Malcolm Whitman, Isaac Seligman, and Adolph Ochs.

FRANKLYN PRINT SALE ENDS

Four Scenes from Fox Hunt Fetch $125—Total Returns, $2,735.

A set of sporting prints in color brought the highest price at the concluding evening of the C. G. Franklyn print sale at the Anderson Galleries last evening, going to N. G. S. Martin for $125. There were four scenes from a fox hunt, aquatints after J. F. Herring, engraved by J. Mackrell and J. F. Huffam, published in London, 1846. A fox hunting set of J. F. Herring, four lithographs in the original coloring drawn by J. W. Giles, printed by M. & N. Hanhart, went to the same buyer for $100.

A "Rembrandt with a Scarf About His Neck," by Rembrandt, the third of four states, fine impression, framed, from the Marquand collection, went to T. Kodd and R. Seckel paid $71 for Rembrandt's "Uytenbogaert, a Dutch Minister," fourth state, fine condition, framed, and also from the Marquand collection. The Whistler brought the other of the higher priced of the evening. "The Beggars," a fine impression, printed by Goulding, signed by him on the reverse, a beautiful print from the Venetian set, went to Keppel for $87.50. "St. James Street," with the butterfly mark, framed, went to W. T. Wallace for $32.50; M. S. Baer paid $17 for "The Little Wheelwright," printed by Whistler; $48 for "The Music Room," early impression on old French paper, and $20 for "Swan and Iris," second state.

"Bibi Valentine," early proof, went to Ferdinand Meder for $23; "Billingsgate," fine impression on China paper, went to J. F. McGuire for $31; "Alderney Street, London," went to H. Mischke for $19, and he paid $29 for "Early Morning, Battersea," and $30 for "Soupe a Trois Sous." W. T. Chapman paid $10 for "Chelsea Bridge and Church," one of sixteen etchings, "Millbank," third and fourth states, brought $9 and $11; Meder paid $20 for "Greenwich Park"; "Annie," (standing,) brought $15, and Meder bought "Firelight, Mrs. Pennell," proof signed by Whistler with his pencilled butterfly.

Two signed proof etchings by Anders Zorn, "Grover Cleveland" and "William H. Taft," brought $34 for the former, going to R. Seckel, and $30 for the latter, going to Thomas A. Keck. The total for the evening was $1,465 and for the sale $2,735.

A sale of miniatures, silver, Chinese embroidered robes, and hangings belonging to J. F. Alexander and Mrs. A. Goddard of New York, and W. W. Law of Briarcliff Manor, was held in the afternoon, bringing returns of $8,464. A large service tray of silver went to F. Baumeister for $150, a large bronze statue of Buddha sitting on a Lotus flower, Alexander Baule for $65, a pair of silver bronze busts of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette went to W. H. Hoffman for $46, and two miniatures in one frame, the Empress Catherine and Peter the Great, went to the same buyer for $42. An embroidered robe with mandarin robe went to E. J. Page for $45. Garvan paid $42.50 for a lady's robe of red silk embroidered, and a blue silk embroidered robe with deep gold and silver border went to Page for $80.

MAGAZINE MEN DINE.

Advertising Representatives Hear Ridgway, Malone, and Others.

The Representatives Club, consisting of advertising men of the magazines, dined last night at the Hotel Knickerbocker. Richard H. Waldo, advertising manager of Good Housekeeping, was toastmaster.

Erman J. Ridgway said that the great men in the publishing business, among whom he named Messrs. Munsey, Hearst, Doubleday, Curtis, and McClure, would all subscribe to a tribute to the men he was addressing. He praised S. S. McClure as the man who had comprehended the "great evil which menaced American prosperity" and who, aided by Miss Tarbell and Lincoln Steffens, had made the "nation halt, consider, and about face."

Dr. J. A. MacDonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, said that the greatest thing in America and the most remarkable thing in international history was the four thousand mile boundary between the United States and Canada without a single fortification, warship or armed sentry along it. He said the United States and Canada were "one people and two governments."

Collector Dudley Field Malone praised the Wilson Administration and bespoke for the new city administration nonpartisan support.

BOY DIRECTS HIS RESCUE.

Injured Lad Tells Firemen How to Release Him from Under Trolley Car

Fourteen-year-old William Kunmarek was running across Third Avenue at Fifty-sixth Street last night, when he was struck by a trolley car. He was pinned between the fender and the forward truck. Police Capt. Thorne of the East Fifty-first Street Station pushed his way through the crowd and peered beneath the car, expecting to find the boy dead. But from beneath the car the lad called out cheerfully:

"I'm not hurt. Don't let any one tell my folks."

Then he told them just how he was caught and in the half hour it took the firemen to jack the car up and liberate him, he directed their work. He was in considerable pain and his collar bone was broken but he seemed most anxious to get quickly to his home at 346 East Seventy-fourth Street to head off any alarmist's story of his mishap. The ambulance surgeon, however, decided that Flower Hospital was the place for him.

Your dealer can now supply you with SPRUCEWOOD
It's an E&W RED MAN BRAND
THE HIT OF THE SEASON
2 FOR 25c
EARL & WILSON
MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

GEORGE INSISTS HIS LIFE HAS BEEN PURE

Junior Republic Founder Says Six-Year-Old Charge Has Been Long Discredited.

AWAITS THE FINAL VERDICT

Expects Vindication from Joseph H. Choate, Justice Seabury, and Miss Lillian Wald.

William R. George, the founder of the George Junior Republic, whose removal from all connection with the republic at Freeville, N. Y., was recommended, together with many sweeping changes in the management of the republic, by a special committee appointed by the State Board of Charities to investigate the institution, issued a statement in explanation yesterday. He sent for reporters and at the office of the National Association of Junior Republics in the Tribune Building yesterday afternoon he said:

"It is maddening after having established in the world a reputation for good character and service to have my name dragged in the mire as a debaucher of womanhood.

"The seed of the whole trouble is a radical difference of opinion between two hostile camps: those who believe in the self-governing principles of the Junior Republic as the best means for training boys and girls for good citizenship, and those who believe in paternalism and discipline from above and institutional methods. Certain members of the State Board of Charities cling tenaciously to methods which I believe to be outworn and wholly erroneous. With them for years I have been in conflict.

"Then I have had differences of opinion with others who would lay an exaggerated stress upon emotional religion in the republic. Furthermore, I have been much opposed to proselyting of any description. For example, I have strongly objected to any effort to persuade Jewish and Catholic young people to forsake the faith of their parents. Naturally I have made enemies.

"Now, what about this miserable stuff? A six-year-old-charge, long ago investigated and discredited, even repudiated at one time by the one making it, has been dragged out with the idea of discrediting me as the founder of the republic in order thereby to injure the work itself as a sort of horrible object lesson of what republic principles lead to. Finally, in 1912, at my insistence the National Association of Junior Republics appointed a joint committee to investigate everything about me from my birth. My entire life has been one of sexual purity, as certain detectives have found to their chagrin. All my life has been spent in Freeville and in New York City, and every little nook and cranny of my existence has been combed in vain. The committee, in order to settle this thing once for all, secured as judges Joseph H. Choate, Samuel Seabury, and Miss Lillian Wald to read all the testimony and give a verdict. The committee has spent months in going over my entire life. A female detective, who has been trying to get me, went to the State Board of Charities and testified.

"We were all led to believe, however, that the State board would take no action until the committee, headed by Mr. Choate, reported. Then suddenly and without warning the State board gives out a 'report' carefully convicting me by innuendo, though not in so many words. This seems to me to have been done in an effort thoroughly to discredit me and my associates in the work for fear I shall be vindicated by the official investigating committee which has gone so intimately into my whole life and my whole work."

Mr. George added that he was confident the committee of investigation appointed by the National Association of Junior Republics would vindicate him when it rendered its verdict; and he seemed as confident of acquital of all charges of wrongdoing by the Board of Trustees of the Freeville republic, which will meet at the office of V. Everitt Macy, at 68 Broad Street, on Monday.

GENUINE VELOURS

Satin Lined and Smart Pugaree Band
$1.50 WHY PAY MORE
Now-for Xmas
The Popular And Stylish AUSTRIAN VELOUR
Other hatters get Three Dollars for this identical hat
Kaufman
"Manhattan's Man Hatter"
20 Stores in New York & Brooklyn

A TOILET SOAP, PLUS—
Resinol Soap is delightful to use, its odor is wholesome and refreshing, and its distinctive rich brown color is due entirely to the Resinol balsams which make it so effective in maintaining skin and hair health. Sold by all druggists.

VIOLINS Largest collection, rare Cremona, French and German, and other makers. Gold and Silver mounted bows, Italian strings. Superior repairing, cases, etc.
Victor S. Flechter, 500 Fifth Av., cor. 42d St.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats
$18.00
WE have often told you to judge your purchase by what you get for what you pay.
In a Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suit or Overcoat at $18 you get what would ordinarily be a $25 garment.
Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. Broadway at 29th St. 246-248 W. 125th St.
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ADVERTISEMENT.

Give Him a Smart Truly Warner Hat.
There is no gift so acceptable, so practical as a smart Truly Warner hat.
We have simplified matters for you by issuing gift certificates, which are sold at the Truly Warner stores for $2.00, and are accepted as an order on us for a hat.
Every man appreciates the style and quality of a Truly Warner, and you can't go wrong by giving him one of these certificates as a gift. Mail Order Charges Prepaid.

New York Hippodrome Monster Entertainment To-morrow, Sunday, Night
40 Famous Stars
will appear in the most wonderful program ever given on any stage for the benefit of the Christmas Fund.
ALL THESE WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR: NAHAN FRANKO AND HIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 50, MME. JEANNE GERVILLE-REACHE, MME. MARGUERITE D'ALVAREZ, MME. JANE NORIA, MME. FREDA GALLICK BAKER, NATALIE ALT, GEORGIA CAINE, ARTHUR DEAGON, BARNEY BERNARD AND ALEX CARR, DE WOLF HOPPER AND IRIS HAWKINS, WEBER & FIELDS, FREDERICK V. BOWERS, NORA BAYES, ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN, LILLIAN LORRAINE, FRANK BELCHER, CROSS AND JOSEPHINE, DOROTHY JARDON, SLIVERS, CECIL CUNNINGHAM, TAYLOR HOLMES, WALTER JONES, "BUD" FISHER, ANN SWINBURNE, ELIZABETH MURRAY, RALPH HERZ, MONTGOMERY AND MOORE, BELLE BLANCHE, LIANE CARRERA, FARBER SISTERS, BERNARD & WESTON, PRINCIPALS AND CHORUSES OF "ADELE," "HIGH JINKS," "MADCAP DUCHESS," "OH, I SAY," "PLEASURE SEEKERS," "SWEETHEARTS," "AMERICA," NAVAL BAND AND MARINES FROM U. S. S. WYOMING, AND MANY OTHERS.
PRICES $1 to $2.50.
Get tickets to-day and avoid to-morrow's rush. Auspices New York American and Messrs. Shubert.

ORATORIO
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Founded by Dr. Leopold Damrosch, 1873.
84th & 85th Performances by this Society
The Messiah
DEC. 26 and 27
Soloists: Mme. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Miss Christine Miller, Mr. Evan Williams, Mr. Frederic Martin.
Louis Koemmenich, Conductor
Orchestra of N. Y. Symphony Society
Dec. 26 2:15. Carnegie Hall Dec. 27, 8:15.
Seats 75c to $2, at Box Office or 1 W. 34th. In Brooklyn, Chandler-Edel Music Co.
Seats for Beethoven's "Mass in D," March 28, now on sale

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
To-day at 1:30, Walkuere. Gadski, Fremstad, Matzenauer, Urlus, Braun, Ruysdael, Cond., Hertz.
Sun. at 8:30. Pop. Prices. Grand Concert.
Fritz Kreisler, the great Austrian Violinist; Case: Althouse, Gilly, Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Mon. at 8. Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Alten; Jorn, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Griswold. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 7:45. Tristan und Isolde. Fremstad, Ober; Urlus, Braun. Well. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 8. Gioconda. Destinn, Ober; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 7:45. Siegfried. Gadski, Matzenauer: Urlus, Griswold, Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2. Boheme. Farrar, Alten; Cristalli, Gilly, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8. Pop. prices. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Marinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CHARLES RANN KENNEDY
Assisted by Mrs. Kennedy (Edith Wynne Matthison) will give a reading of
"THE TERRIBLE MEEK," and selections from THE BIBLE,
Sunday Afternoon, DECEMBER 21, at 3:30 P. M., at the BERKELEY THEATRE, 23 W. 44th St., New York City.
Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes will preside.
Reserved seat tickets, 50c., at I. S. S. office, 105 W. 40th St., (Bryant 4696,) or Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL. Saturday Aft. at 3. DEC. 27
YSAYE
First Recital. Program includes Faure, Bruch, Handel, Saint-Saens, Wieniawski, Bach. Seats at Box Office. M'gement R. E. Johnston

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Walter Damrosch Conductor.
Subscriptions Eight Sun. Aftern'ns Beginning Jan. 4. Seats now on sale at Room 1201, AEOLIAN HALL.
Soloists: Frieda Hempel, Fritz Kreisler, Carl Flesch, George Barrere, Wilhelm Bachaus, Florence Hinkle, Katharine Goodson, Jacques Renard, Oscar Seagle

Carnegie Hall, to-m'w (Sun.) Evg. at 8:15.
PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION
HANDEL'S
"MESSIAH"
350 VOICES. ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
Edward G. Marquard.....Conductor
Soloists { Caroline Hudson Alexander, Giesea Nichols, Frank Ormsby, Clifford Cairns.
Pop. Prices, 25c to $1. Boxes, $5 and $9. Box Office & Sutorius & Co., Room 712, 1 W. 34th.

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N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
This Afternoon at 2:30 at Carnegie Hall
OLD GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH CHRISTMAS CAROLS.
Choir of St. Bartholomew's Church.
Tkts. at Office, 1 W. 34 St., & Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Dec. 28, at 3.
JOINT RECITAL
MME. JEANNE Jomelli Soprano. | Mr. WILLIAM Hinshaw Baritone.
Seats at Box Office. Popular Program & Prices.

PARK THEATRE, B'way, 59th St. 5 Times To-day, at 2, 3:30, 7, 8:15, 9:30 P.M. All Seats, 25c.
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Also starting Monday, 5 Times Daily, at THE BIJOU THEATRE, B'way & 30th St.

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Nights at 8. Matinees To-day & Wed. at 2.
This Wk. & Next Mon., "The Bohemian Girl."
Week Beginning Next Tuesday, "CARMEN."
Popular Concert Every Sunday Night.

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To-day Mat., DER TALISMAN. To-night, KASERNENLUFT. Sun. DUNKLE PUNKT

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People's (B'way & Spring St.). Girls from Starland.
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Gwent Welsh MALE Chorus Sings, 7:45 p.m. tomorrow. Grace Meth. Church W. 104th St., nr. Columbus.

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EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy.
TANTE by C. Haddon Chambers after the novel.
KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Next Mon. Night Seats Now.
WM. H. DOUGLAS CRANE AND FAIRBANKS
With AMELIA BINGHAM and PATRICIA COLLINGE in "THE NEW HENRIETTA"
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